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## CRITICS ATTACK PAINLEVE PLAN TO TAX WEALTH

### Scheme for Disguised Inflation Finds Finance Commission in Opposition

### SURTAXES VARY WITH NATURE OF PROPERTY

### Nationalists Regard Burden on Trade as Crushing—Compromise Possible

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, Nov. 9—Paul Painlevé is making a bold effort to recover his own equilibrium and obtain a favorable vote on a comprehensive scheme including financial solutions. His greatest advantage is that the matter is urgent. On every occasion when financial difficulties arise Government proposals are brought forward at the last minute when it is practically impossible to reject them. Nevertheless, the finance commission is dealing frankly almost brutally, with the Painlevé plan.

The plan contains a slightly disguised inflation of over 10,000,000,000 francs.

The Banque de France, instead of making advances directly to the Government, may make advances to caisse d'amortissement and increase the note issue accordingly. Such a sinking fund, however, should normally be replenished by the proceeds of special taxation. Its function is to reimburse bonds as due and reduce the floating debt. It is suggested that this can be done in 14 years.

**Too Subservient**

But the composition of the council of administration of the caisse d'amortissement makes it, say the critics, too subservient to the Government. It has no real autonomy. An exceptional contribution, declares the finance commission, is not a capital levy and by a majority vote the commission calls on M. Painlevé first, to avoid all inflation and, second, to change his project in such fashion as to bring it in conformity with the resolutions of the Nice Congress.

M. Painlevé's surtaxes, though exceedingly heavy, vary with the nature of the property. Commercial and industrial undertakings must pay a minimum of 50 per cent annual profits. If they choose to pay in 14 annuities the amount is still higher, namely, 5 per cent each year. The supertax on salaries ranges from 3 to 5 per cent; unproductive capital 8 per cent; French and foreign securities 15 per cent. Real estate pays on a basis of one and one-half times the annual income. If owner chooses to pay in fourteen annual installments he must surrender 15 per cent annually.

**Socialists Critical**

Certainly the propositions are received coldly. The Nationalists regard the burden on trade as crushing. They think the demands on wealth unfair. They are alarmed by fresh inflation. They are appalled by the haste with which important measures have been drafted.

The Socialists and Radicals, while disapproving the inflation features and somewhat trivial poll tax of 20 francs per head on rich and poor alike, are criticizing the scheme chiefly because it is not a genuine call on capital, but rather on income.

It is possible some compromise will be effected, but the present indications are that the plan cannot go through in the form submitted.

M. Painlevé today expressed his willingness to make any concessions necessary. The trouble is that if he adopts a capital levy there will certainly be a clash between the Chamber and the Senate. Generally there is considerable scepticism. Almost everywhere M. Painlevé is criticized, and his unpopularity, which is inevitable for anybody imposing such drastic taxes, is increased by doubts about the fairness and efficacy of this hasty improvisation.

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*Reports on Mosul*

P. & A. Photo

GENERAL LAIDONER

League Representative, Who Finds Frontier Incidents Exaggerated.

## GENERAL LAIDONER INVESTIGATES MOSUL FRONTIER INCIDENTS

### Finds Position Overstated With Object of Influencing the League Council

*By Special Cable*

GENEVA, Nov. 9—General Laidoner, who is investigating for the League of Nations the situation on the frontier between Turkey and Irak, has just advised the League Secretariat that the incidents reported in August and September were not serious and have been greatly exaggerated by parties in order to influence one way or another discussions of the League Council.

He is on the spot, however, for a personal investigation and to prevent a repetition of such incidents.

During the months of August and September several incidents were reported in which the Turks violated the temporary frontier between Turkey and Irak and drove Christians out of the region. These incidents assumed such a serious nature that they threatened to bring ont complications which, it was felt, might, if continued, undo the work of the League Council in attempting to achieve a peaceful and permanent solution of the problem.

## Regarding Prisons as Schools in Right Living Is Proposed

### American Association Head Says That Big, Broad Brotherly Idea Would Lessen Crime: Believes America Will Solve Problem

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9 (AP)—"If we could only get the big, broad, brotherly idea that a prison is a place of education in right living, which is the only thought that a weak humanity and a Christian nation ought to have about prisons, then the scales on which we weigh the offenders would be so delicate that we would be better able to tell whether he has reformed and should be discharged," said Dr. Frank Moore, president of the American Prison Association and superintendent of the New Jersey reformatory, in addressing the association convention here.

"No man knows today whether crime is on the increase in the United States," said Dr. Moore. "But one thing is surely true, and that is that there is crime—plenty of serious crime, too much desperate crime in this country." He said that America would solve the crime problem.

Referring to assertions that America has more crime than any other civilized country, Dr. Moore said such comparisons were meaningless and had no significance.

"Our crime problem is a natural part of our unequaled progress and prosperity. It is on that account not a thing of natural disgrace, but rather a mighty challenge to our patriotism which the pride we have in our good name demands that we shall accept and conquer."

Dr. Moore mentioned two reasons for the possible failure of the parole system: the discharge of the prisoner has been on a time basis, rather than upon a character basis; parole is not accompanied by adequate supervision.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9 (Special)—Great public interest manifested in crime prevention, a long step in advance of the popular indifference which has characterized the situation in America for the past 75 years, should cause leaders of agencies dealing with offenders to take heart, said Burdette G. Lewis, president of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies and New Jersey State Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, in opening the former organization's annual convention here.

Mr. Lewis is one of the leaders in the National Crimes Commission, so-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## CITY ARMISTICE DAY PROGRAM DEFENDED BY GOVERNOR FULLER

### Not Communistic, Nor Peace at Any Price, His Answer to Some Criticism

The Armistice Day parade, which is to be held in Boston on Nov. 11, "is merely for the furtherance of any method for world peace and is an endeavor to substitute law for war even though it does not necessarily favor the World Court," said Governor Fuller today in a statement issued refuting the charge that the affair was a Communistic or peace-at-any-price endeavor.

The Governor said that he would preside as had been planned and that the other speakers, Mrs. John J. Rogers, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole and Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire would be present as announced.

## IMPROVED STREET MARKING SYSTEM ADVISED TO MAYOR

### Chamber Committee Submits Seven Proposals to Better Intersection Signs—Recommendations Aimed to Combine Efficiency and Economy

Seven recommendations for a better system of marking Boston streets were submitted to Mayor Curley today by the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, by way of supplementing the street sign survey which they submitted to the Mayor on Oct. 5, showing the specific thoroughfare junction points of Boston proper, which were not identified by signs.

Uniform signs, elimination of the designation of the ward in which the street is located, utilization when possible of existing poles to save expense, and spreading out of the expense of the work over a two or three-year period if necessary, are advanced by the Chamber's committee. The recommendations as to how the situation might be improved follow:

1. The city should adopt a program of placing durable, plainly legible signs in conspicuous places at each street intersection, indicating the name of each street. These signs should be readable frim every approach.

**Improved Markers**

2. Section five of chapter 28 of the Revised Ordinances of 1914 should be amended by striking out the words "and of the ward in which the street is situated," so as to read:

"The commissioner shall place and maintain in one or more suitable, conspicuous places, to be selected by him, on each street of the city, the name of the street as shown by the records."

3. If the resources of the Department of Public Works are not sufficient to complete the work in one year, a two or three-year program should be undertaken at once, and adequate appropriations should be made in each year beginning with the budget for 1926.

4. A more definite and uniform policy as to type, material, color, location, height, etc., of signs should be developed and adhered to as closely as possible, in carrying out the program recommended above.

5. After having laid out this policy, the city should place signs first at those intersections which now lack signs, or which have signs in poor condition. After covering these places, the replacement of existing signs should be systematically undertaken.

6. A designated official of the Public Works Department should be assigned to devote his entire time to carrying out the program. He should endeavor to apply the definite policy of the city to local conditions.

**Street Efficiency**

7. As to the policy recommended above, the following points are suggested:

a. For economy of expense and street space, existing poles of public service corporations or city departments should be used wherever possible.

b. If these poles are not available, special poles for street signs should be installed.

c. Whether the signs are placed upon existing poles or special poles, efforts should be made to establish a uniform height from approximately eight to 12 feet above the sidewalk.

d. The use of vertical signs is inadvisable.

e. Signs of cast iron, aluminum or heavy enamel should be used, and uniformity as to material, size and color should be attempted.

## ARMY SEEKS FUND FOR TRANSPORTS

### Appeal to Follow Decision to Sell Board Vessels

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Congress will be requested by the War Department to make an appropriation of $6,000,000 for the construction of two army transports, unless two suitable vessels can be provided for this purpose in some other way. This announcement was made by Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, following the decision of Gen. H. C. Smither, chief co-ordinator of the government, that the Shipping Board might proceed with its program for the sale of the Pan-America Line, including the two vessels requested by the War Department.

That it would not be as practicable nor as desirable to recondition other vessels now in the hands of the Shipping Board for army transport service was made known by Mr. Davis. It would cost about $8,000,000 to do such reconditioning, it had been estimated by the Quartermaster General. It was necessary to have vessels especially fitted and suitable for service in the tropics. The American Legion and Southern Cross, which the board had refused to turn over to the War Department, were particularly suited for this service.

Establishment of the American Flag Route to South America by the Shipping Board was recognized by the co-ordinator. In effecting a sale to private interests the board was acting in compliance with the provisions of the Jones shipping law, he ponted out. It was also noted that the sale involved the line as such, just as much as the four vessels on this run.

## NEW KHALIFA FOR THE SPANISH ZONE

TETUAN, Morocco, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gen. Primo de Rivera, head of the military directorate in Spain arrived here last evening. Preparations are proceeding for the proclamation next Monday of a new Khalifa (supreme Moorish authority) in the Spanish zone. Muley el Hassan, a boy, is to be inaugurated. The celebrations of the event will last for three days.

The big rebel gun situated on the heights of Mokkedsan continues to bombard Tetuan but the damage is slight. The weather is good and there is much activity on both sides of the fighting line.

## INQUIRY IN COAL TIE-UP SOUGHT

### Mrs. Rogers of Lowell Tells President of Situation in New England

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Predicting distress in New England unless anthracite production is resumed shortly, Mrs. John Jacob Robers, Representative-elect of Massachusetts, urged President Coolidge to appoint an impartial board of inquiry to attempt settlement of the hard coal controversy.

She said later that she received no encouragement, the President adhering to the view that the Federal Government can do nothing under the law, and that nothing could be gained by initiating an investigation.

While industry in the Lowell district is fortified with an apparent adequate fuel supply for the winter, householders in New England, she reported, already are feeling the pinch of a coal shortage. Individuals are unable to buy anthracite substitutes in more than 100-pound lots, she said, and prices already have "skyrocketed" $4 to $5 a ton.

In advocating appointment of a board of inquiry Mrs. Rogers said she was conveying to the President the desire of her constituents, including coal dealers.

### Pittsburgh Coal Company Is Resuming Operations

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9 (AP)—Resumption of operations, under the 1917 scale at Montour Mine No. 10, of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, is announced by the concern. According to company officials, 41 men went to work in the mine, which is located at Library, in Allegheny county. Deputy sheriffs are on guard at the workings.

District officers of the United Mine Workers claimed that no coal was being mined at Montour No. 10, but the mine was being "cleaned up." They said no union miners would enter the pits under the 1917 scale.

The movement of the company to reopen its mines under the 1917 scale has been marked by the resumption of operations in four mines in Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, and Allegheny counties, in addition to the pits in the Pomeroy, O., district.

Montour Mine No. 10 is one of the newest and largest workings of the company, with a daily capacity of 2500 tons, normally employing 500 men. The mine has been closed since April last, when the company announced that it could not operate under the Jacksonville agreement with the United Mine Workers.

## PLAN TO RESTORE BAVARIAN THRONE REPORTED SHELVED

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (AP)—Plans for an attempt to restore the Bavarian throne, with the former Crown Prince Rupprecht as King, have been shelved because the "time is not ripe" for such a coup, the Frankfurter Zeitung learns on what it terms unimpeachable authority.

The paper declares that two weeks ago Baron von Soden-Fraunhofen, Rupprecht's chief-of-cabinet, and General Moehle, former commander of the Bavarian Reichswehr division, visited members of the Bavarian Government and asked them what attitude they would adopt if Rupprecht were to proclaim himself King of Bavaria. The time had come to act, they said, and various organizations formed by General Moehle were ready.

The Bavarian Government, according to the paper's account, promptly gave Rupprecht's advisers to understand that the step proposed by the Monarchists would be regarded as an attempt at revolution and would be opposed by every means. It was also pointed out that the contemplated putsch would inevitably mean the loss of the Palatinate from Germany.

### CALIFORNIANS HONOR POET

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence) — Ina Coolbrith, poet-laureate of California, has been honored by 500 San Francisco school children who gave the poet an ovation in a chorus of song set to her own poems.

## MITCHELL VOWS HE IS READY TO PROVE CHARGES

### At Reopening of His Trial Colonel Reiterates Accusations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Col. William Mitchell, through his counsel, Frank R. Reid (R.), Representative from Illinois, informed the court-martial trying him because of his previous utterances in the air controversy, that he was fully prepared to prove his charges of criminal and almost treasonable negligence in Government aviation.

Among the multitude of offenses of which the defence counsel promised to furnish proof were these:

That the Shenandoah went on her western trip unfit and against the will of her commander, Zachary Lansdowne.

That a naval officer sought to have Lansdowne's widow give false testimony.

That those who arranged the unsuccessful Hawaiian flight of the P. N. 9 No. 1 were "incompetent."

That high army and navy officers had testified falsely before committees of Congress.

That Colonel Mitchell himself "was demoted and transferred because he told the truth."

That government aviators are put to unnecessary hazards.

That the Government has failed to thwart a project to give a foreign flight organization a foothold near the Panama Canal and to provide adequate air protection to Hawaii and the Philippines.

"Army aeronautics is gradually wasting itself away under the present administration of the War Department," said the statement of the defense counsel.

**To Justify Colonel's Course**

"We will prove that Colonel Mitchell, after exhausting every usual means to safeguard the aerial defense of the United States without result, took the only way possible that would cause a study of the true conditions of the national defense to be made.

"We will prove that the bulk of the equipment in the Army Air Service at the present time is either obsolete or obsolescent.

"A total of 1820 planes is used by the War Department in computing the strength of the United States in aircraft. Only 69 planes are modern, up-to-date and designed for the purpose for which they are intended, and 60 are being used for training purposes, leaving nine available for use against an enemy.

"There is not one single pursuit plane, fully equipped for war-time service, in the army air service.

"There is not one single bombardment plane in Hawaii equipped to carry 2000-pound bombs.

"The General Staff officers controlling aviation policies are not qualified by training and experience for the job.

"There has been little or no gunnery training in the army air service in seven years.

"There are 660 officers short with the tactical units in the army air service, or 70 per cent.

**Only One Modern Airplane**

"There are 164 planes short in the United States and foreign possessions and only one modern plane on hand.

"All the figures are based on peacetime strength. Forty per cent more would be required for war-time strength."

Maj.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service, was the first witness called by the defense. He described, in detail, his experiences in France.

"How much gas would it take to gas an area the size of the District of Columbia?" Mr. Reid asked.

Col. Sherman Moreland, the prosecutor, objected, but the defense was sustained by the court for the first time since the trial began. General Fries answered that the statements made by Brig.-Gen. Hugh Drum, assistant chief of the general staff, before the house aircraft committee, were inaccurate. General Drum said 3,400,000 pounds of gas would be required to effectively gas such an area, but General Fries said a lesser quantity would serve.

The court's decision sustaining the defense was taken by defense counsel to indicate that the vast amount of evidence he has collected bearing on the general air service controversy would be admitted as evidence.

## Nation-Wide Campaign Opened to Help Child Read Good Books

### *Children's Book-Week Festival Taken Up by Libraries, Schools and Colleges Everywhere*

To inspire young people to a wider reading of worth-while books and to encourage the building of libraries for their especial interests, Children's Book Week Festival is being observed throughout the United States this week.

In cities and towns alike public libraries are showing attractive exhibits of all manner of fascinating childhood tales from "Little Red Riding Hood," to the most modern jingles. Book stores and gift shops are also co-operating in emphasizing the helpful pleasure and charm which are stowed away in the covers of good books for children.

Schools and colleges are likewise aiding in the observance, and Simmons College, Boston, in particular, has a remarkable historic display which traces the development of books for children, beginning with the "Horn Book," one of the earliest implements for teaching children to read.

The Holy Bible heads the list of the 12 outstanding classics which are exhibited with the list of famous men and women who were influenced by them in their youth. Included also are the Arabian Nights, Don Quixote Færie Queen, Fairy Tales, Gulliver's Travels, Pilgrim's Progress, Plutarch's Lives, the Odyssey, Robinson Crusoe, and tales of Shakespeare and Scott.

One of the first fruits of the art of printing, the Horn Book, was a simple leaf of paper, containing the ABC's, some combinations of letters, and the Lord's Prayer, mounted

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

### Removal of Chilean Officials Demanded

*By the Associated Press*

Arica, Chile, Nov. 9

REMOVAL of 11 Chilean officials in Tacna and Arica is demanded by the plebiscitary commission on the ground that they "have used or are using their positions of power in a manner designed to repress or prevent legitimate expressions of views."

## PRESIDENT TO SUMMON EVERY AID FOR DRY LAW, SAYS SENATOR WILLIS

### Mr. Coolidge Preparing "to Go Any Limit" to Bring Complete Prohibition Enforcement, Anti-Saloon League Conference Told

*Re-elected as Dry League Chief*

THE REV. DR. THOMAS NICHOLSON

Bishop Nicholson of Chicago Has Been President of the Anti-Saloon League of America Since 1921.

## NO CHRISTMAS MAIL DELIVERIES DECIDED ON FOR EXPERIMENT

### Believed in Line With Public Wish: Department Hopes for Success

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Mail carriers and most other postal employees welcome the announcement by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, that no deliveries of ordinary mail will be made Christmas Day. From midnight, Dec. 24, to midnight, Dec. 25, all postal operations will be suspended except the maintenance of special delivery and the "relaying" of mails so that they will be ready when normal delivery is resumed.

"It is realized that this experiment is a great undertaking,' said Mr. New, "but it is believed it is in line with the sentiments of the public, if this can be done without too great loss of service.

"It is confidently hoped that it will succeed and that our large force of workers in the field may for the first time have the benefit of a real holiday."

### CURFEW LAW TO BE ENFORCED

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence) — The town council of Hardisty has given notice to the public that, in future, the curfew by-law will be rigidly enforced. Under the provisions of this by-law, the parents or guardians of children under 16 years of age will be proseuted who permit the children to be on he streets of the town, without proper guardianship, after the hour of 9 o'clock in the evenings during the months of May to October, or after the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening during the months of November to April.

*National W.C.T.U. Convention*

Detroit, Michigan
November 11-19

will be fully reported in The Christian Science Monitor

## TURKS PROPOSE TAX ON INCOME

### Angora Assembly Considers Drastic Measures to Remedy Financial Situation

*By Special Cable*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9—Immediate steps to remedy Turkey's financial situation having been recommended by the President, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, in a message to the Grand National Assembly at Angora, that body is now considering drastic measures.

Seven draft laws which have been brought before the Assembly for approval point to the exaction of big sacrifices on the part of the inhabitants. A new scale imposing an income tax has been elaborated and in some instances it exacts as much as 16 per cent by a progressive system.

Another law would make provision for sugar and kerosene being made Government monopolies, besides sugar being taxed at the rate of 27 piastres (about 14 cents) a kilo. All commodities possessing sugar will no longer be allowed to be imported. A consumption tax is also comprised in the draft laws which go even as far as being applicable to gas and electricity, 10 per cent being levied in this case. A heavy entertainment tax is envisaged and all business transactions, large or small, also come in for a fair share of the impost.

The fact of remaining unmarried between 30 and 45 also places one in an unfortunate position, for certain double taxation and individual taxes will be imposed on all citizens over 18, whether man or woman. The latter taxes are only applicable to inhabitants of towns where the population exceeds 10,000, and the amount payable depends on the number of the population.

The laws, which will be passed soon abolish the present budget deficit and place Turkey in a more solvent position. The lot of the inhabitants, especially in view of the exceptionally high cost of living which will naturally follow, will be made harder.

## HOPE TO INCREASE TEXAS POLL TAXES

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Charging that the payment of poll taxes by only a small percentage of the qualified voters has brought about in actuality government by a minority, in Texas, the state headquarters of the Republican Party of Texas has undertaken a nonpartisan campaign to increase the proportion of poll-tax payment.

"Only 18 per cent of the qualified voters of the State took part in the 1922 national election," Leonard Withington, state director of organization for the party, said. "The percentage in state elections has always been extremely low."

## HELP OF COURTS DECLARED VITAL

### Campaign to Combat Wets' Attempt to Win Markets in Orient Pleaded

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—President Calvin Coolidge is greatly interested in enforcement of the national prohibition law and is preparing "to go any limit" to see that it is accomplished. This definite statement was made by Frank B. Willis (R.), United States Senator from Ohio, who added that he "personally knows this to be the attitude of the President" in addressing a small group confined to the Nation's principal law enforcement officers and other leaders who are attending the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

At a private dinner party given by Maj. Frank B. Ebbert, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, in honor of Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of customs, Coast Guard and prohibition enforcement, the Senator made the announcement.

Mr. Andrews said at the gathering that "the prohibition unit is not overwhelmed by politics", but he urged "you who help make public sentiment" to "interest yourselves in appointment of district attorneys."

**Replies to Criticisms**

Replying to statements made elsewhere questioning the sincerity of public officials in enforcing the prohibition law, Mr. Andrews emphatically declared: "I question judgment and taste of any person who would believe that any United States Army officer of 30 years' service who has taken the oath to support the Constitution is not going to continue to play the game. I would like to meet anyone who is more sincere and more in earnest about enforcement of the prohibition law than I am.

"The prohibition law is being enforced here in Chicago and I believe this can be done likewise in any community where the judiciary cooperates. Strengthen the judicial machinery so that punishment is prompt and sure. This I regard as the key to the situation today."

Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, commandant of the United States Coast Guard, whose activities along the sea coasts have put a check on smuggling activities was present and said:

"It is ridiculous to suggest that the United States Government cannot enforce its law. Of course it can. Definite progress is being made."

**Benefits of Prohibition**

Outstanding benefits of prohibition, manifested in the industrial situation were described at a meeting in Chicago Temple by John G. Cooper (R.), member of Congress from Ohio.

"Prohibition has made settlement of perennial Capital-Labor strikes easier," declared the Representative, who is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. "It is not so easy to get a strike vote through a sober meeting. Alcohol is a very inflammable substance. Strikes are costly. They are the ultimate weapon of Labor, but today we arbitrate instead of striking, and we are making steady advances toward industrial peace. The chip fell from Labor's shoulder when the beer pail dropped from Labor's hand. 'Booze' caused and lost more strikes in the past than any dozen other factors.

"Labor is becoming Capital since prohibition taught it to deposit its check at the bank instead of at the corner saloon. Richard Boeckel, Labor economist, estimates the saving to American workers, through prohibition, at $1,000,000,000 per year. It is probably more. Much of that saving is going into better homes and improved living conditions, but there is a substantial balance left for deposit in the new Labor banks. Through this new accumulation of capital, Labor is entering a field once thought the property of the 'enemy.'

"Before prohibition Labor meetings were usually held on an upper floor of a building that had a saloon on the first floor. Today Labor temples have been erected and many others are being planned or are in course of construction. Labor is affected by its more dignified surroundings. The feeling of inferiority is gone. The very setting of the meetings gives the union member a sense of solidity, dignity and permanence.

**"No Beer; More Work"**

"When men began buying groceries, clothes, houses, and automobiles, instead of beer and booze, it meant more work for producers of these things. The slogan invented by brewery press agents, 'No Beer; No Work' should have read, 'No Beer; More Work.' The American worker does not have to limit production or resort to sabotage to insure continued employment. Slack seasons are rare today and are limited to a few industries. Once they were common in nearly every trade except the brewery group.

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was fighting the drink evil a decade before the churches began. It was not railroad companies that insisted upon total abstinence of railroad workers, but these workers themselves. For many years the

# Strachey Suggests America as Locarno's Moral Guarantor

## Distinguished English Journalist Visits Washington and Dines With President

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 — That America is riper for direct and definite co-operation in world affairs than Europe comprehends is the impression gathered by J. St. Loe Strachey proprietor and editor of the Spectator, of London, who is completing a month's sojourn in the United States. His contacts with leaders of public thought convince him that "a turning point" in American foreign policy, of far-reaching consequence, may be imminent. In Mr. Strachey's opinion, conditions have now been brought about under which America might become the "moral guarantor" of European security.

Mr. and Mrs. Strachey were the dinner guests of the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the White House, and the recipients of attentions from other personages prominent in Washington. They are now in New York, where Mr. Strachey will speak at Columbia University and receive an honorary degree. Later the British editor will address Yale University. He has already spoken at Swarthmore College and the University of Virginia. Charlottesville, with its traditions of Thomas Jefferson, made a deep impression upon him.

**Mr. Strachey Came to Learn**

"I did not come to the United States," said Mr. Strachey in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative, "to lecture Americans about international obligations. I came to learn what they themselves are saying about them. Englishmen who fancy that your country has adopted an attitude of irrevocable aloofness toward world affairs are, I think, mistaken. I should say that the pendulum is beginning distinctly to swing in the other direction. Locarno seems to have given an immense impetus to the thought that the Old World, after all, is not quite hopeless, and that the program of rehabilitation upon which it has now embarked is not unworthy of American support. Americans, I find, estimate the achievement of Locarno at its full value. It is a tremendous achievement. I do not wonder that there are some Americans who wish their country might have had a larger part in accomplishing it."

"What, in your judgment," Mr. Strachey was asked, "could America specifically do, to promote the process of European rehabilitation?"

"Well," he replied, "I think incalculable good would be done if the United States Government, in some formal manner, took occasion to place on record its gratification over the Locarno security pacts. A diplomatic note, couched in terms of general satisfaction with the new European outlook, would perhaps serve the purpose. The effect upon the peoples and governments of Europe would be profound. It would show that this great and powerful country is not so isolated or detached from European questions as is popularly imagined. It would, if you please, make the United States a sort of moral guarantor of the Locarno treaties, as Great Britain and Italy have become their military guarantors. It would at least be a categorical sign that the American people expected the treaties to be maintained, in letter and in spirit."

**Locarno, Offspring of League**

Mr. Strachey's Spectator is a devout supporter of the League of Nations. To the question whether the League craves the adhesion of the United States, he replied:

"It has not escaped attention here, I find, that Locarno was the offspring of the league. The league is not a perfect institution, but current events show that it is a going concern. No league member, or the league itself, will ever lift a finger to urge the United States to come in. That its entry would be welcomed goes without saying. That it would strengthen the league as a peace-maintaining factor in the world is no less apparent. That America can join the league on its own terms is an open secret.

"But the 55 nations now in the league, soon to be joined by Germany, the fifty-sixth, are aware that the United States can never be brought in by suasion or coercion, or by any other means than its own free will. If I am correctly informed, your entry into the World Court will ensue early during the forthcoming session of Congress. That will be an important event. May it not possibly cause your responsible political leaders to ask, in the American vernacular, 'Where do we go from here?'"

"What would be the next logical step for us to take?" Mr. Strachey was asked.

"That is a question for Americans themselves to answer," he said. "If objections to joining the League are too deep-rooted to make membership practicable, there are alternatives which would align the United States as effectively with the allied and associated peace forces of the world as if your delegates sat in Geneva. The United States, for instance, might issue an address to the world, reaffirming its decade-old adherence to the principles of arbitration. It might set forth that in no circumstance short of invasion or grave violation of national honor would America resort to the use of force.

**Cause of Peace**

"It might assert categorically that the United States is determined on all occasions of international controversy to exhaust the means of arbitral settlement before resorting to the arbitrament of war. Thus America would be striking for the cause of peace—which is the Alpha and Omega of the League of Nations' purposes—as practically beneficial a blow as if it had pledged its formal allegiance to the Covenant. Such a pronouncement would be an innovation in international intercourse. But America is the land of innovation."

"What does Europe think of America nowadays, anyhow?" the British editor was urged to confess.

"I suppose the average non-British European," he said, "envisages the United States as a tremendously rich country into whose purse he would jolly well like to dip—that is to say, upon whose vast resources in gold he would like to have unlimited call. Instead of being permitted free access to this unparalleled treasure, the average European is shocked to find America demanding that Europe repay what Europe borrowed and thus increase the fabulous wealth America already has.

"For my own part, I was never able to share European horror at American insistence upon the funding of her European debts. An Englishman doesn't understand why there should ever be any 'negotiation' over a debt. We either pay a debt, or we don't pay it. We may not be able to pay at once, but we don't quite see that it is a subject for 'negotiation.' It never occurred to me to step up to the desk of my Washington hotel and 'negotiate' my bill for food and lodgings. I paid the bill. I had had the value, and I owed the money. When nations, like men, borrow money, they do so with the intention, not of 'negotiating' over repayment, but of re-paying."

Mr. Strachey thoroughly approves as sound international policy the Coolidge Administration's embargo on loans of additional American capital to countries which refrain from funding existing indebtedness. "I wish that the British Government," the editor explained, "had attached to our recent debt offer to France a condition that the French should cease to squander their substance on military adventures.

**Millions on War**

"We are told that France needs to finance certain small European states in order that they may become suitable military allies and thus insure French 'independence.' A nation that is insolvent is not an independent nation. A nation that is spending millions of treasure on wars in Morocco and Syria is, in my opinion, on untenable ground in seeking leniency from its creditors. War is a luxury expenditure, which should be forbidden to people who owe money."

Mr. Strachey is confident that Italy will secure a generous debt settlement from the United States. "Such a gesture on the part of America," he said, "will not fail to be understood in Europe. It will be looked upon as an unmistakable sign of America's deep interest in the recovery of the Old World from the devastation of the war and the delusions of the peace."

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated address, "Freight Container and Packing Problems," by Edward Dahill Jr., chief engineer of freight container bureau, American Railway Association, Boston University College of Business Administration, 7.

Regular meeting of Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Meeting of Pianforte Teachers Society, 69 River Street, 8.

Lecture by William E. Hocking at Steinert Hall, auspices of Women's City Club, members and guests, 7:45.

Meeting of New England Purchasing Agents' Association, Inc., Hotel Vendome, 6.

**Theaters**

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"The Creaking Chair," 8:15.
Hollis—"Weeds," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady, 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

**Music**

Symphony Hall—Sigrid Onegin, 8:15.

**Photoplays**

Tremont Temple — "Lightnin,'" 2:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"The Golden Princess."

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Meeting of Civitan Club of Boston, 13th floor of Chamber of Commerce Building, 12:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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# EUROPE SINCE WAR IS TOPIC

## Speakers at Foreign Policy Meeting to Tell of Reconstruction

Europe's recovery from the World War and the developments pointing to a permanent peace will be described by three studuents of international affairs, who have been in intimate touch with conditions, at the luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association Saturday afternoon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

The speakers will be Dr. Gustav Gratz of Hungary, Mlle. Louise Weiss of Paris, editor of L'Europe Nouvelle, and Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor. The subject for discussion will be "Europe, Seven Years After the Armistice."

Dr. Gratz has been Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, and Minister to Austria. Mlle. Weiss' editorship of L'Europe Nouvelle has won distinction both in France and other countries as a forward-looking student of social and political problems. Mr. Abbot supplemented his knowledge of international affairs with an extended trip to various parts of Europe this summer.

Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard University, will preside, and following the three addresses opportunity will be given for questions from the floor. Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, announced that attendances at these luncheon discussions was becoming continually larger, and that reservations should be made as early as possible.

**SKELLY OIL PROFITS**

Including subsidiaries, Skelly Oil for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925, reports net income of $768,069 after interest, depreciation and depletion but before federal taxes, equal to 91 cents a share (par $25) on 835,880 shares of stock compared with $1,578,209, or $1.91 a share, on 823,164 shares in the preceding quarter, and a deficit of $484,221 in the third quarter of 1924. Net income for first nine months was $3,096,413, equal to $3.70 a share, compared with $1,015,723, or $1.23 a share, in the like period of 1924.

# PRISON A SCHOOL IN RIGHT LIVING

(Continued from Page 1)

called, recently formed in New York, and has long been actively associated with methods of crime prevention. In his address he analyzed what seemed to him the 14 chief causes of crime, and outlined the remedy for each.

Among the leading causes for crime, Mr. Lewis included:

(1) The statement that crime is said to be better organized than society; (2) the complexity of governmental machinery; (3) poor pay for judges and prosecutors; (4) lack of a comprehensive moral and social program; (5) obsolete laws and procedures.

In discussing a remedy for any organized crime, Mr. Lewis pointed out that 98 per cent of the people defending themselves ought to be able to organize effectively against the 2 per cent of their number who are trying to prey upon the 98 per cent. He advocated strong state police to fight crime and criminals who escape by getting beyond the jurisdiction of local police by railroad, by airplane, or by automobile.

He said that towns and cities should co-operate more effectively. Already in certain American cities local police have been made state police for state purposes, he said, and there is no sufficient reason for old-fashioned independence, which is impotence.

Mr. Lewis criticized what he termed "the jungle of complex governmental procedure," and advocated a centralization of responsibility to make it impossible for the professional criminal of today to take advantage of lax enforcement or divided responsibility.

The attempt to fight criminals with obsolete laws and procedures often is a fruitless one, he said. "The structure of Government created to meet the conditions of agricultural life in the eighteenth century is hardly suited to the complexities of modern industrial society. Herbert Hadley, president of Washington University, a former prosecutor and Governor, has enumerated 23 points of advantage the criminal has over the people under our laws and procedures. The whole criminal law and procedure in this and other countries should be studied for the purpose of introducing the changes needed to safeguard the true interests of the people of the United States. Such a study has been recommended repeatedly by our greatest jurists and statesmen.

"A comprehensive study of the criminal law should include the following questions: (1) the teaching of criminal law in our law schools; (2) should court procedure continue to resemble a combat or should it be changed into a laboratory for fact-finding and scientific investigation? (3) the present propriety of the ancient rules forbidding the State to call the defendant as a witness or to produce his intimate personal documents in court, and against double jeopardy for the same offense, and the present status of jury trials in the United States."

Because salaries are so low, inexperienced and inadequately supported public officials are called upon to combat crime and criminals when all the rewards and all the advantages are going to those who represent the defendant or those engaged in the private practice of the law, Mr. Lewis pointed out.

## Publicity of Crime News Live Subject With Press, Editor Tells Association

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9 (Special) —If the question of newspaper publicity of crime news is not a live subject among wardens, prison men and experts in criminology, it is a live subject in the conscientious newspaper office, the American Prison Association, in session here, was assured today by A. L. Bowen, editorial writer of the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal and former superintendent of charities of Illinois. His subject was "The Institution and the Press."

Mr. Bowen described the change that has been wrought in American newspapers since Feb. 11, 1861, the day Lincoln left Springfield to be inaugurated President, and his own newspaper dismissed the event with 58 lines, which included his memorable farewell address. The newspaper of that day, said the speaker, was consumed in politics. Home affairs were of little importance. What are known today as welfare and community interest subjects were conspicuous by their absence from the local newspaper, many of whose advertisements would not be accepted today by any decent publication.

"With all its mistakes and defects the newspaper of today is matchless in aspirations and ideals, when compared with those of 60 years ago," he said. "Our city central council of social agencies gets more space in a year's time than the Republican Party. The public is concerned with the work of all its social agencies and wants sincere, intelligent discussion of them in its newspapers.

"The big state institution is but the development of some small local social agency, and should take advantage of the opportunity the newspaper gives it to explain its work and its problems to the public, so that preventive measures may be applied at the source."

Mr. Bowen said that "the pulpit, the school, social organizations, women's clubs, contend that the exploitation of crime news in the press tends to demoralize youth and the whole community."

Reviewing the experiments that many newspapers have made to eliminate or subordinate crime news, the speaker remarked that, "there is a disposition among socially-minded newspapers to heed the outcry and to govern themselves accordingly. There are not many newspapers that maliciously and deliberately would 'play up' crime news if it were an admitted fact that such prominence of crime news actually does stimulate criminal tendencies and does serve to put youths on criminal paths." He urged students of penology and criminology to establish co-operative relations with the press, especially the local paper, so that the public, on one side, and they on the other may profit, each by what the other knows.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder tonight; fresh westerly winds; lowest temperature near 32.

**New England:** Fair and slightly colder tonight; fresh westerly winds.

**Weather Outlook for Week:** Rain about middle and again at end; cold at beginning of week and temperature near normal thereafter.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 34 | Memphis | 36 |
| Atlantic City | 36 | Montreal | 30 |
| Boston | 38 | Nantucket | 38 |
| Buffalo | 28 | New Orleans | 24 |
| Calgary | 36 | New York | 36 |
| Charleston | 48 | Philadelphia | 34 |
| Chicago | 28 | Pittsburgh | 24 |
| Denver | 32 | Portland, Me. | 34 |
| Des Moines | 18 | Portland, Ore. | 46 |
| Eastport | 33 | San Francisco | 52 |
| Galveston | 46 | St. Louis | 30 |
| Hatteras | 48 | St. Paul | 28 |
| Helena | 24 | Seattle | 48 |
| Jacksonville | 54 | Tampa | 72 |
| Kansas City | 32 | Washington | 36 |
| Los Angeles | 56 | | |

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 5:48 p. m.; Tuesday, 6:21 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

# Gain in Poor Relief Methods Found in Both State Plans

## Majority and Minority Reports of Special Pension Commission Called Advance Steps

Massachusetts' methods of poor relief, already ahead of the practice in many states, will take a long step in advance if either the majority or the minority proposals of the specially appointed state commission on pensions is accepted by the Legislature, said Edmund S. Coggswell, secretary of the commission, as he explained details of the plans to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

The position taken by the minority of the commission, whose report was made public Tuesday, calls particular attention to methods which are employed by the Commonwealth at present to alleviate the condition of the aged poor, and Mr. Coggswell was careful to point out that even now these methods are by way of being a model for many other states.

**Methods of Relief**

Poor relief as administered in Massachusetts falls into four subdivisions, according to a report of the commission which is in the hands of the printer and will be submitted to the Legislature at the coming session. The methods are: (1) Almshouse relief, in the hands of cities and towns, but to a considerable extent supervised by the state Commission on Public Welfare; (2) "outdoor relief," or all means of public charity other than almshouses, including allowances given weekly to needy families, free groceries and fuel and many other aids; (3) private charitable homes, of which there exist 107 for the aged in the Commonwealth; (4) private charity as administered extensively by many organizations and individuals.

These four divisions, it is pointed out by the commission's recommendation to the Legislature, include a great many individual methods of poor relief. There are many successful plans peculiar to certain cities and towns. New Bedford, for instance, has one of the best systems of poor aid in the State, which grew out of charitable institutions set up long ago by whaling and shipping interests.

**Exempt From Politics**

Massachusetts almshouses are parparticularly fortunate, a report of the Federal Government quoted in the state document points out, in that they are exempt from political control. The tenure of office of their supervisors is secure, and does not vary with every change of political complexion. Such supervision as the State exercises over them helps to maintain a uniform standard of excellence.

In almshouses in the State there is annually spent $1,484,218.15 for the assistance of poor over 65 years of age. Since 1901, the number of inmates of almshouses has decreased from 9479 to 7649 in 1923, with a particular slump, Mr. Coggswell said, with the enactment of federal prohibition. There is a growing tendency to assist poor people outside of public institutions.

"Outdoor relief," which generally consists in the paying of a weekly stipend of from $3 to $10, aided 3791 aged persons in Massachusetts in the year ended March 31, 1924. There was $547,863 spent in public "outdoor relief," while more than $257,610 was spent from private sources during the same period.

**Outline of Two Plans**

Such are the present methods for relief of the aged poor. What improvements as are suggested by the majority and minority plans of the state commission were briefly summarized by Mr. Coggswell, as follows:

The majority plan. Payment of a weekly sum not to exceed $7 to all persons in the State over 70 years of age, who have less than $3000 or annual incomes under $365, and no other means of support. All administration to be done by state officials. Cost about $5,500,000, to be raised by a state poll tax of $2 for men and women citizens, and by a one-half of 1 per cent addition to the state income tax.

The minority plan. A general improvement of present methods all along the line, with three distinctive steps; (1) aged poor shall not be sent to almshouses unless to obtain care not elsewhere provided; (2) the state department of public welfare shall be able to overrule local overseers and maintain rigid standards; (3) the State pays one-third of the expense, about $600,000, not to be raised by any special means.

## PERKINS INSTITUTION CELEBRATES FOUNDING

A celebration commemorating the foundation of the Perkins Institution for the Blind by Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe in 1832, was held today at the institution in Watertown. A program of music and speaking was furnished by the boys' classes and there were addresses by several of the special guests, including Mrs. John Chipman Gray, president of the ladies' visiting committee of the institution, Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather, founder of the New York and Paris Lighthouses for the Blind.

Other guests were Mrs. Laura E. Richards and Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Mr. Howe, and Edward E. Allen, director of the institution. The exercises were held under the auspices of the Howe Memorial Club.

## SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL DEDICATED BY MILTON

A bronze and granite statue dedicated to the memory of heroes of the world war was unveiled by citizens of the town of Milton yesterday. Members of the Milton post, American Legion, the G. A. R., Boy Scouts, school children, and other organizations filled the Town Hall and took part in the dedication ceremony on the Town Hall grounds.

George Wigglesworth, chairman of the memorial committee, made the presentation speech; Roger Wolcott, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, accepted the statue, and Miss Barbara Robertson Fuller, daughter of Benjamin W. Fuller, one of the 25 men whose names are inscribed on the statue, unveiled the memorial. Llewellyn L. Cross, commander of the Milton post, American Legion, read the roll of those in whose honor the memorial is erected.

The statue is of bronze, resting upon granite, under which is a large base. It was the work of Daniel Chester French, sculptor, and Charles A. Coolidge, architect, designed the setting.

## NEWSPAPERS UPHELD IN LIEU OF COLLEGE

### University Head Sees Liberal Education in Press

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—"If you can't attend college, graduate from your daily newspaper."

That is the view of Dr. Glenn Frank, who recently left the editorship of the Century Magazine to become the president of the University of Wisconsin.

"No sort of an education can be gained without rigid inquiry and vigilant research into all the sources of knowledge to which newspaper information leads," he said. "If, as readers, we know how to use our newspapers, we might make the reading of any good newspaper the ideal point of departure for a liberal education. Almost any news report has implications that run back into several fields of knowledge.

"Just recently I read a five-line item from Mexico which immediately demanded that my mind dip into geography, education and politics in order to see the meaning of this small news item. I should like to see an educational experiment made with a group of students in which the only textbooks used would be a good daily newspaper. The teachers, alert and widely informed, would simply read from the newspaper to the class, and ferret out the background necessary for a real understanding of the news."

## INDIANS AND WHITES GROW RECORD CROPS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence) — That the Sioux Indian and white farmers of the McLaughlin district, adjacent to the North Dakota boundary, have this season made a creditable record in grain production is the declaration of the McLaughlin Messenger, a leading newspaper of the district.

McLaughlin is located in the heart of what formerly was the South Dakota section of the Standing Rock Indian reservation and has a large population of Sioux Indians, who have turned their attention to agricultural and stock-raising pursuits.

In a period of six weeks this fall an aggregate of 210 carloads of grain was shipped from McLaughlin to big terminal markets. These shipments nearly equal the total shipments from McLaughlin during the year 1924.

With the grain yet to be threshed and shipped, it is estimated the shipments for this fall will total at least 300 carloads at an estimated value of $500,000.

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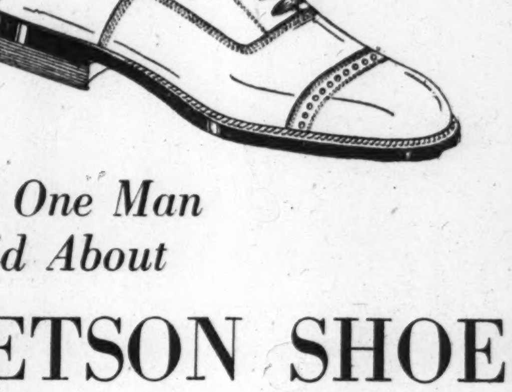

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# IRISH BOUNDARY REPORT READY

## While Details Are Unknown It Is Believed Moderation Is Outstanding Feature

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 9—London is once more actively discussing the Irish boundary question, on which the maintenance of good relations between Ulster and the Irish Free State so largely turn. This is the outcome of a widely circulated rumor pointing to a compromise on which both sides may agree. A number of forecasts have now appeared here, claiming to indicate how the new boundary runs.

These forecasts vary considerably. The Morning Post, for example, claims that the changes are to be rectificatory only, Ulster getting a small but thickly populated slice of East Donegal near Derry and along Lough Foyle's west bank, while the Free State would obtain larger but a much more sparsely populated area in West Tyrone and South Fermanagh and Armagh, but not either Enniskillen or Newry, towns which it also claimed.

The Daily News, on the other hand, publishes an alignment which would transfer Newry and part of East Down and West Fermanagh to the Free State, besides the whole of the Castlederg salient in Tyrone. This version agrees, however, with the other in giving some territory in East Donegal along Lough Foyle to Ulster, and adds to this northern portion the Monaghan salient.

Although these forecasts are quite unauthorized, The Christian Science Monitor representative finds a consensus of opinion, firstly, that a moderately drawn line has been agreed upon by the majority of the commission and is likely to be notified almost immediately; secondly, that there is a good prospect of both Ulster and the Free State governments taking the sensible view, that such a compromise, though disappointing to both sides, represents a fair and reasonable settlement of this long-standing and exceedingly difficult question.

In this case there will have been taken a notable step toward a reconciliation of the differences which so long have divided northern Irishmen from their fellow countrymen in the south.

(From the Boston Herald)

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 8

AN UNIDENTIFIED man this afternoon saved from drowning four persons whose motor car skidded on the Essex Avenue causeway, this city, ripped through a fence and dropped from sight in 12 feet of marsh water.

The unknown hero jumped from his automobile, dived down to the submerged touring car and with a jackknife cut away part of the top. After the rescuer had aided George Holmes and Willie Miller of the Alpha Gasoline Filling Station in getting the unfortunates from the water, he drove off in his car.

The rescued were Mr. and Mrs. George R. Christopherson, their daughter, Beatrice, aged about 12, and Mrs. Christopherson's mother, Mrs. Clara McDonough, all of Western Avenue, Gloucester. They were taken in an ambulance to their home.

The avenue is the main highway between Gloucester and Essex, and along the causeway is bordered by marshes on either side. Mr. Christopherson attempted to make a quick stop to avoid hitting the car of Mrs. L. D. Lothrop of this city. Her car had skidded against the car track and become disabled. There was a heavy squall and driving rain at the time.

After skidding, the Christopherson car crashed through a fence, plowed along the marsh about 20 feet and dropped, right side up, into the water.

The unidentified rescuer was driving close behind the Christopherson car. He jumped out, threw off his coat and hat, opened his jackknife, and dived in. Holmes and Miller came with ladder and ropes. The three men then got the four motorists out of the creek.

Kent, O.

Special Correspondence

A BRIGHT June morning had heralded the last day of school. The little ones in their Sunday best were in their places, prepared sisted of recitations, songs, etc. for the closing exercises, which con-

As the teacher entered the room for the afternoon session she found her desk piled with flowers, fruit, a few other little gifts and a pair of vases. In one of these was a neatly rolled piece of paper on which was written in a round childish hand "To our Teacher, from Homer Stewart and Eddie Sawyer. Price $1.50. Homer Stewart $1.21 cents Eddie Sawyer 29 cents. (Homer was the son of a business man, and Eddie with his mother lived in a modest little home whose chief attraction was a fine garden.)

The afternoon passed, the last little "piece" was spoken, the last song sung, many hearty good-bys, and then the teacher found herself alone with the exception of one sunny-haired little boy who lingered.

"Well, Eddie!" she exclaimed. He looked up with a bright smile and asked, "Teacher, do you want to know how I made that 29 cents?"

"Yes, indeed, Eddie."

"Well, you know we have a nice garden, but the bugs got on the potato plants, and Mamma said she would give me a penny a hundred for all I would get. I wanted to help buy the present so I got them all, and I counted them and there were 2900, and Mamma paid me 29 cents!"

# ROYALISTS AGAIN ACTIVE IN REICH

## Conservatives Pass Strong Resolutions—Disarmament Note Awaited

*By Special Cable*

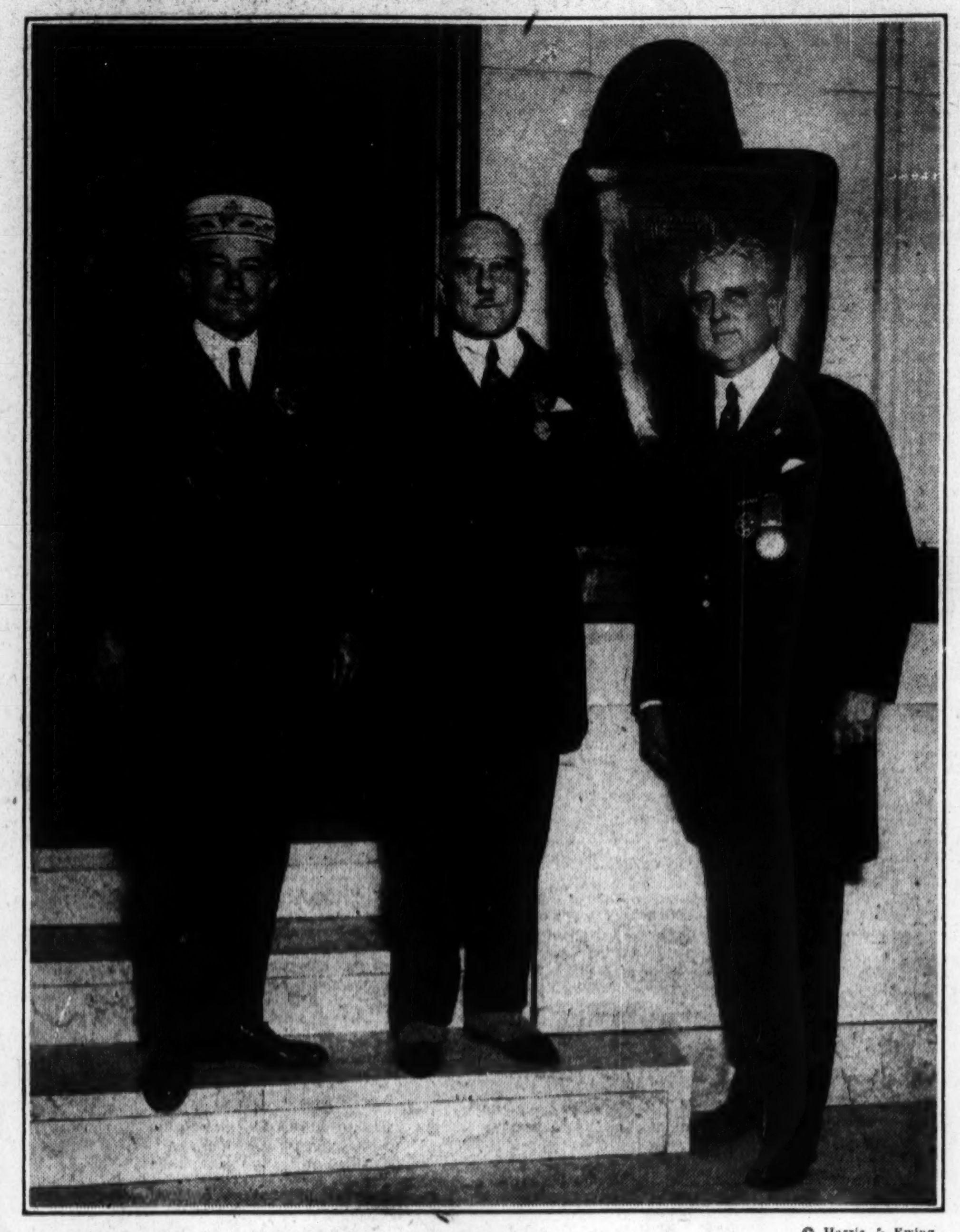
BERLIN, Nov. 9—Germany is expected to give an explanation of its disarmament, for which the Council of Ambassadors asks in its reply to Germany's last disarmament note, at the beginning of next week. The fact that the German Government declares it will not publish the Council's reply which was received here on Saturday has aroused the suspicion of the Conservatives, who want to know whether it is "written in the spirit of Locarno."

The present unrest, caused by the recent exodus of the Conservative Party out of the Government, and its vehement opposition against the Locarno agreements, has been somewhat intensified by an increased activity of the monarchistic elements in this country. Adherents of the old Conservative Party have just held a convention in Berlin, at which they passed a resolution in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, the reintroduction of the Bismarck system of federal states, and a revival of Prussian discipline.

They also welcomed the increasing opposition of the Right against Dr. Gustav Stresemann's foreign policy. The Monarchists of Bavaria have also become more active lately. A new organization has been founded under the name of "Local Bavarians," which will head all other similar societies and propagate the restoration of the monarchy and the old federal state system.

The Münchener Post, organ of the Social Democrats, admonishes the Republicans to keep their eyes open. In other nationalistic circles propaganda is being made for the establishment of a distatorship, similar to that of Benito Mussolini. The ultra-Conservative Berliner Börsenzeitung, for instance, writes today that only the "hard will" of statesmen can restore Germany.

## *Head More Than 500,000 Scottish Rite Masons*



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Left to Right: John W. Cowles of Louisville, Ky., Raoul V. Palermi of Italy, and Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Who Head Scottish Rite Bodies Numbering More Than 500,000 Masons. Mr. Cowles Is Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, While Mr. Abbott Holds a Similar Position in the Northern Jurisdiction. Mr. Palermi, Who Came to the United States to Attend the Southern Jurisdiction Sessions in Washington, Oct. 18 to 24, and Who Has Lately Been Visiting in Boston, Is Sovereign Grand Commander for Italy and Grand Master of the National Italian Masonic Grand Lodge. The Picture of These Three Masonic Leaders Was Made at the House of the Temple, Washington. Both Mr. Palermi and Mr. Abbott Are Honorary Emeritus Members of the Southern Body of the United States.

# LONDON WITNESSES LORD MAYOR'S SHOW

## Australian Wagon a Feature in Historic Procession

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 9—A huge Christmas pudding on a wagon drawn by six white horses, each representing a state in Australia, was one of the features of the Lord Mayor's Show today.

The procession from the Guildhall was led by bands of various guilds and livery companies in London; emblematical cars were followed by the Royal Air Force, the Canadian Mounted Police, the Grenadier Guards and a "pageant of empire trade" with Australia's unique display.

Next came floats of New Zealand, India, the British West Indies, British Guiana, and other colonies.

Sections illustrating rapid world communication and the Worshipful Company of Painters were preceded by sheriffs, committees and aldermen; the retiring Lord Mayor, Sir Alfred Louis Bower, the Life Guards Band, state trumpeters, a detachment of pikemen and the Honorable Artillery Company following.

The new Lord Mayor, Sir William Robert Pryke, in a state chariot drawn by six horses, attended by a chaplain, sword and mace-bearers, was seen last of all in the historic procession along London streets.

# SYRIAN POLICY TO BE MODIFIED

## Henri de Jouvenel to Show Tolerance Toward All Races and Religions

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, Nov. 9—Henri de Jouvenel, High Commissioner in Syria, believes that it will not be difficult by practicing a policy of toleration toward all races and religions to restore order. In any case, France does not mean to surrender its mandate.

*By Special Cable*

JERUSALEM, Nov. 9 — General Sarrail sailed from Beirut for France, yesterday morning, only a few officials being present to speed the famous general, who has been recalled because of the Syrian troubles during his high commissionership, culminating as they did in the bombardment of Damascus. He is returning home to face his opponents.

Among those present to say farewell were General Duport, Acting High Commissioner; General Gamelin, commanding the French forces, and Admiral Deconedic, commanding the naval forces; also the president of the Syrian confederation, the Governor of the Lebanon, the president and representatives of the council, and other high officials.

The population, not knowing or not caring, was not present when the Sphinx sailed. On its way out of the harbor it passed two American destroyers, which were ordered to protect United States citizens.

## CHINESE CUSTOMS PROPOSAL EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—A detailed report of the explanation given by the Chinese delegation at the Peking Customs Conference of its reasons for proposing a 80 per cent. surtax duty on wine and tobacco imports and a 20 per cent surtax rate on other articles of luxury was received today at the State Department.

Admiral Tsai of the Chinese group cited that other countries levied duties of 100 per cent or more on tobacco and spirits, "while the prohibition of alcoholic consumption in the United States is well known all over the world." China, he added, had an 80 per cent internal tax on tobacco and wine of native origin, while the same articles, when imported, paid a total duty of 7½ per cent. "These commodities pander to the cravings of the human race," he said. "It is true that the consumer will shoulder heavier burdens, but it is eqully true that the imposition of higher duties will not impede trade and commerce."

## CANADIAN MINISTERS RESIGN PORTFOLIOS

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7 (AP)—The members of the Liberal Cabinet of W. L. Mackenzie King, who were defeated by last week's parliamentary elections, with the exception of George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, handed their resignations to the Premier and they have been accepted. Mr. King announced that Parliament would meet on Dec. 10, provided legal requirements can be met. He made no statement as to his own intentions, but promised an announcement tomorrow.

The portfolios held by the ministers who resigned will not be filled until parliament mets. Instead, they will be assigned to ministers who were elected, or who, holding seats in the senate, did not seek election.

The Postmaster General, Charles Murphy, will be Acting Secretary of State; the Minister of Finance, James A. Robb, will be Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Minister of the Interior, Charles Stewart, will be Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and the Minister of Public Works, J. H. King, will be Acting Minister of Labor. For the time being at least Mr. Graham will continue to administer the portfolio of Railways and Canals. The three ministers without portfolio, who were defeated in the elections did not resign.

### KING BUYS FAULTY STAMPS

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—King George is one of many stamp collectors who have rushed to buy four-penny stamps issued recently by the Post Office at £4 (about $20) a piece. An error in the making of a sheet of 240 is responsible for the flurry. The faulty sheet was sold to a London firm, and a parcels boy tried to stick some on brown paper, when they would not stick he found the gum was on the printed side. The firm sold the stamps to a man who realized their value as rareties, and he has sold them to collectors at from £1 to £4 each. King George bought a block of four.

## REMOVE WAR PROFITS, PLEADS MR. ROBINS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Take financial profit from war, "create a will to end war," and, like the saloon, dueling and slavery, it, too, will be banished by public opinion which eliminated these other wrongs. So says Raymond Robins, peace advocate, who served in important public capacities during the World War.

In an address at the Chicago Forum, a public meeting in a downtown theater, Mr. Robins stated: "War can be outlawed, just as other great wrongs of history have been outlawed by public opinion. Men were slain by hundreds when dueling was considered the only honorable way to avenge a quarrel. No one today thinks of settling any dispute by that method. It was also public opinion that eliminated the saloon and slavery."

### TWO MINUTES' SILENCE

*By Special Cable*

GENEVA, Nov. 9 — Two minutes' silence will be observed on Nov. 11 at 11 o'clock in allied countries in commemoration of the armistice, will also be observed in neutral countries by groups of pacifists whose thoughts on international peace turn toward the activity of the League of Nations.

# *New York Welcomes Ships of the World*

## *Cargoes From Many Lands Come and Go From Big Bush Terminals*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—It's landing day at what is said to be the largest pier in the world. Clear and bright the day has dawned, and far out into the water may be seen the approach of foreign vessels, among them an oil-burning steamer from England, a coal-burning vessel from China, a tramp from a southern port, a schooner from Brazil. The pier, one of the eight Bush Terminals on the south shore of Brooklyn, stretches 1220 feet into the water in friendly welcome, and the flags on the visiting ships, gay spots of color in the distance, wave a warm response. Longshoremen wait expectantly, for soon rich cargoes are to be unloaded and dispensed. Huge cranes stand sentinels at their posts, ready to lift easily the heaviest boxes.

A tramp from Japan docks at the largest pier in the world. As the crews pile up the crates, one speculates on the contents, and looks for a magic button that will cause the cover to spring back on a box of antiques, ivory carvings, shiny lacquered boxes inlaid with gold and mother of pearl. But as more crates and bales are surrendered, there is revealed a practical, modern touch to the cargo from this picturesque country. Rice and raw silk are brought from the depths of the tramp, and an onlooker has visions of a bottomless pit producing more and more fascinating cargo.

At this point the arrival of another steamer distracts attention from the Japanese visitor. A French crew is talking of its "articles de Paris," and one longs for a glimpse of the laces and novelties that must abound in the many mysterious boxes. But a tramp from Cuba chases the Parisian fancy, and calls forth quite a different picture. There loom in splendor large sugar estates, with tall sticks of ripening cane.

Yet the day has just begun. Flags of all lands fly together here, where nations meet in friendly contact. Steamers come and go, more than 88 ports on five continents sending their ships to and from the eight piers that cover 200 acres with their buildings and warehouses and where as many as 35 vessels may be seen in one day. As these messengers from foreign countrie steam quietly in and out of the harbor of New York there is a prevailing sense of peace and good will. Laden they arrive, laden they depart, bringing the bounty of their lands and bearing away the riches of America.

## SCOTTISH RITE'S SCHOOL POSITION

### Favors Federal Bureau; Not Anti-Private School

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Defining the position of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, as favoring establishment of a Department of Education, but not as opposing private and parochial schools, as set forth in some press dispatches giving an account of the recent biennial convention of the Rite here, the Scottish Rite News Bureau has issued a statement quoting the resolution on education passed by the Council.

Referring to the Oregon school law decision, it is pointed out that the council took the stand that it recognized the value of compulsory education in the elementary public schools. To interest citizens in their public schools and to do all in their power to bring these schools to a point of efficiency and merit, was the effort of the supreme council, the statement declared.

The supreme council's resolution, compiled by its committee on education, reads:

"Resolved, That we indorse the bill for the creation of a Department of Education and for other purposes prepared under the direction of the National Education Association and its associated organizations and authorized to be introduced into Congress, at a meeting of the representatives of said associations held in the city of Washington, Oct. 17, 1925, and to authorize the Grand Commander to take whatever action he may deem proper to carry out the purpose of this resolution."

## WASHINGTON COAL EFFICIENCY STUDIED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence) — Plans of the United States Bureau of Mines to conduct extensive experiments with Washington coal to determine its most efficient application to industry, are announced by Milnor Roberts, dean of the College of Mines at the University of Washington. Specialists sent out from Washington D. C., last spring to study the local situation, became convinced that it merits intensive consideration to lessen waste in the present methods of coal consumption.

Dean Roberts points out that Washington coals vary from lignite to anthracite in density. Owing to the nature of the coal beds, a great deal of waste in the form of fine coal results. The mining experts hope to find a use for this coal, but also will study the specialized uses of other grades.

### ORDERS FOR COAL CARS

Standard Tank Car Company has received orders for cars and railway equipment exceeding $500,000 including 500 coal cars for the Pennsylvania Railroad and 100 tank cars for the Sun Oil Company.

# BELGRADE CALM AT TRIESTE ACT

## Government Holds Conciliatory Attitude Over Wrecking of Paper by Fascisti

*By Special Cable*

BELGRADE, Nov. 9—The Government maintains its reserve regarding the Trieste Fascisti incident, but it is certain that its attitude is more conciliatory than that of the parliamentary opposition and public opinion. The Daily Vreme, which is closely connected with the Government, writes that public opinion has exaggerated the incident and ascribed to it too grave a character.

It is ascertained that the newspaper plant wrecking was done by irresponsible elements, not specially inspired by dislike to Jugoslavia, but it was by way of making reprisals against all the opponents of Fascism.

The Vreme concludes that the reprisals, because of the reported attempt on the life of Benito Mussolini, were not organized with the cognizance of the authorities, which was proved by the energetic orders of Signor Mussolini to stop reprisals immediately. Dr. Nintchitch is to speak in Parliament on Tuesday. The demonstrations prepared in Belgrade have been forbidden by the police.

It was the wrecking of the editorial office of the Trieste Slovenian daily, Edinost, and two other offices of Jugoslav papers in the same building by Fascisti, which provoked bitterness in Jugoslavia. The press and nonofficial political opinion, especially in parliamentary circles, considered the attack part of the systematic persecution of Jugoslav minorities in Italy. The Independent Democrats and the Slovenian Clericals have addressed interpellations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Nintchitch, asking the Government to take energetic measures for the protection of Jugoslav minorities.

The Belgrade Government maintains a calm attitude awaiting detailed reports.

## JULES STEEG READY TO EXAMINE TERMS

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, Nov. 9—Jules Steeg, Resident-General of Morocco, asserts that the danger has passed and that Abd-el-Krim is now helpless, but he offers without a formal declaration of peace—since there was no formal declaration of war—to examine any demands made and live on terms of friendship with the dissident tribes.

# *World News in Brief*

**Buenos Aires** (AP) — The Syrian colony in Argentina has addressed a protest to the Council of the League of Nations against the bombardment by the French of Damascus and for other alleged outrages in that city.

**Raleigh, N. C.** (AP)—Prizes for the best essay on "A New Nation by Improved Highways" have been offered by the American Road Building Association, with a view to attracting the interest of American college students. The prizes will amount to $550. The essays will not exceed 600 words. The contest will close on Jan. 1, 1926, and the prizes awarded during "Good Roads Week." The announcement of the winners will be made at the American Road Builders' convention, Jan. 11 to 15, in Chicago.

**Buenos Aires** (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce in Argentina has cabled a protest to President Coolidge relative to the possible withdrawal of Pan-American Line steamers from the South American service.

**New York** (AP)—Resolutions calling for a redesignation of "Armistice Day" as "Wilson Day" have been adopted by the Downtown Chamber of Commerce of New York. Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, chapters of the American Legion and other bodies will be asked to join in a movement to lay the request before Congress for official action.

**Boise, Ida.** (AP)—Idaho farmers this year are reaping a rich harvest from their potatoes, due to the shortage of production in other regions and to the freezing weather, which has done considerable damage to production outside this State. The Idaho acreage is but little increased over last year, but the yields will exceed those of 1924.

**New York** (AP)—Inauguration of a fortnightly cabin and third class steamship passenger service between New York and channel ports has been announced by the Cunard Line. Seven liners, five of which are new, will be assigned to the service, which will begin weekly sailings with the opening of the summer tourist season next May.

**New York** (AP)—Settlement of the strike begun last June by 1500 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America against the New York and Chicago shops of the International Tailoring Company and J. L. Taylor Company is announced.

**Washington** (AP)—A total of 49,802 aliens entered the United States during September, the immigration service reports, but only 26,721 were classified as immigrants, the rest being tourists or temporary visitors for other purposes. During the same month, 19,685 aliens left the United States, 12,485 being visitors and the rest leaving to make homes abroad again. In the same period, 1429 aliens were debarred from entry. Canada furnished the largest number of immigrants, followed in the order named by Germany, the Irish Free State, Mexico and Scotland.

**New York** (AP)—It has been announced at Columbia University that the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters will be conferred upon John St. Lo. Strachey of London on Nov. 17. Mr. Strachey, one of the best known of English journalists and writers on public affairs, is making his second visit to America. He was here in 1903, when he was for some time the guest of President Roosevelt at the White House.

**Albany, N. Y.** (AP)—Incorporations in New York State during the first 10 months of this year have exceeded the number for the entire 12 months of 1924, it was indicated in a report by Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State. The 1925 incorporations total 20,194, as compared with 19,549 for all of last year. October established a new record with 2257 incorporations, 27 more than last March, the previous high month.

**Washington** (AP)—Establishment of a business tribunal, to be known as a joint trade relations committee, which would seek to eliminate trade abuses and to establish business practice standards to counteract business waste, will be recommended to the National Distribution Conference, which meets here Dec. 15 and 16 under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

**Constantinople** (AP) — The Turk's headgear of yesterday is being made into footwarmers. The Red Crescent, which corresponds to the American Red Cross, is collecting thousands of discarded fezzes and having them made into bed slippers.

**Warsaw** (AP)—Poland also has had an unusually good harvest this year, and there is no longer any necessity to import foreign flour, of which last year America sent over $20,000,000 worth. To make further importation impossible the government has placed an import tax of $1.50 per hundred kilos on flour.


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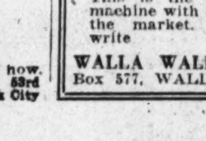

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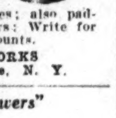

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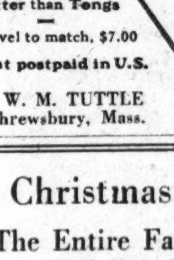

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NEW YORK

# Boston Armistice Day Theme Will Be Lasting World Peace

## 60 Civic and Welfare Organizations Are Uniting for City's Annual Nov. 11 Celebration

Some 60 civic and welfare organizations will come together on Armistice Day to show, in a parade which will celebrate all that Armistice day should mean in the history of the world, the progress of peace movements since early centuries and their desire to arouse, organize and direct public opinion throughout the world toward peace. Six months of earnest endeavor have gone into preparing this educational parade in order that the history of effort which has been made toward world peace may be pictorially and dramatically summarized to contribute visual impetus to an issue which is vital today in all lands.

The entire formation of the parade has been built about the pageant. Immediately following the pageant trumpeters will come banner bearers carrying the insigne of the temple "Jehovah, Lord of All." The bearers will be attired in early Hebraic costumes, the episode having been arranged by the League of Jewish Women's Organizations under the direction of Mrs. Ely Feibelman and participants in the float "The Law and the Prophets" are men from allied organizations.

**Swords Into Plowshares**

Isaiah's prophecy, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares," will be depicted by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom with a float in which a blacksmith, striking steel on steel at a flaming anvil, will furnish the dominant note.

The Good Samaritan, giving succor to his tribal adversary, will be depicted by the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Greek worshippers of Apollo who, in 700 B. C., organized against war will be shown on a separate float, the theme of the tableau to be processional, carried out by members of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace. It will picture the shrine of Apollo, carried on the shoulders of marchers, with Greeks in festive attire, with chaplets, garlands and insignia in attendance.

The greatest contribution in all history to the ideal of peace among the peoples of the world will be epitomized in a tableau to represent the nativity at Bethlehem. This float will be made up of representatives of the Morgan Memorial.

The attempts of the bishops of the church to curb the warring barons early in the eleventh century by what was known as "The Truce of God" will be represented by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

**Early Federation Move**

In the float of the Cambridge League of Women Voters will be represented the Court of King George of Bohemia who, in 1492, tried to form a federation of nations. The marchers will be in medieval Bohemian costume and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre will be among the ladies of the court.

Boston University Law School students, with Abraham M. Rudnick as chairman, will bear a banner dated 1625, proclaiming "The Great Dutch Scholar, Grotius, Stirs the World with his Book on Peace." Grotius, a tall, splendid figure in impressive medieval robes, will be followed by men in scholastic dress of the times, with a frieze of torch bearers.

The Y. M. C. A. of Boston is responsible for three episodes in the pageant. A reproduction of the Indian on the flag of Massachusetts, an impersonation of Noah Worcester, Friend of Peace, who, in 1815, published the first peace paper in history, and the staging of a group to represent the Massachusetts Peace Society, the first of such peace organizations to be established, will all be represented by Y. M. C. A. members.

**World Court in Tableau**

The Boston League of Women Voters "will express its belief in the power of the World Court to bring and maintain peace between nations" by staging a tableau to represent the World Court. Following suitably after the World Court in the procession will come the League of Nations float, put on by the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, a presentation of a ship with the seven continents of the world each pulling an oar and with "Wisdom" lighting the beacon at the bow and "Faith" shaping the course of the ship.

To mark the transition from the pageant division to the second division of the parade there will be a float "Girls Around the World" in which 500 Y. W. C. A. girls, representing Boston, Cambridge, Newton and metropolitan students will share. This float will be proceeded by the trumpeters of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Annie Besant Lodge will be in line with a delegation. The Women's Trade Union League will have a float depicting the development of peaceful arbitration in industrial crises. The Cosmopolitan Club will be represented by the same group of women from foreign lands who did such notable work during the Liberty Loan campaigns, all costumed in their national dress.

## MR. INSULL TO TALK ON POWER PROJECTS

### New England Conference Program Now Complete

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 9—With the announcement that Martin J. Insull of Chicago will address the power session of the New England conference here this week, John S. Lawrence, chairman of the Governor's Joint Committee, declared the program for the assemblage of New England organizations entirely completed.

Mr. Insull will deliver his address at the afternoon session of Thursday, the first day of the two-day meeting of the conference. He has been asked to tell what the Insull interests have in mind for the future of the valuable water-power rights and properties they have recently acquired in northern New England, and also to indicate the view of the future of New England power and industry held by the Insull interests that led them to make such extensive investments in this field.

At this session Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company will be chairman, and Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, and Dexter P. Cooper of Eastport, Me., will be the other speakers.

## YALE NEWS CHAPEL VOTE IS COMPLETED

### Both Students and Faculty Against Compulsion

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—On the question of whether or not the attendance at Yale's religious services should be compulsory, both the undergraduate body and the faculty at Yale voted in the negative, according to the final results of last week's balloting compiled last night by the Yale Daily News.

The undergraduate vote stood 1681 against and 241 for compulsory services while the faculty vote was 45 against and 16 for compulsion.

The Yale Daily News will now circulate petitions for the men to sign and these petitions will be submitted to the joint committee which has been selected from the Yale corporation and the Yale faculty to seek a permanent solution of the problem.

During the course of the balloting, care has been taken to emphasize the fact that the case is not one of chapel as an institution, but one of whether or not it should be compulsory.

**WOMEN'S CITY CLUB MEETING**

"Reorganizing the Department of Labor in Pennsylvania," is the subject to be discussed by Richard Lansburgh, head of the department in that State, at a luncheon at the Women's City Club tomorrow. Mr. Lansburgh advocates professionalization of the personnel of state labor departments.

# *Oklahoma Farm Women Working to Promote Wholesome Farm Life*

### *County Demonstration Agent Departs From Routine Instruction to Give Information on Club and Social Affairs and Home Improvement*

PONCA CITY, Okla., Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence) — More than 1100 farm women of Kay County are being organized to promote better living conditions on the farm and to keep the young people at home by Mrs. Maude Sims, home demonstration agent, who has adopted a new platform for the advancement of the rural communities. In addition to teaching women how to make better bread, produce better poultry, can, preserve, garden and sew, Mrs. Sims is teaching the woman on the farm how to improve herself educationally, how to assemble socially in club life, how to get flowers in the garden, electric light and water in the house, phonographs and radios in the living room.

The farm women's clubs of Oklahoma are of comparatively recent organization, but they are making rapid progress, and are keeping abreast with city women's clubs in various activities. There are 19 neighborhood clubs in Kay County alone, organized into a county-wide federation. At the third annual convention held early this year at Ponca City there were 449 delegates and many more visitors. The meeting was the largest of rural women ever held in the State.

As a result of this and other meetings, the women are becoming efficient, not only in household affairs, but in the broader, more general accomplishments. Their husbands are co-operating, staying at home while club sessions are on and in other ways lending encouragement to the development program. As a result farm conditions are improving, children are spending more time in schools, high schools have large attendance and progress is noted all along the line.

In this upbuilding program the Grange organizations have been very helpful. Kay County has 15 such organizations and Mrs. Sims finds that the women, whose husbands belong to the Grange, are taking hold of the work she is offering more quickly.

In putting over their work in this county the farm women are outlining their work a year in advance and have yearbooks, designating each meeting time, the subjects under discussion and those participating on the programs. Only recently 50 of these women, representing all sections of the county, became food demonstrators themselves. They are taking special training from a nutrition expert, sent out from the state agricultural college, thus putting themselves in a position to be helpful to their respective neighborhoods.

Mrs. Sims is finding too that her work among the boys and girls of the county, also in club organizations, is going ahead more rapidly, with far more interest being taken, since the farm women began their own club work. There is more team work at home, Mrs. Sims explains.

## *"Girls Around the World," a Group in Armistice Day Parade*

Front Row, Left to Right: Emily Dolliver, Olive Clarke, Mildred McLean, Lillian Munson and Anna Marten, of the Girl Reserves. Back Row: Rose Parker, Representing Russia; Mme. Louise Parrot, France; Ruhana Teranian, Armenia; Alice Brown, Y. W. C. A. Student, China; Ellen Johnson, Sweden; Marie Krahenbuhl, Switzerland. "Club Girl," Holding Globe Under Each Arm, Miss Mary F. Clarke.

# *Music in Boston*

### *Rachmaninoff*

Sergei Rachmaninoff gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, playing Bach's Partita No. 4 in D major, Schubert's impromptu and "The Brooklet," as arranged by the pianist, Chopin's B minor sonata, Liszt's "Consolation," "Dance of the Gnomes" and "Heroica," Medtner's "Fairy Tale" in E minor, Rachmaninoff's Etude Tableau and Prelude (no, not that one), and the player's arrangement of Kreisler's "Liebesfreud."

Audiences matter. Yesterday's was very large, overflowing along the walls. It gave Mr. Rachmaninoff one of the warmest receptions Symphony Hall has heard this season. Doubtless this had its influence, for the artist's interpretation of the Bach was remarkable for the clarity of line, architectural sense and power that characterize Mr. Rachmaninoff at his best; there was even poetic feeling, which one does not associate with his playing by ordinary. The performance seemed a special plea, in effect if not in intention, in behalf of the present Bach revival.

Again in the Schubert transcriptions, played, according to the program, for the first time, emotional values were emphasized; though "The Brooklet" suffered somewhat from recollection.

But audiences have shortcomings, too, and these likewise have their influence. If yesterday's was unusually large and appreciative, it was also uncommonly noisy. Never before, probably, were so many heavy objects dropped upon the floor in the course of one Symphony Hall afternoon; while the antiphonal coughing was well up to average. Furthermore, a considerable number of the listeners arrived after the Schubert section, and held up proceedings appreciably in finding their seats.

Now, Mr. Rachmaninoff, with all his accomplishments, hardly could be classed as a first-rate interpreter of Chopin, and after all these disturbances he fell short of what he might have done with the sonata had it fallen earlier on the program. A touch of acerbity was evident in the first measures, and before the first movement had proceeded far it was apparent that it was to be furioso rather than maestoso. The lovely principal melody came out staccato, and there was a conspicuous absence of legato throughout. Only in the final movement, better suited to the player's temperament, did he seem really at home. It is only fair to add that the applause after this number was tumultuous.

Restored perhaps by this manifestation, Mr. Rachmaninoff played Liszt's "Consolation" with great sympathy and the "Dance of the Gnomes" and Medtner's "Fairy Tale" with delightful delicacy. One was grateful to be spared a Hungarian Rhapsody, but "Heroica" was a hardly less bombastic substitute.

The two items from the pianist's own pen were characteristic, but in the "Liebesfreud" there was too little Kreisler and far too much preludic Rachmaninoff. Everybody remembers the violinist's charming little piece, dancing merrily from the strings like a gayly colored balloon bobbing in sunlight. But this transcription—alas, the pretty Austrian bauble is smashed to smithereens by Russian heavy artillery. L. A. S.

### *Sylvia Lent*

Sylvia Lent, violinist, gave a recital at the Copley Theater last evening with Harry Kaufman for accompanist. A Concerto by Nardini, Frederick Delius' second sonata, Kreisler's arrangements of Pugnani's Prelude and Allegro, and of a Mozart Rondo, Canto Amoroso by Sammartini, Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saëns, and a brief miscellany tested and proved the mettle of the youthful player.

Miss Lent, who in appearance is a wisp of a girl, draws from her instrument a rich, incisive and singing tone. Her intonation is accurate and she shows a splendid technique, ably outlining smoothly curved melodies, while to runs and trills she imparts a birdlike fleetness.

Delias' sonato for violin and piano, not previously performed in Boston, Miss Lent played capably. She depicted the two well contrasted themes and a rather solid development, built in large measure on the subsidiary theme, with painstaking care and insight. Mr. Kaufman, for his share in the difficult but grateful composition, deserves praise.

Miss Lent is decidedly worth hearing. She subordinates parts with an eye to the cohesion and unity of the whole. She contrasts deeply singing melodies with lightly fluttering technical feats. Even now she plays with expressiveness and feeling. After life has begun to scar her youthfulness, she should prove a violinist of the topmost rank.

### *Donald Francis Tovey*

An English musician and lecturer, Donald Francis Tovey, gave a recital of piano music at Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon. Professor Tovey—he has been Reid professor of music at the University of Edinburgh since 1914—accompanied a program of real musical worth with comments on historical data and musical content.

A Partita in G major by Bach, Beethoven's Sonata Op. 81, five pieces from Chopin, some of the Brahms Variations on a Theme by Paganini and five of the best known of Debussy's shorter compositions served as a vehicle for revealing abilities as pianist and lecturer.

Professor Tovey's remarks abounded with delightful humor, although if the truth be told, the musician seemed to enjoy actually playing vastly more than talking about it, which is, of course, as it should be. But he offered interesting and valuable data. He discussed the origin of the sonata Beethoven dedicated to the Archduke Rudolf, a patron, commemorating an absence and a return. This work remains one of the few given programmistic titles by the composer, who called the three sections "Les Adieux," "L'Absence," and "Le Retour."

More amusing, perhaps, was the explanation accompanying the Brahms Variations. From a simple beginning this work progresses to a vastly complicated structure, about which an auditor might well inquire concerning the relation of the first to the last. To the musician, Professor Tovey assured those present, there is a definite relationship. He pointed out that as far as a biologist is concerned, a bird of paradise and a common crow are the same kind of bird, and so the musician should feel about an unadorned theme, and its elaborately festooned variation.

During the entire program, Professor Tovey proved himself an interesting and capable pianist, while in his splendid interpretations of Chopin and Debussy he attained noteworthy heights.

### *People's Symphony*

The third concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra was given in the Hollis Street Theater yesterday afternoon. Ethel Leginska again acted as guest conductor. Guy Maier was the assisting artist. The program:

Mendelssohn
Overture "Midsummer Night's Dream"
Leginska—Symphonic Poem, "Beyond the Fields We Know"
Rimsky-Korsakoff—Concerto for Piano in C-sharp Minor Op. 30
Wagner—Prelude, "Tristan und Isolde" Overture, "Tannhäuser"

A varied program, of ample proportions, replete with excellent fare, won the continuous applause of a house crowded to the doors. The orchestra won fresh laurels under Leginska's masterly leadership.

Her own composition was placed immediately after the Mendelssohn overture, no doubt to form a contrast between the music of fantasy of his time and the modernist's fanciful flights. Three poems of Lord Dunsany form the three parts of the compostion and one received the impression that Leginska had closely followed the text of the whimsical creations. The themes were in each case of a simple nature, that is simple to the ear trained away from the diatonic scale, though the playing of them was not equally simple. They developed into riotous tone pictures, with many oddly-produced effects.

The composition had its first performance in Boston at the concert yesterday and seemed to please the audience vastly. The orchestra carried the burden of interpretation admirably. Included in the score was a piano part played by Lucille Oliver.

Mendelssohn's overture was played delightfully, while the noble grandeur of the Wagner numbers was fully sustained. In the overture Leginska retarded the tempo slightly in certain passages that are so often hurried, thereby greatly enhancing their beauty.

Guy Maier displayed unusual warmth of tone in his playing of the concerto. The orchestra, familiar with the work, supported him admirably. It was, however, somewhat of a pity that such clean-cut phrasing, such purity of tone, and such artistry should have been marred by rushing the tempo, the concerto thus losing to a degree in beauty. Mr. Maier was recalled half a dozen times.

### *Stony Point Ensemble*

A concert by the Symphony Orchestra makes a traditional and orthodox Saturday night in Boston. A departure, entirely untraditional and decidedly unorthodox, was the entertainment set forth on the stage vacated by the touring orchestra and given over on Saturday evening last to a company announced as the "Stony Point Ensemble."

Stony Point-on-the-Hudson is the home of the newly formed American Institute of Operatic Art, which sets its ideal in a national institution opening the door to a career to American students who aspire to any of the various phases of opera production. The school, having been in session some 14 weeks last summer, has sent the ensemble on tour as an example of aspirations and achievement.

Under the direction of Alexander Koshetz, known here for his work with the Ukrainian Chorus, a choral group which is actually a vocal symphony orchestra has been assembled. This body of some 50 men and women, singing without instrumental accompaniment, achieved thoroughly artistic results. A suite of Christmas and New Year songs, arranged by Lyssenko, a group of folk songs, and Archangelsky's "The Day of Judgment" showed the abilities of these singers. They span an incredible number of varying timbres, almost orchestral in character, and with the exception of a rarely over-prominent soprano section, reveal splendid uniformity of tone.

With Joseph Achron's vocal symphonic poem, in which an occasional drum was the only instrument employed, the vocal ensemble achieved results commonly associated only with groups of many years' standing. A miming by Maud Allan, called an Oriental dance fantasy, and altogether acceptable in itself, accompanied this music, distracting attention from a work worthy of closer concentration than one could bestow on it through Miss Allan's whirling convolutions.

Experiments in other media than choral music have been under way at Stony Point. Thomas Wilfred, inventor of the clavilux, or color organ, is established there, and has produced some innovations increasing the combinations of colors and figures available for use. With the improved instrument Fenn Germer played a "Symphony in Light," and manipulated some exotic backgrounds for an "American Indian Allegory" written by Reginald Pole, for a vocal performance of Chopin's "Funeral March" and for Achron's tone poem, all accompanied by miming on the part of Maud Allan.

Benno Rabinoff, a temperamental violinist, who played with a rich, luscious tone, Cécile d'Andrea, a graceful little danseuse, and Jeanne Palmer, soprano of large and occasionally rich voice, completed the company.

Impartially and capably managed, this institution should be a boon to American students.

## WILL NAME BRIDGE FOR JOHN W. WEEKS

### Business Associates to Give Foot Span to Harvard

The proposed footbridge across the Charles River, connecting Harvard University proper and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, George F. Baker Foundation, which was authorized at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, will be named the John W. Weeks Bridge, it was announced today.

Harvard University and the Commonwealth have received a gift from individuals, former business associates of Mr. Weeks, and those who have since been admitted to the firm of which he was one of the founders, for the building of the bridge in commemoration of his achievements in behalf of the Commonwealth and the Nation.

It was during the administration of Mr. Weeks as Secretary of War and through his efforts and those of Dwight F. Davis '00, then Assistant-Secretary, that the plan of sending a selected group of United States Army officers each year to the Harvard Business School was inaugurated.

The bridge will be for foot traffic only, and will carry steam pipes and telephone and electric conduits. It will be erected, and cared for in the future, by the commonwealth, probably under the Metropolitan Park Commission. The engineering will be done by the Commonwealth through the Metropolitan District Commission.

The bridge is the gift of the following individuals: Henry Hornblower, of Boston; James J. Phelan, of Boston; Edward L. Geary, of Boston; John W. Prentiss, of New York; Henry N. Sweet, of Boston; Charles T. Lovering, of New York; Ralph Hornblower, of Boston; James A. Fayne, of New York; James S. Dunstan, of New York; Herbert C. Sierck, of New York; Paul B. Skinner, of Chicago; Percy W. Brown, of Cleveland; Alfred R. Meyer, of New York; James H. Wainwright, of New York; Ovington E. Weller, Baltimore, Md.

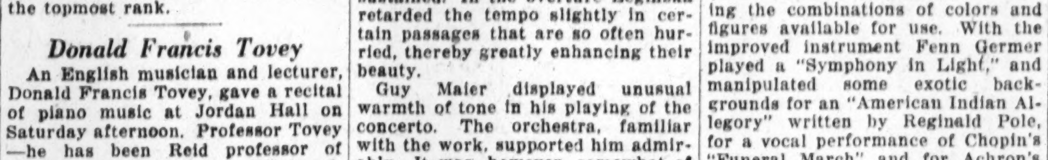
**CHEMISTS ELECT OFFICERS**

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—Prof. Lewis B. Allyn of this city was elected chairman of the Connecticut Valley Section of the American Chemical Society at its annual meeting here. Dr. Samuel C. Prescott of Massachusetts Institute of Technology addressed the chemists, as did Dr. Francis G. Carr of Mount Holyoke College and Dr. A. H. Kribel of Trinity College. Other officers elected were: Vice-chairman, Alfred Lincoln of Springfield; secretary, May L. Sherrill of Mount Holyoke; treasurer, Paul Serex of Amherst.

**SMITH DEBATERS NAMED**

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—The Smith College girls who will comprise the debating team to meet Oxford on Tuesday evening are Miss Elizabeth Sweeney, Washington, D. C.; Miss Laura Kramer of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Louise McCabe of White Plains, N. Y. Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of the college, will preside.

## *Proposed John W. Weeks Bridge to Span Charles*



Sketch of Proposed Footbridge to Connect the New Site of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration With the University Proper.

## LARGER SCHOOL REVENUE ASKED

### New York Educators See Need for Increased Educational Support

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9 (Special)—The question of adequate provision for financial support of the schools of New York State was the chief topic of interest at the conference of more than 150 educators gathered in Albany at the request of Alfred E. Smith, Governor. A new source of revenue is being sought to guarantee proper school maintenance, and a committee will be appointed as soon as possible, according to an announcement by the Governor, to investigate the possibilities for such support. The committee will be chosen from members of the conference to meet immediately, so that the conclusion can be presented to the 1926 Legislature. The Governor also intimated that he will incorporate in his message to the Legislature some recommendations concerning the handling of school finances by municipalities.

Methods are being sought by which boards of education of the larger cities, such as Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester, will be given more funds for educational purposes without depending upon the caprice of local common councils.

Nearly all the suggestions at the conference were predicated on the theory that there should be increased aid to the cities. While the Governor did not object to this, he told the prospective committee men that they also should study new sources of revenues which the cities might find for themselves.

"The trouble is," he said, "that taxation is so unpopular that cities do not elect officials that have nerve enough to suggest new local revenues."

Ernest T. Cole, chairman of the State Senate Commission of Education, said that the problem could be solved by some sort of a business tax, a tax on gasoline or an increase in the state income tax. Mark Graves, State Commissioner of Taxation, said several cities where difficulty is being experienced in raising money to pay school taxes are not properly taxing real estate.

## BELIEVES ALIEN IS MISUNDERSTOOD

### Greek Student Gives Impressions of "Americanization"

KEENE, N. H., Nov. 9 (AP) — How current methods of Americanization work impress a young native of Europe who is training to become a teacher in American schools was disclosed at a recent meeting here. When the Epworth League of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church arranged a home missionary program it invited participation by modern Greece in the person of Chris J. Agrafiotis.

This young man came to the United States 10 years ago. He lives in Manchester and is a student at the State Normal School in this city. During the World War he served with the first division of the American Army overseas. He told the audience what he thought would help the immigrant to become a good citizen of the United States. He recognized that many excellent theories had been advanced, but insisted that in order to be successful any method must be based upon an understanding of the immigrant.

He enumerated nine points which he thought if given an honest trial would solve the problem. Following is the Agrafiotis program:

Establish direct contact with the immigrant in an attempt to understand his plans and viewpoint.

Select teachers of the same nationality as the immigrant in the Americanization schools.

Appoint to the naturalization staff members of representative nationalities.

Utilize the abilities of former service men of the predominant nationalities of the community.

Establish an adequate lecture system with Americanized notables of various nationalities as speakers.

Let the churches lend their congregational facilities to make the entrance to a new social life easier.

Distribute the greater number of immigrants in enterprising towns and the smaller cities.

Assist those naturally inclined toward agriculture to settle in suitable farming communities.

Let the newspapers give the foreigner more than the benefit of the doubt in anything they publish about him.

## PASSAMAQUODDY BAY ENGINEER TO SPEAK

### Originator of Tidal Power Plan Will Discuss It

Dexter P. Cooper, the engineer who conceived the plan to harness the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay, a hydroelectric project, will address the students' branch of the Civil Engineering Society of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, Friday evening. The meeting will be open to the public.

Mr. Cooper was division engineer in the construction of the famous Keokuk Dam in the Mississippi River, and his brother, Hugh Cooper, hydraulic engineer, was in charge of the work.

**Passamaquoddy**

The tidal development, which is expected to develop between 500,000 and 700,000 h. p., calls for locks and dams between the islands at the mouth of the bay in the waters bordering on Eastport and Lubec in Maine, and St. Andrews on the New Brunswick shore of Canada. The estimated cost of the project is between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000, and it will take four years to complete the work.

The upper pool which will be formed by the locks will have an area of 100 square miles, while a lesser pool of 50 square miles will serve as an additional storage reservoir. The amount of water stored by the tides in these great pools will insure a continuous flow through the hydroelectric generating units.

## WELLESLEY TO HEAR LECTURE ON MUSIC

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—Percy A. Scholes, English critic, writer and lecturer, will speak this evening in Billings Hall, Wellesley College, at 8 p. m. Mr. Scholes will treat the subject, "Music Unfettered," by which he describes music released to the world by such devices as the radio, the electric piano, the gramophone, the development of the symphony orchestra. Mr. Scholes received his degree in music at Oxford, and for eight years has been musical critic on the Sunday London Observer, and editor of several musical journals.

The first of a series of "Orientation Lectures" delivered under the auspices of the faculty of Wellesley was given in Billings Hall this afternoon, when Miss Helen Merrill, head of the department of mathematics, spoke on "Man Before the Tribal Life Began."

Five more lectures are to follow at intervals of a week: On Monday, the 16th, Miss French will discuss natural science as a control of nature. Prof. Julia Orvis of the history department will deal with "History and Political Science, in Relation to Man," in the succeeding lecture; Dr. Gordon Wellman will speak on "Development Along Spiritual Lines." Prof. Emma Lockwood will tell of "Man's Relation to Literature," and Prof. Hamilton C. Macdougall will conclude the series with "Man and Music."

Announcement was also made today that Miss Lizette Woodworth Reese of Baltimore will give the fourth poet-recital of the season tomorrow afternoon in Billings Hall at 4:40 o'clock.

**SALVATION ARMY SPEAKER**

Col. W. A. McIntyre of the Salvation Army will give an Armistice Day address on "The Salvation Army in Peace and War" next Wednesday evening at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston. This will be in addition to the regular Wednesday evening lecture by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole.

**GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY**

Encouragement to plans for the observance of "Golden Rule Sunday," Dec. 6, with especial reference to the 38,000 children of Bible lands who are in the care of the Near East Relief is given in a letter to Dr. W. A. Bartlett, New England director of the Near East Relief, by Governor Fuller.

## GIRL SCOUTS HEADS TO MEET

### New England Regional Conference Will Hear National Officers

Two hundred or more volunteer leaders of the Girl Scout movement in New England are expected in Boston next Thursday and Friday, to take part in the third annual regional conference, which will be devoted to a discussion of administrative problems in this movement in this region. Mrs. William H. Hoffman of Providence, R. I., is chairman of the committee in charge of the conference, and Mrs. Edward F. Stevens of Wellesley Hills is secretary. The sessions will be held at the Hotel Brunswick.

National officials of the movement will be the principal speakers at this conference, including Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director; Mrs. B. O. Edey, chairman of the national field committee; Mrs. Annie Hyde Choate, national vice-president and chairman of the standards committee, and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, national president.

Other prominent leaders in this movement who will take part in the discussion will be Mrs. Clifford D. Perkins of Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, state commissioner of Massachusetts, the two representatives of New England on the national board of directors.

Mrs. Joseph Merritt, a state Senator in Hartford, Conn., and commissioner of Girl Scouts in that city; Miss Edith Ballinger Price, head of the Girl Scout "Brownies," or junior organization, and Miss Edith Conant, of the National Educational Department, in charge of the courses in Girl Scouting which are being given at normal schools and colleges, will also be among the speakers.

Many different phases of the Girl Scout movement will be considered at the sessions, which will begin next Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Regional problems, especially in New England, the Girl Scout Court of Awards, the Brownies, and at the other end of the Girl Scout plan, the Senior Scouts, will all be discussed, as well as the camping situation in New England and the nomination of new officers.

Another session will be held that evening during a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, at which Miss Arnold, formerly Dean of Simmons College, president of the National Girl Scouts, will be the principal speaker. Others will include Mrs. Rippin, Mrs. Merritt, and Mrs. Edey.

A final session will be held on Friday morning, with a report on the educational training being given Girl Scout leaders at many colleges, by Miss Conant, the election of offices, a discussion of national quotas, and adjournment after a question box. This is the third conference of this sort held in New England, the first occurring two years ago in Providence, R. I. The second was held in this city last May, and it is planned to hold them hereafter, semiannually, in the spring and fall of each year.

## OLD BOOKS FOR CHILDREN SHOWN

### Rare Collection Exhibited at Jones Library

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—A collection of old books for children is a feature of the children's book exhibit at the Jones Library this week. About 30 of the oldest and rarest are from the collection of Wilbur Macey Stone of East Orange, N. J., and the dates on their title pages go back as far as the sixteenth century.

The whole exhibit spans nearly five centuries of effort toward the production of books appealing to children, and the contrast between the 1795 edition of Sanford and Merton or the 1564 edition of Alciate's Fables and modern dazzling triumphs of the bookmakers' art, is a striking tribute to progress in that field. In one respect only did the old-time publishers seem to outclass most of the moderns—they made their children's books small enough to be handled by children.

John Newbery of London was the first publisher definitely to break away from the crude and often vulgar juvenile books of the early days, according to Charles R. Green, the librarian. Newbery's attractive and strongly made books contained such bright and sparkling stories that they became standard works in England and pioneer America. Seven Newbery books are in the exhibit, among them his most famous production, "Little Goody Two Shoes," printed in London in 1780.

Another volume, a geography published in London in 1800, has this to say of New York: "This province is 300 miles long but scarcely 60 miles broad in any part of it. The country abounds in corn and cattle. Here the inhabitants employ themselves in the cod and whale fisheries."

**POST-OFFICE CLERKS MEET**

At the meeting of the Boston Local 00, National Federation of Post-Office Clerks, in Hotel Brewster yesterday, it was voted to send delegates to Washington to seek support of Massachusetts Representatives in Congress toward enacting an amendment to the present Retirement Act, which would increase the pension annuity from \$720 to \$1200. The maximum annuity was established when the clerks were paid \$1200 a year, and, although this amount has been increased from time to time, the pension annuity was never raised accordingly.

**JOHNS HOPKINS CAMPAIGN**

Robert E. Belknap of Boston has been appointed to serve as alumni chairman in the Boston district for the Johns Hopkins University campaign to raise \$10,890,000. This announcement was made today by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who is the general chairman of the campaign. The complete scope of the Johns Hopkins program calls for the raising of approximately \$50,000,000 in the next 10 years. Associated with Mr. Belknap are Edward L. Moreland, William L. Hodges, and Dr. Robert P. Bigelow.

# RADIO

## SERVICE TO PUBLIC KEYNOTE OF HERBERT HOOVER'S SPEECH

### Secretary of Commerce at Opening of Radio Conference Outlines Views on Radio Problems and Their Solution—Gives Detailed Analysis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Emphasis on the fact that the listening public is the one factor in radio which must be served before all other interests marked the speech of Secretary Herbert Hoover at the opening of the Fourth National Radio Conference in the Commerce Building today.

Other points stressed in Mr. Hoover's speech were the solution of the pressing problem of station limitation, time schedules, removal of stations from congested areas, and other phases of radiocasting. He warned the conferees that radio advertising must be handled with extreme care if it is not to prove detrimental instead of advantageous. After the opening lines in which he greeted the members of the conference he spoke as follows:

The rapid extension in the international field by American radio telegraph companies, which has already given us a dominant position, has continued during the past year. Public service has been inaugurated with Columbia, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. We have reason to hope that connection with Guatemala will soon be effective, thus forging another link in the communication chain which binds us to our friends in Central America. Direct service with Sweden commenced last December, and other European, South American, and transpacific services have continued their effectiveness. Enterprises have been undertaken in the Philippines and in China. Altogether we will, by another twelve months, have systematic radio telegraphic communication with nearly every important country in the world—a matter of vast importance, for it increases the movement of ideas as well as business. We have no pressing problems before us in this field.

There has been a gratifying improvement in the character of equipment used in marine communication, which has tended somewhat to reduce annoying interference to broadcasting from this source and to improve that service itself. The recommendations made by the conference a year ago that ships and shore stations should cease to use 300 and 450 meters, have been carried out as to our own vessels, and reciprocal arrangements have been entered into with Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland, by which the vessels of those countries will no longer use these troublesome channels in Morse code communication off our coasts.

I am hopeful that like understandings may be reached with other nations whose ships visit our shores. A few months ago, we reached an informal agreement with Canada relating to radio use by vessels and shore stations on the Great Lakes, by which 600 meters was abandoned, spark sets discouraged, and communications placed on 715 and 875 meters—one more example of the friendly cooperation between ourselves and our northern neighbor, which has always characterized our radio relationships.

**Telephonic Radio Progress**

It is in broadcasting, of course, that we have again seen the most important changes and in which we again develop the most pressing problems. There has been some improvement on the technical side. Better means of enabling the stations to maintain their assigned frequencies have eliminated much beat note interference.

Increase in the frequency range of receiving sets is making the shorter wavelengths of the broadcasting band more available. Improvement in sets has given far greater perfection in tone and quality. Experimental work in the high frequencies is giving encouragement to the further development of the art.

The most profound change during the year, however, has been the tremendous increase in power and the rapid multiplication of powerful stations. When the conference assembled a year ago, there were 115 stations equipped to use 500 watts or more. Now we have 197 such stations, an increase during the year of over 70 per cent. This mere numerical expansion of stations falls far short of telling the whole story. A year ago only two stations were equipped to use an excess of 500 watts. Of the new stations, 32 are equipped to use 1000 watts, 25 to use 5000 watts, and two a still higher power, making 59 in all against two last year. Taking the situation as a whole, we find that a year ago all stations of 500 watts and over were using a total of 67,500 watts. Today they use 236,500 watts, or a 250 per cent increase.

A year ago we were fearful of the effect of greater power. We were told by some that the use of anything more than 1000 watts would mean excessive blanketing, the blotting out of smaller competitors, the creation of large areas into which no other signals could enter. Some of the most pessimistic even warned us that our tubes would explode under the impact of the stronger signals.

But our experience so far leads to the opinion that high power is not only harmless in these respects but advantageous. Power increase has meant a general rise in radiocasting efficiency; it has meant clearer reception; it has helped greatly to overcome static and other difficulties inherent in summer radiocasting, so as to give us improved all-year service. Whatever the limit may be, I believe that substantial power increase has come to stay, and the public is the gainer from it.

**Service Areas Defined**

Our experience during the year has somewhat more clearly defined the geographical area within which a single broadcasting station can give complete service. And by "complete service area" I mean the territory within which the average set can depend upon getting clear, understandable and enjoyable service from the station day or night, summer or winter. I do not include radio golf around the edge of these areas in our conception of public service—that game is an exercise of skill and the efficiency of your set plus a gamble on the radio weather.

The Bureau of Standards has recently carried on some rather extensive tests, and has accumulated some intersting information, though it is not yet ready to give us any definite figures.

If, however, we set up the most rigid standard of say complete service in adverse atmospheric conditions and all times of day and year for the average crystal set, then the Bureau's actual intensity measurements would seem to indicate that this radius of the circle served by a 500 watt station will not exceed ten miles, and that a 5000-watt station will cover about 30 miles and 50,000-watt stations will not cover much over 100 miles.

Obviously more sensitive receiving sets, or better atmospheric conditions at once greatly extend these distances. For some reason or other, the area is not always a circle, as you know, and it varies in different parts of the country for the same power. The department is undertaking the important task of determining these service areas. In any event it is obvious that barring revolutionary discoveries it is certain that the country must continue to be served with local stations.

No discussion of progress in radio would be complete without an appreciation of the intensive scientific and industrial research now in progress in our universities and in the great laboratories of our commercial concerns, notably the General Electric, Western Electric, Westinghouse and others, and, I might add, in our own Bureau of Standards. The vast expenditure of money and skill in our great industrial laboratories is not only advancing the application of the art but has been conceived in a fine sense of contribution to fundamental science itself.

**Radiocasting Problems**

The problems of broadcasting are, as ever before in these conferences, of two categories: Those on the one hand which the industry can and should solve for itself in order to safeguard the public service and its own interest, and, on the other hand, those which can only be solved in co-operation with the Government. One of the problems which we considered at the last conference was that of interconnection. This has proceeded during the year in splendid fashion without any necessity of artificial stimulation. A year ago interconnection between stations was only occasional and was a great curiosity. Now it is commonplace. It is becoming more systematized and has gone far toward the creation of long-linked systems which will finally give us universal broadcasting of nation-wide events.

**Advertising Solution**

Another problem for solution by the industry itself and which now rests prominently on the public mind, is that of advertising. There lies within it the possibility of grave harm and even vital danger to the entire broadcasting structure. The desire for publicity is the basic motive and the financial support for almost all the broadcasting in the country today.

Publicity largely provides the cost of broadcasting which might otherwise fall upon the listener, who now pays nothing, much as the advertiser does in the case of the newspaper or magazine. Whether an individual accomplishes his purpose through the building and operating of his own station or by hiring time on one already built by somebody else makes little difference.

But the radio listener does not have the same option that the reader of publications has to ignore advertising in which he is not interested, and he may resent its invasion of his set. It has been pointed out over and over again in previous conferences, and it might well be reiterated by this one, that advertising in the intrusive sense will dull the interest of the listener and will thus defeat the industry. Furthermore, it can bring disaster to the very purpose of advertising if it creates resentment to the advertiser. If we can distinguish on one hand between unobtrusive publicity that is accompanied by a direct service and engaging entertainment to the listener and unobtrusive advertising on the other, we may find solution. I believe the conference could well consider a definition of this distinction all along the line.

Another problem that the industry could quite well stimulate is the removal of stations from congested centers. Blanketing of reception is inevitable within some short range of every station, and when it is in town it affects thousands of people. Remote control has developed to the point where city studios operate perfectly with the transmitters far outside the city limits. I look forward to the not distant time when all stations of sufficient size to cause disturbance will be banished from the cities and when their blanketing annoyances will cease.

**Air Is Overcrowded**

Up to the present time, we have had a policy of aboslute freedom and untrammeled operation, a field open to all who wished to broadcast for whatever purpose desired. I am convinced that policy was sound. It resulted in a wonderfully extensive development which could have been obtained in no other way. We have today 578 stations, and as no more than four of them are under the same management, no one can say there is not plenty of competition. Today every solitary channel in the ether is occupied by at least one broadcasting station, and many of them by several. Of the 578 stations, 197 are using at least 500 watts of power, and there are now pending before the Department of Commerce over 175 applications for new licenses.

Higher power has recently strengthened the service to listeners, but it has aggravated the problem of providing lanes through the traffic, for geographical separation must be greater. Heretofore, it has been possible to duplicate channels geographically to a large extent among those using 500 watts, but with the increase of power, this system becomes more and more difficult, for the borderland of interference is wider spread. We must face the actualities frankly. We can no longer deal on the basis that there is room for everybody on the radio highways. There are more vehicles on the roads than can get by, and if they continue to jam in, all will be stopped.

It is a simple physical fact that we have no more channels. It is not possible to furnish them under the present state of technical development. It takes no argument to demonstrate that 89 wavelengths, (and no more are available), cannot be made to serve innumerable stations, no matter how ingenious we may be in arranging time divisions and geographical separations. It is not a question of what we would like to do but what we must do.

One alternative, which would only partly solve the problem, would be to increase the number of stations by further dividing the time of the present stations down to one or two days a week or one or two hours a day. From the listener's viewpoint, and that is the only one to be considered, he would get a much degenerated service if we were to do that. It is quality of program, location, and efficiency of transmission that count. None of these will be improved, and in most cases they will be ruined by introducing more stations to traverse the same channels. A half dozen good stations in any community, operating full time, will give as much service in quantity and a far better service in quality than 18, each on one-third time.

As the art progresses the capital investment in a good station has risen to upward of $150,000, and to provide technical staff, good talent and interconnection the cost of operation has risen to as much as $100,000 per annum, and frequently even more. The costs are in large part the same whether the station works on day in a week or seven. If we impose more division of time than at present we shall drive the best stations out of action and the public will be more poorly served. The choice is between public interest and private desire, and we need not hesitate in making a decision. There are, of course, some stations of special character which can divide time, but they do not often lie in congested territory.

**Amateurs Considered**

It has been suggested that the remedy lies in widening the broadcasting band, thus permitting more channels and making it possible to provide for more stations. The vast majority of receiving sets in the country will not cover a wider band. Nor could we extend it without invading the field assigned to the amateurs, of whom there are thousands and to whose constant experimentation radio development is so greatly indebted. Radio in this branch has found a part in the fine development of the American boy, and I do not believe anyone will wish to minimize his part in American life.

If we did absorb the upper amateur band from 150 to 200 meters it would not even solve the immediate difficulties. All these things bring us face to face with the problem which we have all along dreaded and for which we have hoped the development of the art might give us a solution. But that appears to be far off, and we must now decide the issue of whether we shall have more stations in conflicting localities until new discoveries in the art solve the problem.

We hear a great deal about the freedom of the air. But there are two parties to freedom of the air, and to freedom of speech for that matter. There is the speech maker and the listener. Certainly in radio I believe in freedom for the listener. He has much less option upon what he can reject; for the other fellow is occupying his receiving set. The listener's only option is to abandon his right to use his receiver. Freedom cannot mean a license to every person or corporation who wishes to radiocast his name or his wares and thus monopolize the listener's set.

We do not get much freedom of speech if 50 people speak at the same place and at the same time, nor is there any freedom in a right to come into my sitting room to make a spech whether I like it or not. So far as opportunity goes to explain one's views upon questions of controversy, political, religious or social, it would seem that 578 independent stations, many competing in each locality, might give ample opportunity for great latitude in remarks.

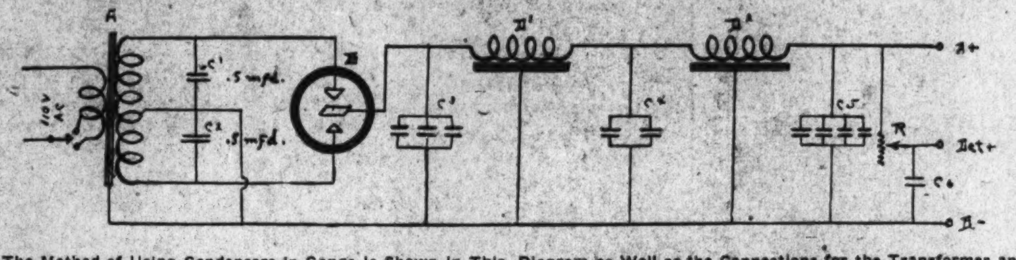
**Regulations Suggested**

The ideal situation, as I view it, would be traffic regulations by the Federal Government to the extent of allotment of wavelengths and control of power and the policing of interference, leaving to each community a large voice in determining who are to occupy the wavelengths assigned to that community. It is true, of course, that radio is not circumscribed by state lines and still less by city boundaries. But it is possible, nevertheless, to establish zones which will at least roughly approximate the service areas of stations, and to a very considerable extent to entrust to them the settlement of their local problems.

The major problems for consideration are, to my mind: (a) Is public interest paramount? (b) Shall we limit the total number of stations in each zone pending further development of the art? (c) What basis shall be established for determining who shall use the radio channels? (d) What administrative machinery shall we create to make the determination?

Just Received
**Browning-Drake Receivers**
The NEW Five-Tube Resistance Coupled type—the latest development of the BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.
KELVIN-WHITE CO.
112 State Street, Boston

## Circuit Diagram of Eliminator Shown



The Method of Using Condensers in Gangs Is Shown in This Diagram as Well as the Connections for the Transformer and Choke Coils.

## Radio Programs

### Evening Features

**FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9**

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Kiddies Klub. 6:30—Dinner dance, direction Ray Stewartson. 7:35—Talk, auspices of Cambridge Y. W. C. A. 7:40—Concert, Copley-Plaza Orchestra. 8—Suzanne Pipe, soprano soloist; Franklyn McManus, baritone; Walter Arno, pianist and accompanist. 9—Overture by the Metropolitan 55-piece orchestra, direction Nathaniel W. Finston, stage presentation and incidental music.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:45—Levey A. Dennett, violinist. 8—Anonymous Orchestra. 8:45—From New York, "Gypsies." 10—Marimba and Orchestra

**WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Margaret Tighe. 7—Reports. 7:05—Third of a series of eight lectures given under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education. 7:30—Program by the Capitol Theater Orchestra. 8—Concert program by W. Edward Boyle's Copley Plaza Orchestra. 8:30—Joint recital by Elsa Evans, dramatic soprano, and Veronica LaMere, pianist. 9—Concert by the Aleppo Drum Corps or Shriners' Band. 9:30—The "Riviera Four" consisting of violin, cello, piano and saxophone. 10—United States weather reports. 10:05—Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Concert program.

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Emil Heimberger's Bond Trio. 6:45—Weather report. 7:45—Talk, "Good Factories and Farms," Professor Hill of Wesleyan University. 8—Dinner music continued.

**WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)**

9 p. m.—Father and Son Night program; Troy Central Y. M. C. A. 10:30—King Jazz dance music.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Van Curler Orchestra, Schenectady, N. Y. 7—WGY program for farmers, including talks and news items. 7:45—WGY Orchestra, Emeline Bates, soprano, and George A. Ackerley, cornetist; Literary Appreciation Series; "William Beebe, a Poet of Biology," William L. Widdemer.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**

6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; James Kramer, pianist; music by the "Gypsies;" "Your Hour;" Ben Bernie and his Roosevelt Orchestra.

**WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)**

9 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by John J. Flinn, C. S., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., direct from the auditorium of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, under the joint auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Weekly Theater chat, by Stan Lee. 8:10—Carolyn Thomas, soprano; Ella Jaquette Kratz, pianist. 9—The Amsterdam Girl. 9:10—Danny Dougherty, song hits. 9:30—Delaware County Serenaders. 10—Freedman and Travaline, songs. 10:15—James Loughrey, tenor.

**WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)**

8:20 p. m.—Musical selections by the Apollo Chorus under the direction of Otto Torney Simon. 8:45—From New York City. 9—Music by the Gypsies from the studio of station WEAF, New York City. 10—Operatic concert by the WEAF Grand Opera Company under direction of Cesare Sodero, from the studio of station WEAF, New York City.

**KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)**

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:10—News items. 7:30—Children's period. 7:45—"International Art," by Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts of Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, from the University of Pittsburgh studio. 9—Happy Home Hour. 9:55—Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by the Olympic Dance Orchestra. 8:30—Program of music. 9—Concert by Allen's Saxophone Band. 10—Musical program presented by Howard Hartell and friends. 11—Supper music, Vincent Lopez Statler Dance Orchestra.

**WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Special program from WEAF, New York City.

**WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 9—Specialty. 11:30—"The Jewett Jesters," with "The Merry Old Chief" presiding.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**

**WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)**

6:15 p. m.—Dinner program by Alvin Roehr's Orchestra. 8—Popular series, featuring Freda Sanker's Famous Orchestra. 9—Musical program under auspices American Legion; Charles H. Partington, accordianist. 12—Theatrical stars. 12:30 a. m.—Wesley Helvey's Troubadours, popular orchestra.

### Evening Features

**FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 10**

**ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME**

**CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)**

7:15 p. m.—Juvenile program, under direction of Prof. C. M. Wright. The Moncton Civic Armistice Celebration, under the auspices of the G. W. V. A. of Moncton, direct from the First Baptist Church. 10—The Hart House Quartet. 11.30—CNRA Orchestra, assisted by Walter Neale; Mrs. Irvine Malcolm, accompanist.

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)**

7 p. m.—First concert program. 8—Second concert program. 8:45—Half an hour with the Charles Hampden British Players, direct from Comedy Theater, "Bluebird." 9:30—Musical hour. 10:30—Dance program, Royal Society Orchestra, under Freddie McBride.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:45—Harvard observatory talk. 8—From New York, Ross Gorman's Orchestra. 8:30—The Twins. 9—Specialty hour.

**WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Lenox Ensemble. 7—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 8—Recital by Mrs. John E. Pansey, soprano. 8:15—Special theatrical program featuring Charles H. Hector's orchestra and vaudeville. 9:30—Alandale hour featuring Alandale minstrels especially arranged by William V. Mackay.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)**

8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Hub Trio. 7—Baritone solos. 7:20—Dinner music and baritone solos. 8—Studio program—Symphonic orchestra. Mrs. H. B. Armstrong, contralto. 9:30—Organ recital, Miss Helen Wheeler, organist.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Van Curler orchestra, Schenectady. 7:30—Address, "Water Supply Engineering," by Prof. Warren C. Taylor, Union College. 7:45—Program by the Stephen St. John Plectrum Club of Schenectady. 10—"The Grand Tour—Holland." 10:30—W. Spencer Tupman's Hotel Mayflower orchestra, from Washington.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; Florence Johnson, contralto; Columbia University lecture; Davis Saxaphone octette; Weekly discussion of financial events; "The Twins"; specialty hour; Meyer Davis Lido-Venice orchestra.

**WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Olcott Va. and his McAlpin string ensemble. 6:30—Frank Gebbis' Red Lion Inn orchestra. 7—Jack Wilbur's Personalities. 8—Hattie E. Mathews, soprano, and Fred A. Semmens, baritone, in joint recital. 8:30—Henry Burbig. 8:45—Henry Kaye. 9—Minnie Weil, pianist. 9:30—Catherine Hurley, soprano. 10—South American Troubadours. 10:15—George W. Davis, tenor. 10:30—Fred C. Mensing, zither. 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra.

**WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Boys' Club program. 6:50—Charles Franklin Jones, talks on "Salesmanship." 7—Arrowhead orchestra. 8—Y. M. H. A. Vocational Forum. 8:15—American Quartet of Women's Voices; duets. 8:30—Royal Dixon, "Water Animals." 9—Agnes Verbeckmoes, lyric soprano. 9:10—Florence Church, concert pianiste. 9:40—Straub and Lambrecht, Hawaiian guitar duets. 10—Irving Argay, violin recital. 10:30—Arrowhead orchestra.

**WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)**

6:05 p. m.—Joe Ray and the California Night Hawks, direct from the Piccadilly Cafe. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture, livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call. 8—Elliott Lester, dramatic critic of WIP. 8:15—Armistice Night program and memorial exercises, held under the auspices of the 315th Infantry Association and the Stern Price Post of the American Legion. Prominent speakers include Maj.-Gen. Joseph W. Price, Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Scales, Col. Clarence P. Franklin and Capt. Richard V. Lancaster, war-time chaplain of the 315th Infantry. 10:30—The Club Pagoda orchestra; Charles Verna, director.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—Recital: Pauline Waters, soprano; Clyde R. Dengher, tenor; Lillian Keener, pianist. 8—Bartram Male Quartet; Kathryn O'Boyle, pianist. 9—Talk by the Rev. John W. Stockwell. 9:15—Robert Fraser, gospel singer. 9:40—Harry Link and Willie Horowitz, songs and jests. 10:30—Billy Hayes and his orchestra.

**WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Shoreham orchestra. 8—Musicale. 9—"Edison Hour" from New York. 10—"The Grand Tour" from New York. 10:30—W. Spencer Tupman and his Mayflower orchestra.

**WGBU, Fulford-by-the-Sea, Fla. (278 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10—Dance music, Blue Steele's orchestra; piano solo, Theresa Howe.

**KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)**

6:15 p.m.—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony orchestra, Victor Saudek, conductor. 7:10—News items and markets. 7:30—Daddy Winkum. 7:45—Some high lights in modern physics; talk No. 6: "Relativity," by Dr. L. P. Sieg, Dean of the college, and of the graduate school of the University of Pittsburgh. 8—World cruise by radio, conducted by Ross H. Skinner, Thomas Cook & Sons, musical settings by the KDKA Little Symphony orchestra, Victor Saudek, conductor. 9—Concert by the KDKA Little Symphony orchestra under the direction of Victor Saudek and the Smithfield Methodist Episcopal Church quartet, including Miss Charlotte M. Brewer, soprano; Miss Mary Rose McBride, contralto; Mr. Clinton H. Kyle, tenor, and Mr. Ashley Brockett, bass.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**

8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

**WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Vincent Percy organ recital. 8—Stewart Warner radio artists. 9—Vaudeville and music. 10—Melody hour by Al Disters Orchestra.

**WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by the "Serenaders" and "Ensemble." Miscellaneous bulletins. 8:15—Band, Carl Hall Dewey, conductor; glee club, Mr. Fred Killeen, director; vocal soloist, A. Jarvis Patten, basso; instrumental solos.

**WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)**

8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

**WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 9—"Michigan Night" from Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**

**WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)**

6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Mooseheart Concert Band. 10:30—Studio concert; Charley Straight and his orchestra, Albert F. Brown at the organ.

**WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)**

10 p. m.—Dance program by the Dutch masters. 10:30—Songs. 11—"Doc" Howard's WKRC male quartet and orchestra.

**WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—Eddie Rosson and his orchestra of Jeffersonville, Ind.

**KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (549 Meters)**

National program from WEAF, New York City.

**WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Radio piano lesson by Miss Maudellen Littlefield; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; music—the Trianon Ensemble. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Nighthawk Frolic; the Plantation Players; Earl Coleman's orchestra; Eddie Kuhn's Kansas City Athletic Club orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City Club orchestra.

**WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—The Raleigh Quintet. 8—The Bankers' Life Trio. 11—The Bankers' Life Little Symphonic orchestra, under the direction of Leon A. Dashoff.

**WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (522 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Ed Myers and Peony Park orchestra. 7:10—Radio review. 9—De luxe program. 12—Rialto Alarm, under auspices of the Omaha Bee.

**WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—The Baker Hotel orchestra in vesper recital. 8:30—Southern Methodist University musical faculty recital. 11—Aida Choral Club, Portia Washington Pittman directing. 12 to 1 a. m.—Palace Theater recital by artists and entertainers.

**WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner music by Fred Cahoon's orchestra. 7:30—Concert. 9:30—Concert given by the Euterpean Club, arranged by Mrs. Ellen Jane Lindsey.

**MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME**

**CNRR, Regina, Sask. (356 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Program by the Grace Newman Mandolin Club, assisted by Al. Urquhart, banjoist.

**PACIFIC STANDARD TIME**

**KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (454 Meters)**

6 p. m.—The Hoffman concert orchestra. 6:45—Courtesy program. 8:15—Weather report and special announcements. 9:30—Eddie Harkness dance orchestra.

**CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories by Aunt Ruby. 8:30—Studio program presented by the Apollo Quartet, assisted by James Todd. First tenor, John A. Hall; first bass, Edward Byers; second tenor, Albert J. Harrison; second bass, C. W. Laubach.

**KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)**

7:45 p. m.—Talk, Oregon Bankers' Association. 8—Educational hour, talk "Sound Investments"; "Style" talk, courtesy of Charles F. Berg; music by concert trio. 9—Orchestra. 10—Dance music.

**KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—"Ye Towne Cryer" and amusement information service. 6:40—Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's orchestra. 8—Studio program. 9—Program given through courtesy. 10—Jack Coakley's Cabirians.

**KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)**

8 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program.

**KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Children's program, including Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog telling stories of American history. 7:30—H. M. Robertson giving a talk on dogs. 8—Courtesy program. 10—Art Hickman's Biltmore dance orchestra.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A Christian Science lecture, to be delivered by John J. Flinn, C. S., of Evanston, Ill., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, will be radiocast by Station WMCA, New York, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, will be given in Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, and will be radiocast under the auspices of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

## HUM IS "IRONED OUT" IN A. C. ELIMINATOR BY SPECIAL PARTS

### Specifications for Design of Transformer, Choke Coils and Condensers Given—Device Has Proven Efficient in Thorough Tests

Much attention has been paid in the last two years to the development of devices to eliminate "B" batteries. The advancement has been so great that it is now possible to obtain a "B" battery supply which will operate a set without noise or hum.

One of these devices is known as the Mayolian "B" Supply, having been designed by R. R. Mayo of New York City. The Mayolian "B" Supply operates on the house lighting circuit and there is a type for alternating current as well as one for direct current.

The Mayolian "B" Supply, designed for use on house-lighting circuits furnished with 110-volt, 60-cycle alternating current, is made with a step-up transformer and a series of choke coils, high-capacity condensers and resistances, which go to make a very efficient filter. A Raytheon rectifying tube is used.

This tube changes the alternating current to a pulsating direct current. There is some voltage lost in rectification, therefore a step-up transformer is used to boost the voltage somewhat before it enters the rectifier. Before supplying the rectified current, which is now direct curent, to the receiver it is necessary that the electricity be passed through the filters so that the noises, hum, etc., are eliminated. The filter consists of choke coils and large condensers. The choke coils are designed for the purpose of smoothing out the pulsating ripples and allowing as much current to pass as possible. The condensers are designed to withstand a very high voltage.

It might be well to explain why a high output current is desirable in a "B" battery supply or eliminator. The average "B" battery eliminator has a maximum output of 45 to 65 milliamperes, which is approximately 6-100 of an ampere. It can readily be seen that with such a device, when a current draw is 65 milliamperes is drawn, that the voltage will be 0. The average five-tube set today draws approximately 20 to 30 milliamperes, which will bring down the output voltage of most eliminators to one-half. The output current of the Mayolian is 110 milliamperes, which is more than sufficient to hold the voltage steady at all times. The concern is now making transformers and other parts so that the eliminator can be assembled at home.

For those interested in the design of the parts used, the following specifications have been given to The Christian Science Monitor by courtesy of Mr. Mayo.

**Transformer Specifications**

**A**

The primary has 1750 turns of No. 31 wire, tapped at the 1300 turn. The secondary has 5000 turns of No. 31 wire. This transformer has a large core, and the windings are on strong spools. Plenty of iron is used to prevent heating.

**Choke Coil Specification**

**01 02**

The chokes are 30 henry, and are wound 6000 turns of No. 32 wire.

**Condenser Specifications**

**C3 C4 C5 C6**

The condensers are high-voltage condensers and use an extra heavy insulation. They are 1 Mfd. each, made into banks of 3, 2 and 4 Mfds.

**Resistance Specifications**

**R**

The resistance is variable over a very wide range, being 5000 to 500,000 ohms; as the resistance is increased the control broadens so that there are no voltage jumps when securing the proper voltage, especially for UV200 detector tubes.

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Type 606—Alternating Current, 110 Volts, 60 Cycles. Price (including tube) ....$47.50
Type 607—Direct current, 110 Volts. Price, complete......$25.00
Type 608—AC, 110 Volts, 60 Cycles, has separate voltage tap for 40 to 100 volts. Price (complete)..........$50.00
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# ITALIANS SEEK LENIENT TERMS

## Possibility of European Conference on Debts Owed to America Rumored

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Although there is a decidedly optimistic attitude in White House circles over progress of the Italo-American debt negotiations, as reported to President Coolidge by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, the shadow of a possible European conference on interallied debts hangs over the proceedings. It is learned on good authority that failure to reach an agreement on the Italian debt, which would be the second failure of negotiations with one of the major debtor nations of the United States, would point conclusively to such a conference, arraying European debtor nations against the United States in a united stand.

While the American Debt Funding Commission appears hopeful of a successful conclusion to the present negotiations, the Italians are inclined to a more gloomy view of the situation, caused by inability of the two bodies to agree on Italy's future capacity to pay. The present situation, which, it is conceded, demands a moratorium before payments begin on either interest or principal, is clearly defined by data and statistics of unquestioned authenticity.

**Estimate on Payments**

There is no such yardstick by which to judge the future. This, it is known, is the rock which threatens to split the two commissions. Any estimate as to maximum annual payments which Italy can make without disrupting its prosperity must be a matter of conjecture, according to the Italian view, and if the American Debt Funding Commission arrives, by this process of conjecture, at a much higher estimate than the Italian delegation is willing to concede, confident though they are of their country's future prosperity, who is there can judge between the two estimates?

The question of a security clause which would leave the way open for revision of the agreement if any of Italy's expected sources of revenue should fail to materialize in any one year has been suddenly injected into the negotiations, it is learned. Failure of crops, trade reverses, failure of expected German reparations payments—all of these would be included under the general term "expected revenue."

**Reparations and Debts**

While the Italian negotiators have no intention of going against the avowed opposition of the American Debt Funding Commission to any open linking-up of reparations and debt payments, they hope to include this contentious issue under a general heading of "revenue." It was learned that this question of a safeguard clause, which was one of the most bitterly contested points during the negotiations with the Caillaux mission, is looming as an important point in the present negotiations, and has been demanded by the Volpi mission to be included in any final agreement.

It is learned from unquestioned authority that the following demands are being made by the Italian commission and are the wall against which they will make their last stand:

A definite moratorium, during which no payments will be made either on principal or interest.

An extension of the time limit beyond the 62-year period set in the British agreement and incorporated in all the other agreements with debtor nations.

A drastic cut in the 3 per cent interest rate set as a pattern—in the British terms.

A safeguard clause which would permit reopening of the negotiations in case of national emergency or failure of anticipated sources of revenue.

**Debt One-Fourth Wealth**

The stand of the Italians, which they believe justifies these demands, is that the combined debt to Great Britain and the United States amounts to one-fourth of the present national wealth; that the large borrowings from the United States during the war were necessitated by the fact that American manpower was sent to the French rather than to the Italian fronts, and that Italy is buying from the United States four times as much as it is selling to this country.

Italy feels, however, that it is deserving of more lenient terms than were demanded of France on the ground that the French industrial and economic situation is sounder than that of Italy. Italy's finances and political situation are stable, but it is faced by the menace of an unfavorable trade balance, which complicates the transfer problem. Its imports, chiefly raw materials, have been reduced to the lowest possible levels, so the unfavorable trade balance cannot be attacked from this end. It can be reached only by an increase of purchases from Italy, it is alleged.

But underlying all the economic reasons advanced by the Italians as claims for special leniency is the feeling that the money which means nothing to the United States in the way of tax reduction or financial stability is vital to the prosperity and even to the economic life of Italy. Every dollar which can be kept for the Italian Treasury, instead of being paid over to the United States in the form of interest, is important. Italy is willing and anxious to recognize the principal of its debt in full. On the question of time of repayment and interest rates, the Italian commission is standing firmly for lenient treatment, for the reasons above outlined.

**CHILDREN'S THEATER PLAYS**

The Children's Theater Company of Emerson College of Oratory presented "How Boots Fooled the King" under the direction of Miss Ethel Vienna Bailey. The following plays have been announced: Nov. 21, two one-act Thanksgiving plays; Dec. 5, "The Blue Prince," and Dec. 19, two one-act Christmas plays.

## *Simmons College Girl Studies Horn Book*

Miss Margaret Sargent of Colorado Springs, Colo.

# NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN OPENED TO HELP CHILD READ GOOD BOOKS

(Continued from Page 1)

on a frame of wood with a hole in it for a string by which it was hung from the girdle or around the neck, and the paper covered with transparent horn to save it from being spoiled by the wet and dirty fingers of the little ones. From its shape the Horn Book was also called a Battledore. Simmons College shows a faithful reproduction of the type of Horn Book which was most widely used from about the year 1500 onward. There were, of course, many variants from this type, but the differences are of minor importance and were chiefly owing to the degree of avilability of type and other materials used in their manufacture. It is printed on real hand-made rag paper over 100 years old, and as nearly as modern conditions allowed reproduces the wood, the brass edging, the nails and the horn, for the covering is real horn and not a celluloid substitute.

For the children of the aristocracy the wooden backs were sometimes covered with stamped leather or silver, or made of bone, ivory, or other fine substitutes, but the common folks had to put up with the bare wood.

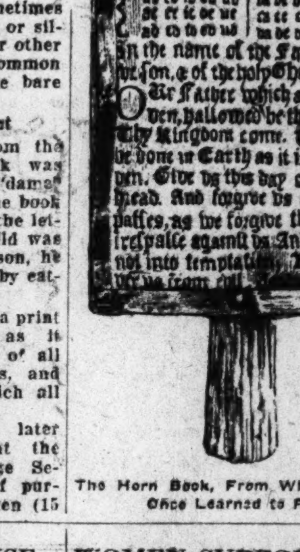
**Gingerbread for Diligent**

A charming departure from the usual form of the hornbook was found in one of the quaint "dame" schools, where the shape of the book was cut in gingerbread, with the letters carved on it. When a child was very good, and knew his lesson, he was allowed to finish the day by eating the gingerbread.

It is interesting to note that a print of the hornbook exactly as it stood, formed the first page of all the earliest English primers, and thus was the idea from which all the primers have developed.

The Pilgrim fathers and later comers to America brought the hornbooks with them. Judge Sewell, in his diary, speaks of purchasing "horns" for his children (15 in all). We have the record of one Puritan clergyman who brought a number of hornbooks with him and had the crosses erased from them. So scarce have they become that so far but three or four specimens have been found in the United States. Even in England, where they were used later than 1800 in some of the remote villages, they have become very scarce. Possibly one of the oldest in existence is a copy found in the thatch of an old farm house some years ago, bearing the effigy of Charles I stamped on its leather covered back; it brought $325 at a sale in London in 1865.

*An Old-Time Primer*




The Horn Book, From Which Children Once Learned to Read.

# NEW BUSINESS STREET NEEDED

## Mr. Smith Urges Action Now to Hasten Commercial Expansion

Construction of another thoroughfare in the business districts of Boston has become imperative; it will have to be built some time, and if not undertaken now, will later prove to be a much more expensive project, Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., chairman of the committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared in a statement issued today, replying to Henry L. Shattuck's criticism of the loop highway project.

"We aim to develop, not to stifle, the business of Boston," said Mr. Smith. "The proposed highway affects the welfare of the whole city and the interests of all dwellers therein, and is not intended for any one group or class of people, either business interests or the automobile."

Continuing, he said:

Lack of adequate transportation facilities down-town contributes in a large measure to the high cost of living in Boston and this city is losing business enterprises that are moving to outlying communities where they are willing to pay higer rents or taxes if they can get better means of transportation, such as the proposed highway will afford.

**Plans to Distribute Traffic**

Mr. Shattuck has been quoted as attributing the present congestion in the down-town districts to the parking of automobiles, which congestion he thinks the proposed thoroughfare, "by encouraging traffic to go through the center instead of around the center, may increase." But, as has been pointed out, the expres purpose of the highway is to divert and distribute traffic around the crowded business districts and to correct a fundamental defect in the street plan of the city.

Parking is now prohibited on Washington and Tremont streets and on parts of Congress and Devonshire streets, yet these streets are inadequate for the existing traffic which has to find a way through them. The new thoroughfare is designed to furnish another avenue and relieve the situation and it is not expected that parking will be allowed on the avenue any more than it is now allowed on Washington and Tremont streets.

**For All Traffic**

The highway is mentioned, as it were, to be built solely for the benefit of the passenger automobile, which is far from being the principal concern of the proponents of the measure. They are thinking quite as much of the business vehicle, the movement of which is essential to the life of the community, and which as the streets of the city are now laid out is obliged to force its way through crowded districts, where its presence only adds to the confusion. The writer agrees that parking prohibitions in down-town Boston must be extended, and the street commissioners are working on more drastic regulations. But this will not curtail the increase in the number of automobiles and it is not to be conceived that the use of the automobile in business by buyer or seller will be proscribed. We aim to develop, not to stifle, the business of Boston.

On his assumption that the highway is designed to improve a limited area, Mr. Shattuck asked why those specially benefited should not be required to pay the major portion of the expense. But he must know that the property owners affected by the highway will in fact pay a large part of its expense in the betterments which will be assesed. And are we prepared to establish the precedent which Mr. Shattuck proposes with the result that hereafter when a public improvement is contained within a particular district of the city that district will be asked to bear the greater part of the cost.

# LONGFELLOW HOUSE WILL BE EXHIBITED

## Obstacles in Way of Removal to Philadelphia Eliminated

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 9 (Special)—Definite announcement that the Longfellow birthplace at the corner of Fore and Hancock Streets will be taken to Philadelphia to be exhibited next year during the sesquicentennial celebration is made by Arthur C. Jackson, president of the International Longfellow Society.

When the plan of moving the house to Philadelphia was first promoted, there existed an incumbrance in the form of a mortgage. A substantial payment has now been made, which places the title to the property again in the name of the International Longfellow Society, and there will be no objection on the part of the mortgage holders to the removal of the building to Philadelphia.

When the moving of the house was first discussed, it was proposed to take it by barge to Philadelphia intact. That proposition has now given way to a proposal to take down the house, ship it to Philadelphia in sections and set it up on the Exposition grounds. Approval of the plan of moving the Longfellow birthplace to Philadelphia has been expressed by many citizens.

Mr. Jackson has recently received assurance from D. C. Collier, director-general of the exposition, that an excellent site had been allotted the Longfellow birthplace. This will be on the west shore of the lake in West League Island Park.

# CHICAGO "PADLOCKS" JUMP 22 IN 2 DAYS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 — Chicago's young woman Assistant United States Attorney, Miss Mary D. Bailey, continues to "padlock" places hereabouts where evidence of violations of the Eighteenth Amendment is obtained. During the last two days she has presented evidence to Adam C. Cliffe, federal judge, that has resulted in issuance of permanent injunctions closing for one year 22 more taverns, roadhouses, and other places in Aurora and other localities near Chicago.

# WOMEN SUPPORT BILLBOARD LAW

## Ninth District Clubs Conference Held at Salem

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—At the conference of women's clubs of the ninth district, held at the Second Unitarian Church here with about 500 members present, it was stated that pressure was being brought against billboard legislation and the clubs were urged to write to the Attorney-General of the State and let him know that they were back of him.

Club members were urged to live close to their own community problems. In connection with educational affairs they were advised to work with the public to put more women on school committees. They were told that Americanization is for all and were urged to bring understanding to racial backgrounds and problems.

Mrs. Arthur D. Cotter of Springfield, first vice-president of the state federation, congratulated the members on their attendance. At the afternoon session held at the Hotel Hawthorne, she talked to the members of the importance of the American home and of more study of the fundamentals of our Government, the Constitution of the United States, and problems of the department of international relations.

Mrs. Frank P. Pennett, Jr., of Cliftondale, presided. A demonstration in mothercraft was given by six little girls under the direction of Mrs. Harold Roundy of the Thought and Work Club.

# B. & A. INSTALLING TRAIN-STOPPING DEVICE

HINSDALE, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—Control of a train depends upon the positions of the track signals instead of on the engineer alone, in the operation of a new device which is being installed in the signal tower of the Boston & Albany Railroad here. Trains will be automatically brought to a stop when the track signals are set against them through an interlocking arrangement which connects the air brakes of the train with the signal controls in the tower. In case of an engineer's failure to observe the stop signal, the automatic device would function, bringing it to a stop.

# NEW ENGLAND-PHILIPPINE TRADE REPORTED TO BE GROWING FAST

## Trade Commissioner, Back From Trip to Manila, Says America Takes About 80 Per Cent of Island Output—Shoes and Textiles From Boston

Economic interdependence of the United States and Philippine Islands is pronounced, and American and European merchants in the Philippines are well aware of the important part which Boston plays in their trade with the United States, said Edwin B. George, Assistant Trade Commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce, at Manila, upon arrival here today. Mr. George has been in the Islands for two years and while in Boston will confer with manufacturers and exporters relative to trade problems and expansion of commerce. He goes to Philadelphia after completing his Boston engagements.

America buys 75 to 80 per cent of the annual exports of the Philippines and supplies 60 to 65 per cent of the imports, Mr. George explained. A good part of the balance of the imports is caribou, rice and other tropical commodities in which America is not interested, he pointed out. Philippine economic prosperity is dependent, to a great extent, on the ability of its products to command free American markets such as are now enjoyed. On the other hand, the importance of the Philippines to America as an export market, is considerably dependent on the same continued free trade relations, which are chiefly responsible for growth of the past. Many lines of goods made in Boston and New England are well-known and hold a respected and profitable position in the internal trade of the islands, he added.

The Philippine Islands is the largest export market for American textile goods in the world, at this time, largely due to the preferential position the islands enjoy with reference to the tariff schedule," Mr. George continued. "American goods are free of duty. New England plays an important part in the textile imports of the islands. Boston is indebted to the Philippines for a fairly substantial annual consumption of boots and shoes. The imports of footwear are largely from America, but the quantity is diminished by the large and flourishing domestic industry, that is almost entirely done by hand."

Regarding the tanning industry of the Philippines, Mr. George said that the business is small but increasing and presents a field worth attention of American tanning machinery manufacturers.

Steady, natural progress is being made in the Islands, he continued, and foreign trade has been expanding for the past four years. Imports in 1924 were more than 33 1-3 per cent larger than 1922. Exports increased correspondingly. Indications point to 1925 equaling or surpassing 1924. In this connection, he said:

"There increases are not due to any happy accident or unnatural inflation but are the fruits of steady work. The advance has been general and was made possible by the larger purchasing power which grew out of increased exports of hemp, sugar, coconut products and domestic produce.

"There are still sources of untold wealth which would reciprocally benefit the people of the islands and the consuming elements of the American population, were they made to bear the fruits of which they are so easily capable.

"The essential thing, however, is that the reconstruction has, in the main, been accomplished. The destructive liquidation of weak concerns has been practcally ended. Reorganizations are now only casual and the help of the banks is almost wholly constructive and no longer a mere preliminary of liquidation."

# LINKING GROUPS TO CHECK RODEO

## Chicago League Votes to Organize New Nation-Wide Committee

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—Establishment of a joint Anti-Rodeo Committee, Nation-wide in scope, and to be composed of representatives from various federations of clubs, churches, business men's organizations, civic societies, and also individuals was voted at the monthly meeting here of the Anti-Rodeo League.

Need for this organization results from constantly growing forces that are arraigned against cruelties of rodeo, it was announced. Unified action against this exhibition has been requested of the Chicago group by numerous organizations.

At the December meeting definite plans for organization will be presented for adoption. Efforts to enlist support of the 700 ministers of various demoninations who represent their congregations in the Chicago Church Federation, will be made, it was agreed.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, actress and prominent humanitarian, praised the movement for joint action. Mrs. F. A. Vaughn, president of the Milwaukee Humane Society, told the Chicago group: "I have been assured by the Milwaukee Association of Commerce that rodeo will never be allowed there."

The Rev. Frank B. Dunkley, Methodist Episcopal pastor and first vice-president of the Wisconsin Humane Society, said:

"I am positive that effort will be made next year to introduce rodeo in our state. But we won't tolerate it. The newspapers and business and professional men are with us 100 per cent. If we are awake to the situation we can successfully protest against rodeo."

# MISSOURI FLORISTS HOLD FLOWER SHOW

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence)—A veritable garden, covering more than 20,000 square feet and containing thousands of blooms, formed the exhibition at the Auditorium of the Missouri State Florists Association which held its annual meeting here. There were 278 exhibitors, some showing flowers publicly for the first time, and among the exhibits were many new and recently developed varieties.

# RELIGION IS TOPIC OF LECTURE SERIES

## Women's City Club Schedule Headed by Prof. Hocking

In response to specific requests and to what appears to be a quickening of interest in religion, the Women's City Club announces a series of lectures on religion, the first of which is to be given this evening by Prof. William Ernest Hocking, professor of philosophy at Harvard. He will attempt to answer the question, "What is Religion?" It will be given at 7:45 in Steinert Hall.

The rest of the series follows: Nov. 16, "Judaism," Rabbi Harry Levi; Nov. 23, "Buddhism," Prof. James H. Woods; Dec. 4, "Christianity," the Rev. Dr. Willard L. Sperry; Dec. 11, "Religion and Science," the Rev. Clarence R. Skinner; Jan. 4, "Religion and the Art of Life," the Rev. Kirsopp Lake; Jan. 11, "Aspects of the Mystic Life in the Middle Ages," Prof. Maurice De Wulf; Jan. 20, "Religion of the Future," Professor Hocking.

At a legislative luncheon at the clubhouse tomorrow, Richard H. Lansburgh, Secretary of Labor and Industry in Pennsylvania, will tell of the recent reorganization of that department and of the way various industrial problems have been solved in Pennsylvania by such organizations as the Inspection Bureau, the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, and the Bureau of Rehabilitation.

Tomorrow evening at the clubhouse Dr. and Mrs. Richard Cabot of Boston give their impressions of the League of Nations meetings this summer. Thursday evening Walter Prichard Eaton will discuss "The Current Drama" in Steinert Hall.

# JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT WORK TO BE OUTLINED

## Club Leaders to Hold Meeting at Keene, N. H.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—Carl W. Buckler, assistant director in charge of industrial club work of the Junior Achievement Bureau, will go to Brattleboro, Vt., tomorrow to attend a meeting of prominent citizens and club leaders for the outlining of club programs for the year.

With more organizations and individuals enlisted in its support, junior achievement work has made pronounced headway this fall, 11 clubs having been formed there in six different lines of work, as against six clubs in only two enterprises last year. New projects taken up this year include elementary and advanced clothing, metal work and textile manufacturing. The others are toy-making and basketry.

C. L. Stickney, president of the Vermont People's Bank, and Donald B. Stevens, prncipal of the high school, both of whom are keenly interested in the movement, will have a part in the conference which looks to establishing the work on a stronger basis. Brattleboro clubs were represented by six boys and girls at the Achievement training camp here last summer. These members now will have a useful part in establishing new lines of work.

# CONNECTICUT COLLEGE COMMITTEE IS NAMED

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 9 (Special)—Gov. John H. Trumbull has completed naming the General Citizens' Committee, a group of 103 persons who will further the interests of Connecticut College for Women, the only woman's college in the State.

This committee will have direct charge of a $500,000 endowment effort to be launched directly by the institution. In the event Connecticut College reaches its goal, the General Education Board will make the college a gift of $150,000. The General Education Board's offer expires on Dec. 31 of this year. Hence the Citizens' Committee is making plans to conduct its compaign before the holidays.

# *Antiquities Society to Take Over Famous Old Lee Tavern*

## *Structure Erected on the Old Stage Route Between Boston and Albany Still Contains Windsor Chairs and Other Eighteenth Century Articles*

SOUTH LEE, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities will succeed to the ultimate ownership of the famous old Lee Tavern, built in 1760, according to an agreement just effected between Miss Mabel Choate of New York and Stockbridge in whom the title rests, and the present tenants, Miss Jean C. Ross and Miss Elsie S. Ross.

The Tavern is situated on the main state highway between Springfield and Stockbridge on the Jacob's Ladder and East Lee route which, in the old days, was the most constantly traveled stage route between Boston and Albany.

While the architecture of the Tavern is typical of the mid-eighteenth century period some changes have been made in the interior to conform to contemporary usage. However, many of the characteristic early aspects of the structure remain untouched. There is a Franklin stove and a set of Windsor chairs which have decorated one of the downstairs rooms since 1760. On the third floor is the old dance hall, unfurnished now except for benches on which five generations of Berkeshire families have rested between gay versions of the lively lancers, the money musk, the Virginia reel, the quadrille and Schottische. Dingy black spots on the walls mark intervals where candles, that threw their flickering lights across the swaying dancers, were set.

In the old kitchen, a splendid example of the housekeeping apartment of early New England tavers, there is the great fireplace, spacious enough to hold glowing four-foot logs, fitted with the original crane, andirons, kettles, long-handled spider and the brick oven at one side where the Inn hostess habitually baked her pumpkin pies and corn bread. Near by is the settle and flaxwheel at which she sat to weave the household linen in her leisure time.

Across the chimney-piece there is another fireplace, smaller but equally interesting, with its cupboard reaching the ceiling and which now holds the collection of old china so variously associated with the history of the Tavern. Suspended from the ceiling is an old-fashioned candle chandelier and pewter candle sconces and sunbursts decorate the walls. Hand-woven rugs are scattered over the dark, gleaming boards in the floor.

Visitors interested in eighteenth-century household fittings have been especially charmed by the old doors of the Tavern. Over the main door is the original glass in which are set the typical sun and stars figures of the period in glass.

Before they became permanent tenants of the Tavern, the Misses Ross had occupied it for five years, when it was the property of William Mulford Davis. The owners before Mr. Davis were John T. and Charles G. Merrill, who had come into possession of the property in 1805.

# NORMAL ART SCHOOL STUDENT EXHIBITION

## Many Noteworthy Numbers; Runs Till Saturday

The incentive provided for students in their summer classes is graphically illustrated in the current student exhibition at the Massachusetts Normal Art School, which gathers work, variously in oil and water color, charcoal and drypoint, that lifts several at least of the artists out of the experimental realm and places them in positions of distinguished achievement.

Among the most commendable works are those of Miss Virginia Truche of Salem, Louis Novak of Cambridge, Edwin Earl of Somerville and Frederick O'Hara of Boston, members of the senior class in drawing and paintings, and Allen Cummings of Melrose, from the junior department of design. Miss Truche's "Rosary" is a still life of vigor and faithful composition. She contributes a nude, two bas reliefs one of which is a portrait of Paderewski and a copy of Corneille de Lyon.

The medium which recommends Mr. Novak's work especially to notice is water color. "A Tramp Loading" and a version of "Freight Yards" set a phase of this student-artist's taste in the field of the limning of homely and arduous tasks carried on by strong figures. Yet his talent is not confined to work in water color as two portraits and a still life show.

Portraits in charcoal and pastel have been contributed by Edwin Earl. They are simple and strong in their treatment, have a perception too of draftsmanship and modeling.

"The Rose," a 4½-foot canvas by O'Hara, is a figure composition pulsating with color. If its subject is hackneyed, its treatment its original and spirited. Two landscapes speak of a flair for nature, and a copy of a Frank Brangwyn decoration establishes the leaven of talent as copyist.

The fantastic in pen and ink has its representation in a series of illustrations by Allen Cummings; there is a full length portrait by Juliette Paquette of her sister "Jeanne," landscapes by Henry Klein of Dorchester and works by Angelo Valenti of Boston, Charles Austin of Lynn; E. H. John, Fred Russell of Cambridge, Tessie Gilbert, Alice O'Heir, Anna Bloomstrom, Roy Staples, Barbara Spofford, Marjorie M. Reid, William J. Garvey, Scranton Redfield, Leslie Diamond, Elmer Greene Jr., Zella Buckingham, Ruth M. Gagon, and Rose Lindau. The exhibition remains on view through Friday.

# LICENSE AND "GAS" TAXES PROFIT OHIO

## Add More Than $19,000,000 to Road Fund in 10 Months

TOLEDO, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—License tag sales in Ohio during the first 10 months of the present year have totaled 1,323,000, a gain of 11,000 as compared with the same period last year, according to reports from state registration officials received by the Toledo Automobile Club.

The tags have brought in $13,044,982 to the treasury and in addition to this the gasoline tax during the latter half of the year has added more than $6,000,000. All of this income goes into road maintenance.

However, the Lipp license law adopted by the last session of the General Assembly is estimated to save motorists in 1926 about half the cost of the tags this year or more than $6,500,000. Lower tag fees and more strict methods of obtaining them are features of the new bill passed after the gasoline tax was estblished.

Ohioans this year will put about $21,000,000 into their road maintenance program, it is estimated. Next year there will probably be about $14,000,000 derived from operations of the gasoline tax alone, based on a full year's collection.

# MAKING OF PAPER GAINS IN HOLYOKE

## Last Year's Product Valued at $21,501,678

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—Paper manufactured in this city in 1924 was valued at $21,501,678 of 26.1 per cent of all products made here, according to the survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries, just made public. This industry has gained in value of its product each year since 1921, when it was $14,415,924. In 1922, the products of this industry, made here, were valued at $21,329,420 and in 1923, the figures were $21,464,342.

Average number of wage earners employed in this industry here in 1924 were 3819, compared with 3654 in 1923. Wages paid in this industry were $4,466,251, compared with $4,837,753 in 1923. Capital invested was $27,609,292. There were 21 firms engaged in making paper.

Total number of all manufacturing establishments in Holyoke in 1924 was 154, reprsenting capital investment of $94,281,186. The total value of all products made by these firms was $82,295,027, the result of employment of 16,697 wage earners, to whom was paid $18,279,655 in wages.

# WILBRAHAM HAS ITS CELEBRATION

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP)—Enumerating the leaders in affairs that have been graduated from Wilbraham Academy, Bishop William Burt, member of the class of 1875, delivered the leading address today at the centennial celebration of the founding of the academy. He reviewed its history from 1825, praising the educators that helped to make it what it has been.

Alumni are present from many parts of the country for the exercises, which began yesterday with the rededication of the Old Academy, the first building to be erected on the campus. It is to become the historical museum of the school. Bishop Burt led the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Herbert E. Wright, president of the Drew Seminary for Girls, and the Rev. W. Quentin Genge of this town.

# PANAMA CANAL TOLLS DECLINE

## Excluding California Oil Cargo Slump, Business Shows Normal Growth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—A falling off in the business of the Panama Canal during the last fiscal year was attributed in the annual report of M. L. Walker, Governor, just made public by the War Department, "entirely to the slump of oil shipments from California."

"Slight losses elsewhere were counter-balanced by more than equivalent gains," he said. "With oil excluded, the 1925 traffic shows normal growth over 1924."

The number of vessels which passed through the canal in the 12 months ending June 30, exclusive of Government and other ships exempt from tolls, was placed at 4673, as compared with 5230 in the preceding fiscal year, and the gross revenue from tolls amounted to $21,400,523.51, as compared with $24,290,963.54.

"Cargo in transit, deducting the tanker cargoes," the report stated, "aggregated 17,933,468 tons, as compared with 17,081,824 tons in 1924. There was an increase in traffic over all the important trade routes, excepting intercoastal, in which oil was a principal factor, and from the Atlantic coast to the Far East, where the relatively unimportant decline may be attributed to disturbed political conditions.

"There were 24 flags represented in the traffic through the canal, with the American and British predominating. In terms of cargo carried, American vessels accounted for 54.5 per cent of the whole, and British vessels 24.6 per cent. Japan followed with 3.9 per cent, Norway 3.5 per cent, Germany 3.4 per cent, Holland 2.5 per cent and France 2 per cent.

"For the fiscal year 1925 the net income from tolls and other miscellaneous receipts grouped under the head of 'transit revenue' was $13,465,924.72, as compared with $16,307,948.50 in 1924 and $10,001,066.50 in 1923.

United States intercoastal traffic was placed at the head of the list of principal traffic routes in the report, accounting for 50 per cent of the cargo moving through the canal in the fiscal year 1924, and 39.6 per cent in the succeeding year.

# MODIFIED VETERAN PREFERENCE ASKED

## State Chamber Referendum Favors Amendment

The Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce will support the proposed modification of the veterans' preference law, Edward G. Stacy, general secretary, announced today when he made public the results of a special referendum just completed on this issue.

Twenty-four of the member organizations returned their 115 official ballots, of which 98 were in favor and 17 opposed. As this represents more than the constitutional minimum necessary to make a referendum vote effective, it means that the state federation of business organizations will hereafter lend its active support to the movement to amend the civil service law by reducing the preference now accorded to veterans to 5 per cent, with an extra 5 per cent allowed to disabled veterans.

The Holyoke Chamber, while opposing the proposed modification, is reported in favor of some modification of the present law. The organizations voting follow:

Arlington Board, Beverly Chamber of Commerce, Boston Credit Men's Association, Boston Market Gardeners' Association, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Braintree Board of Trade, Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, Fall River Chamber of Commerce, Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, Lowell Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Milford Chamber of Commerce, New Bedford Board of Trade, North Adams Chamber of Commerce, North Attleboro Chamber of Commerce, Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, Revere Chamber of Commerce, Somerville Chamber of Commerce, Waltham Chamber of Commerce, Westfield Chamber of Commerce and Worcester Chamber of Commerce. The aforementioned organizations voted favorably, while the following were opposed: Gloucester Chamber of Commerce, Greenfield Chamber of Commerce, and the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce.

# BOY SCOUTS PLAN WINTER ACTIVITIES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9 (Special)—An advanced program of winter activities is being formulated for the Boy Scouts of Springfield Council. The recreation hall at Camp Sherman, Brimfield, will be enlarged for the purpose, and an automobile truck, three steel boats and three canoes will be added to the equipment. At Camp John Robinson in Westfield cabins and tents will be erected and a bird and game sanctuary established. Provisions will be made for feeding the birds this winter and early in the spring 5000 trees, including fast-growing nut trees, will be planted.

It is believed that an expansion of winter work will be of great value in securing sustained interest and increasing the number of troops. It is planned to double the enrollment of the 12-year-old class. An indoor meet is to be conducted in the Municipal Auditorium in February.

# TRAFFIC DECREASE ON RUTLAND RAILROAD

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 9—Ten years ago the Rutland Railroad was carrying 1,500,000 local passengers annually and last year it transported one-third that number, showing a decrease of 1,000,000 passengers in a decade, according to figures made public by officials of the railroad who say that their lines in common with other railroads throughout the counbers on the importance of the Amertry are experiencing a tremendous loss in passenger revenue because of the heavy increase in recent years in the use of motor vehicles.

# Mr. Coolidge Ready to Use Every Aid for Dry Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had this law:

"'The use of intoxicating liquors, either on or off duty, is prohibited. It shall be the duty of each division or lodge to investigate any violation of this rule, and if any member is found guilty, he shall be expelled. Any division or lodge failing to enforce this law shall have its charter suspended.'

"That law was rigidly enforced."

**Pleads Use of Army**

At the session over which the Rev. Henry B. Carre of Vanderbilt University Divinity School presided, Pat Neff, formerly Governor of Texas, suggested using the United States Army to help enforce the prohibition law.

"I am for using every power of this great country to uphold the Constitution," he stated, and then told about 10,000 United States soldiers now stationed along 1500 miles of international border line in Texas.

"These soldiers have nothing to do but drill," the former Governor continued. "I am in favor of using this great armed force to enforce the Constitution of the United States."

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington of Westerville, O., general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, discussed specific steps in progress of the world movement. He declared imperative and imminent a great world-wide campaign of education on prohibition with an objective that other nations may profit by knowing the facts of benefits that have come to America from prohibition.

**Progress in Pennsylvania**

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, reported for his State that, "In the face of every obstacle, and especially against active opposition of a dripping wet political machine, work has been pushed forward and will be pushed forward with all the vigor at my command. It is well within the truth to say that real progress has been made."

The Governor charged that granting of permits to withdraw alcohol is being abused and that a resulting condition is a serious handicap to law enforcement officers. He stated that the secretary of the treasury and commissioner of internal revenue "have practically unlimited power to adopt regulations relative to granting of permits to make and use alcohol but the trouble is they don't use the power they have."

Mr. Neff also spoke in the First Presbyterian Church at Evanston, a suburb. In 100 churches of Chicago and suburbs, representatives of the Anti-Saloon League presented messages. Dr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, at the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, described some steps in progress of enforcement and pleaded for increased dissemination of the truth about benefits of prohibition.

**Situation in Kansas**

Richard J. Hopkins, justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in an address in First Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago Temple, described progress of prohibition in Kansas, pioneer dry state, as typical of what the Nation is experiencing.

At a young people's rally Fielding H. Yost, athletic director of the University of Michigan, said: "I never touched a drop of liquor in my life because I never cared to play in a game in which I didn't have at least a chance to win. No human being ever won a game from Old King Alcohol. Alcohol robs a man intellectually, physically, morally and financially.

'Dr. Ira Landrith, president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, declared in telling the youthful audience of the association objectives that "We demand that every presidency of an American university and college stand firmly behind prohibition and the Constitution."

At the meeting in Chicago Temple, Miss Rebecca M. Rhoads, member of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and member of the W. C. T. U., displayed a huge rolled petition, which she announced contained names of 20,000 United States Navy men who voluntarily signed this pledge of abstinence from liquor.

**Obtained All Signatures**

Miss Rhoads reported that she personally had obtained all signatures. Unrolling of the petition was greeted with applause.

Mr. Neff charged that saloons defied more laws than any other agency, and that "though saloons now are gone, the battle to enforce the law is not yet done."

"Are we to admit that we are incapable of self-government?" he asked. "Are we now going to permit defeat by bootleggers of the American Government that never has been beaten? Let the answer come from churches, schools, marts of trade, the bar, American womanhood, and all other good citizenship throughout the land. We will never retreat. We must educate the nation further to know benefits of prohibition, though. No man in the country is too mighty not to be educated on this subject.

"I am for using every power of this great country to uphold the Constitution."

It was at this point that the former Governor of Texas suggested that the Government use for prohibition enforcement services of the 10,000 United States Army soldiers now in Texas on Mexican border duty.

"There were 500 bootleggers in prison when I was Governor," Mr. Neff announced. "And not a single one of them got out of jail holding a Governor's pardon."

**World Educational Campaign**

Outlining need for a world wide campaign of education to tell the truth about prohibition, Dr. Cherrington began by stating that "Prohibition is becoming a live question in practically every country of the world. The time is ripe for action. But in every such country are already advance guards of the international liquor traffic, endeavoring to stem the tide by misrepresentation of American prohibition, as a result of which there is pouring in upon us today a veritable flood of letters and inquiring telegrams presenting the same vital questions as those coming from people of America."

The secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism then declared that "Very great progress in law enforcement has already been made—sufficient progress, in fact, to justify statements that already enforcement is substantially successful, but very much remains to be done."

He continued: "The prohibitory law will never be satisfactorily enforced until the American people hold to account those who are elected directly by the people to administer and enforce the law. That means, in the municipality, the Mayor, city attorney, and justices of the peace; in the county it means the sheriff, county attorney, commissioners, and judges. In the State it means the Governor, Attorney-General, and state judges. But in the Federal Government it means just one man—the President of the United States. He is the only person (aside from the Vice-President) in the entire executive and judicial department of the Government, elected directly by the people, and therefore responsible to the people.

**Liquor Seeks New Markets**

"When temperance people of this Nation come to a full realization of these facts and when they arrive at the place where they are determined to hold to responsibility the directly responsible officials of government, the Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition law will be adequately enforced.

"A campaign of education and enlightenment in this country among all classes, as has never before been known, is essential. The pro-liquor minority has a right to know the 'truth which alone can make them free.' If this obligation can be discharged those same prohibition friends in the majority here will be better equipped to apply the same methods to educational work abroad, whereas as yet prohibitionists are in the minority.

"The vital question for prohibition forces of United States is, In what direction are we moving? Christian churches of United States are maintaining 18,000 missionaries in foreign fields, spending more than $40,000,000 annually. Most of the activities of that gigantic Christian undertaking are going forward in Asia, Africa, and Latin-America. Encroachments and penetration of European and American liquor interests are today threatening the very destruction of that service.

**In India and Africa**

"India, with 300,000,000 of people, and with many of her local states under prohibition, is today being set upon by the international liquor traffic as never before in her history. Great is the opportunity for western leadership in suppression of the rapidly developing liquor evil now in its beginnings in India.

"Africa, with 175,000,000 natives who have heretofore been protected from the western liquor traffic only by co-operation of the great nations of Europe and United States, linked together under the Brussels contract, is rapidly falling prey to the western liquor traffic. If the present liquor program there is permitted to go forward within less than a generation ignorant and superstitious Africa will become a menace to the world.

"Already outlawed American breweries and distilleries are gaining foothold in coast cities of China and Malay peninsula, and they are even penetrating into the interior in an effort to satisfy their greed by debauching of 400,000,000 of the yellow race. Influence of the total abstinence religions of many of these people is waning, and, as it wanes, the strongly organized international liquor traffic, directed from Christian countries, threatens.

**Uniting of Moral Forces**

"Add possibilities of the recently established vodka monopoly by the Government of Soviet Russia. Add to that again the breaking down of the policy of self-determination for such countries as Iceland, Finland, Sweden and Austria, now threatened by vast wine interests, and no prophet of this modern world wouuld dare even to estimate the possible effect.

"The United States now faces the alternative of co-operating with moral and religious forces of these countries in the effort to keep the international liquor traffic busy defending itself in nations of Europe, or of being compelled to face and fight the entire international traffic right here on American soil.

"American prohibition forces are at the fork of the road. The strategic opportunity which America has for leadership in this world-wide crusade grows less with each passing year. If that opportunity should pass, responsibility will rest largely upon moral forces of America, represented in this convention. What road shall we take?"

**Indiana's State Law**

Rumrunners are avoiding Indiana. This is the declaration of A. R. Robinson, newly appointed United States Senator from that State. The Senator led the fight in 1917 for enactment of state prohibition law in Indiana.

"This was passed and held to be constitutional, and has been improved since," he declared to the convention. "It is very strong now and many rumrunners give Indiana a wide berth and go clear around into other states where it is safer to travel.

"In Indianapolis they said prohibition would cause a great economic waste. All the stores would be vacated, they cried. What happened? Every single one of them is now used for legitimate business. This work must go on."

In addition to comparing Kansas' experience with prohibition with that of the United States, Judge Hopkins predicted that "sooner or later the world will adopt prohibition as a matter of good economics." He continued:

"Nations of the world realize that to succeed economically they must abolish the saloon. They need to be educated until they realize that alcohol is a poison, destructive of all life; that the smallest amount taken into the system injures organs and functions of the body, and lowers mental and personal efficiency. They need to be reminded that liquor has caused more pain and sorrow and suffering than any other single thing."

**177,790 Saloons Gone**

"Adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment marked the rise of this Republic to a higher plane of existence," declared Morris Sheppard (D.), United States Senator from Texas, at the convention. He continued:

"It struck down 177,790 saloons at a single blow, turning into useful channels most of the $2,500,000,000 being expended annually for a liquid poison. This amendment was the first instance in all history where a leading nation by provision of organic law, banished trade in beverage alcohol from the list of permissible occupations.

"Prohibition is one of the most powerful forces for promotion of principles that have given our country world leadership from the beginning of its history. It was never intended that the fight against the liquor traffic should cease with adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and the various acts for its enforcement, including the federal act known as the Volstead Law.

"In fact everything that was said against the traffic has been more than justified by its continued, persistent, cynical, and reckless defiance of the law. The liquor traffic violates the United States Constitution with the same contemptuousness that marked its disregard of local ordinances that were first leveled against it.

"The case for prohibition and every other righteous cause must perpetually be restated."

**Bryan Memorial Service**

At a memorial service for William Jennings Bryan the congregation heard phonographic records made by the Commoner. They were: "The Ideal Republic," "The Twenty-Third Psalm," "Immortality," and "The Lord's Prayer." The first three of these records were radiocast from Station WLS here. The records have been presented to O. G. Christgau of Chicago, convention secretary.

Due to co-operation between Government officials in the Chicago district, a record of prohibition law enforcement exists here which Edwin A. Olson, United States Attorney in Chicago, characterizes as "unparalleled in the history of the United States."

In an address at the convention, Mr. Olson discussed this record. He said:

"Who first started to drive out the 7000 saloons and cabarets running wide open in Chicago 2½ years ago? The federal courts.

"Who closed and dismantled every outlawed brewery and sent brewers to jail in this district. The federal courts.

"Who gave rumrunning outlaws, who had operated for years prior to prohibition as robbers, burglars, gunmen, and even slayers, their first taste of justice in their long criminal career? The federal courts.

"Who convicted 3000 bootleggers in this district? The federal courts.

**Padlocked 1500 Places**

"Who padlocked for a year $30,000,000 worth of real estate consisting of more than 1500 outlaw liquor places? The federal courts.

"And now they want the federal courts, consisting of one judge in criminal cases, to clean up the police forces and all the law enforcement offices in city, county and State. Not much of a contract for one federal judge and a small group of district attorneys, is it?"

The United States Attorney stated that "it is not an easy matter for courts to punish rich and influential criminals. They have at their command high-priced lawyers whose big retainers often beckon them to travel pretty close to the line."

At the biennial election the Rev. Dr. Thomas Nicholson, bishop of the Detroit area of the Methodist Episcopal church, was re-elected president and was made the first incumbent of a newly established position, president of the board of directors.

All officers were returned for another two years, but many changes were made in the national executive committee, of which the Rev. Dr. A. J. Barton, Kansas City, Mo., is chairman. New members of this committee are: E. A. Manness, Houston, Tex.; the Rev. E. S. Shumaker, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Rev. M. P. Boynton, Chicago, Ill.; H. T. Blaughbom, Oklahoma City, Okla.; the Rev. Arthur J. Barton, Kansas City, Mo.; the Rev. Dr. A. H. Briggs, San Francisco, Calif.; John L. Hillman, Iola, Kan.; Charles E. Coleman, Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thomas, Charleston, W. Va., and Ralph McGee, Seattle, Wash.

Representatives in nine other districts of the national organization were returned to office.

**West Virginia's Record**

Publication in newspapers of articles describing "enormous profits," to be made by violation of the national prohibition law, has caused many persons in West Virginia to engage in making and selling alcoholic beverages, declared George W. McClintic, federal judge in that State, at the convention.

Judge McClintic was introduced as "one who has put more bootleggers on probation, pledged to law observance, than any other judge in America."

"I believe that in my district no one can show any material amount of money made or saved therefrom," he commented on newspaper reports of vast profits from bootlegging. "I have been astonished at the number of apparently decent citizens, who, when caught, have told of the reason that caused them to become enmeshed in toils of the law by such ideas gleaned from newspapers."

The judge described operation of the probation law in his State, with particular relation to bootleggers. He said:

"The probation law gives the offender opportunity to stay out of jail but its breach means that he puts himself into jail. In a general way I have fixed conditions of probation as follows: All laws of United States and of West Virginia must be obeyed: the paroled person must work at some honest business or trade; he must support those dependent upon him; he must report in writing at the time called upon and assist officers of the Federal Government and the State in enforcing the laws.

**Results of Probation**

"Since the first of April, 1925, I have placed upon probation 360 persons. Only 15 per cent, approximately, have broken terms of their probation and, judging by four years' experience, I apprehend that around 35 to 40 per cent of them will require further attention. Sixty per cent will not appear again in this court.

"It has been my practice, so far, not to grant probation to officers or employees of the Federal Government and in positions of trust under oath, who embezzle or steal money or other property officially intrusted to their care. In the first analysis, it is fear of punishment which restrains the criminally inclined. The penalties of the criminal law cannot be abolished without destroying it as a weapon of self-defense to the public.

"Where probation is a failure, it has been due to the fact that courts have not exercised judicial discretion contemplated by law. Success of the probation system depends upon wisdom shown by the court in passing upon applications for probation originally but also the degree of efficiency of the record of persons placed on probation is looked up and violations of terms of probation are brought to attention of the court.

"The principal weakness in federal law grows out of the fact that it apparently contemplates the appointment, in most instances, of unpaid probation workers. A sufficient salary should be paid to obtain a properly equipped probation officer."

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, international temperance lecturer, says a European plan against the American prohibition law is forming, to be launched at a gathering of wet advocates at Washington next Jan 16. Mr. Johnson's information was given out today by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, one of the principal speakers at the Anti-saloon League convention in session here.

The report of Mr. Johnson follows:

"The American antiprohibition demonstration announced for Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, will be engineered from Europe, and finances for it will be provided chiefly by European distillers and dealers.

"Made desperate by inroads the new American service for the elimination of rum row have made on European bootlegging enterprises, German brewery and distillery interests, flanked by the liquor interests of Belgium, France, and Czechoslovakia, are preparing to launch a far-reaching effort to break down and discredit the American prohibition law. This movement is being led by the International Verein Zur Hebung der Freien Alcohol Erzcugung (International Society for the Liberty to Make Alcohol in Every Country.)

"This drive was launched on Sept. 23, in a general meeting of the society held in the parlors of the Weissen Schwan Hotel at Dortmund, Germany. The meeting was presided over by Frederic Garnot, a wealthy distiller of Brussels, and there preparations were made to launch an anti-prohibition demonstration in the city of Washington, Jan. 16, 1926.

"This Washington gathering will be held ostensibly under the direction of American organizations opposed to Prohibition, but the real movement will be engineered from Europe and the finances will be provided chiefly by European distillers and brewers.

"A finance committee is now at work gathering funds for this purpose. The committee is made up of Wilhelm Rosenkrans, Franz Braum and Wilhelm Kieseche of Berlin, but the liquor dealers of all of the central European countries will combine their funds for this great drive into America."

## PARK BOARD TO STUDY NEGLIGENCE CHARGES

Following publication of the report of the Boston Finance Commission alleging that the park department has been negligent in its supervision of repairs to the North End Park bathhouse and has permitted wastes, James B. Shea, chairman of the park commission, announced today that he would call a meeting of the board at once to investigate all the charges made and would report to Mayor Curley in the near future.

The finance commission contends that the city has already been charged more than $21,000 under a cost-plus contract with the R. A. Bossi Company. It states that although the profit of the contractor was to be based on the amount of the labor and material used, practically no check was kept on either item, and hardly any records can be produced, while the authenticity of those submitted is declared open to question.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Mary Baetz, East Orange, N. J.
Albert W. Wilson, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Ina F. Wilson, Hartford, Conn.
Mr. and Mrs. Austin La Fever, Corning, N. Y.
J. A. Dailey, Erie, Pa.
Frances Dailey, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. May B. Sanborn, Cleveland, O.
Ella C. Burnham, Malden, Mass.
Helen S. Dykeman, Harrisburg, Pa.
Master Irving Harlow, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. Alice Diggle, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah Smith, New Bedford, Mass.
William H. Mudge, New Bedford, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Sperry, Port Huron, Mich.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.

**DIRECTORS TO MEET**

District and branch directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are called by Grafton D. Cushing, the president, and the directors to the eighth annual luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club next Thursday.

# Louisiana Planters Thrive With Mortgage-Lifting Crops

## Farmers Prepare to Pay Loans and Savings Bank Deposits Increase—Record Cotton Harvest Sold Before Drop in Market

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Mortgage lifting crops are the rule through the greater part of New Orleans immediate trade territory this year. The latest confirmation of earlier Department of Agriculture forecasts came when J. V. DeGruy, treasurer of the New Orleans Federal Farm Loan Bank made public October figures on the bank's business. This was but a day or two after the publication of the quarterly report of the state bank examiner for Louisiana, showing the greatest increase in the State's bank resources in any similar period.

An average of 20 farmers a day are requesting statements of their total indebtedness to the federal mortgage bank, presumably as a preliminary to cancellation of their borrowings, Mr. DeGruy's statement said. This follows the actual payment in October of 163 loans before maturity. New loans for the month totaled only $843,800, as compared to an average of $2,000,000 a month for several months prior. Delinquent installments have dropped to a negligible number in the last month also.

The report of J. S. Breck, Louisiana state bank examiner, showed a gain of $40,670,788 in deposits in state banks in the third quarter, and the total resources of all the banks were reported at $420,374,446.

Mississippi and north and central Louisiana are picking one of the heaviest cotton crops in recent years. The bulk of the crop had been picked and sold before the most recent drop in prices. The sugar cane belt is not quite as well off, but it is expected the yield will be satisfactory. Prices are low, but the banks of the State have pledged their support to the plantation owners, so that it will not be necessary to dump their crop on a poor market. The river section of the State is probably the poorest in prospect of any considerable area.

Mississippi is generally prosperous with certain sections especially favored. The Gulf Coast is beginning to enjoy the results of national recognition of its merits as a winter residence section and as a truck-raising area.

Northern and eastern capital has started flowing into the section in lavish quantities since the advent of the Illinois Central into the territory with a direct line.

Farther north truck raisers generally had a prosperous season, and in the north and central sections the dairy industry is beginning to count as a serious factor in the State's assets.

## YALE-PRINCETON TRAFFIC TO BE FILMED

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Motion pictures will be used by the State Department of Motor Vehicles just before the football game between Yale and Princeton in New Haven next Saturday to obtain a record of the peak traffic in Connecticut. The pictures will be taken at points on some of the highways leading to New Haven and, should they record evidence of any reckless driving, they will be used as a basis of action against the reckless drivers.

Facilities for doing this work have been furnished to the department by the Hartley Corporation, of which Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins of Norfolk is president.

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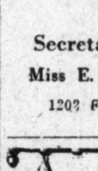

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# Art News and Comment—Music—Theaters

## A Secret of the Old Masters

By FRANK RUTTER

"ARE modern paintings inferior to the works of the Old Masters?" The question is often asked and it is one that it is by no means easy to answer with exact justice. Before we begin to frame a reply we must know just what is meant by the word "inferior" and the term "old master." Personally, I never look upon painters of the eighteenth century as Old Masters, and I should have little hesitation in saying that we have with us today painters as capable as Reynolds, Gainsborough or any of their generation. But if we go further back, say to the early Italian painters of the fourteenth century, then the matter becomes more difficult, and if we are to do justice both to past and present, we must take into consideration the general conditions of the time.

If you think that art is merely a matter of "skill," then it is easy to maintain that the leading modern painters are not inferior in skill to the primitives. But if you believe—as I do—that are is primarily a matter of expression, ah! then it is difficult indeed to find modern artists worthy to set beside the great men of the fourteenth century. But let us be fair, let us consider how much more difficult it is for the artist of today to reach the purity of expression attained by a Fra Angelico. Consider what his life was, and consider the life of the average contemporary painter. How could the results possibly be other than what they are?

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Imagine good Fra Angelico rising early in the morning, piously saying his prayers, doing some act of kindness to the poor in his district, tending the flower garden, and then—his duties done—setting about the painting of the monastery walls with love and joy in his heart, intent on nothing but expressing some dim reflection of divine goodness and of the beauty of His creation.

Contrast this orderly life, making for good in all things, with the feverish activity of a modern painter striving desperately to make a living! Take your London portrait painter, rising late because he has been to an evening reception the night before, gobbling his breakfast in a hurry and hastening to his luxurious studio to keep a 10 o'clock appointment for a sitting from some wealthy manufacturer more respected for his purse than for his person. Picture to yourself the frame of thought induced by the routine of an ambitious Parisian painter as he poses his model for some sensational picture with which he hopes to astonish the visitors to the next Paris Salon. How can we expect the work of these men to be anything but inferior to the work of a Fra Angelico?

If we wish to paint like Fra Angelico we must live the life of a Fra Angelico, we must think his thoughts, and we must feel his emotions. Emerson went to the root of the matter when, in his illuminating essay on art, he said, "The hand can never execute anything higher than the character can inspire."

We think too much of hands nowadays. If modern pictures, generally speaking, are vastly inferior to the paintings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it is not because professional secrets of painting have been lost, not because the moderns are less clever, less learned, less able, or less skillful. On the contrary, they are usually full of skill; the pity of it is that so many have nothing else.

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I hardly know whether to laugh or cry when I hear some painter of the day bewailing to a fashionable gathering the "lost secrets" of the old masters. Nothing is lost, nothing is irrecoverable—not even piety, reverence and loving-kindness. If a painter can regain these, he need not envy his brethren who give their whole attention to technique.

But before we too hastily reprove modern artists for being too much concerned with mere skill and too little cocerned with what use they make of the skill which they have acquired, let us examine the situation a little more closely to see whether there be not others still more to blame. A painter, who rightly considers it his duty to make his craftsmanship as near perfection as possible, may surely be pardoned more easily than another for paying excessive attention to the technical qualities of the old masters. But is it not deplorable that there should still be critics and connoisseurs who regard a work of art as nothing more than the technical result of utility, raw material and technique?

Surely all who profess to guide others toward a better understanding of pictures and sculpture are in duty bound to declare from the beginning that the basis of all art is not only the fundamental mental work of which Rossetti spoke, but also fundamental emotion. Technique, it can never be said too often, is only a means to an end; and the end in art is the expression of something the artist has seen, thought or imagined, but at any rate has felt. It is by the power of his feelings that the artist moves us; it is because love is the most potent of all feelings that all true art is a labor of love. The great masters are great, not because they were greater technicians, but because they had deeper feelings than the generality of mankind. To paint like Rembrandt it is not enough to study his methods and practice: the first essential is to be able to feel as Rembrandt felt.

Techinque without tenderness is vanity. Painters and connoisseurs, like the rest of the world, have got to learn the great lesson: "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

Courtesy of the Ehrich Galleries, New York.
Flora Lion's Portrait of The Lady Eleanor Smith.

## Women in New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Nov. 6

IN ANNUAL gathering at the Fine Arts Building in West Fifty-seventh Street, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors is once more attracting the critical attention of the local art world. Close banded under this so imposing appellative, these sisters of the chisel and brush make their yearly excursion with fresh courage and conviction, and leaving no legitimate avenue of endeavor untried. A little sister of the academy, this association has also a distinguished number of years to its credit, and if the academy is able to celebrate its centennial this year, the association counts this its thirty-fifth annual convention, which fact seems fairly incredible in the light of the comparative recency of the feminist movement in art.

If art must be worked out on a segregate basis—a basis that always seems unnecessary from a purely æsthetic standpoint—then the consequences must be faced squarely and fairly, with no tempering of critical winds or with any particular airing of "place aux dames." Once on a public wall, a picture must make its own way on its own intrinsic merits; once put on a public pedestal, a sculpture must likewise take what comes without flinching. The items listed on the catalogue run well into the hundreds, and out of this number a half dozen stand out as positively first-rank and able to hold their own with the big work in any of the yearly shows. After this first group of honor, a round two dozen others might be further listed as outstanding for one good reason or another.

It may be unwise to select so few for special commendation in the face of so many. History shows how the famous Trojan critic's æsthetic judgment in the Mount Ida contest was bitterly opposed. But be things as they may, these aforesaid six contributions are plainly the work of most accomplished ladies and well worthy of any honorable mention. The first is the very original and colorful glazed terra-cotta fountain by Jessie A. Stagg that stands just to the left of the main entrance; in design this little sculpture is sufficiently architectural, its simple formality contrasting charmingly with the playful detail that caps the upper part where four small ducklings set back to back surround the water vent. The blue glaze of the tiles and the harmonious scale that runs through the various parts of this fountain make it at once an outstanding sculpture. Then there is a miniature by Helen Winslow Durkee that for sheer beauty of luminous flesh tones stands quite by itself; in sentiment, too, this little ivory quite captivates the beholder.

Very bold and done with full-to-overflowing brushes is Jane Peterson's "Zinnias," a small canvas in inches but holding within its slender borders a feast of rich color and solid technique. With flower pieces to right of her, and to left, and indeed all about, Miss Peterson's painting has a host of competitors, but with the exception of Emma Fordyce MacRae's two stunning flower decorations, which easily take rank among the first six, it stands alone. Mrs. MacRae works her patterns with the assurance of a really brilliant designer, getting her effects with greater ease and simpler means each year. Her "Dogwood Decoration" keeps sufficiently on the side of pure representation to please the flower painters, but it rises into the realm of abstract design none the less and so creates a restful spot on the gallery walls among the many over-detailed flower pieces.

Gertrude Fiske sends a powerfully painted study of a patriarchal "Pilgrim," one of the best of her recent offerings. Here the fine pictorial gusto which is Miss Fiske's has quite escaped the bounds of the so-called Boston manner which often limits her work. With the exception of certain overworked passages in the background of her "Pilgrim," she has swept through this performance with a high hand and to distinguished outcome. Last but not least of these six comes Theresa Bernstein with her smartly painted "Lanesville," a sort of idyllic landscape in the modern vein. Her touch is everywhere airy and intriguing, and the subject matter is quite as interesting as her decorative use of it.

The second group of honorables is composed of less certain performances, but the general level of excellence is high. Here are paintings by Ruth Anderson, Jessie Arms Botke, P. H. Balano, Cecil Clark Davis, Fern I. Coppedge, Louise Lyons Heustis, Eloise Howard, I. Pulis Lathrop, Harriet Lord, Mary Townsend Mason, Helen K. McCarthy, Elizabeth Price, Margery Ryerson, Pearl Van Sciver, Catherine M. Wright, Marion Boyd Allen, Cora Brooks, Mathilda Browne, Kathryn Cherry, Frances Burr, Constance Cochrane and Christabel Scrymser and sculpture by Katherine Lane, Gertrude Lathrop and Evelyn A. Conway. Of course, there are many other interesting contributors for whom there is not adequate space in these colums for detailed mention. Suffice it to say that the general appearance of the galleries on this occasion is of special charm, with gay and harmonious color schemes predominating.

### Flora Lion

At the Ehrich galleries is an exhibition of portraits by Flora Lion, from London, Eng. Here is one of the most compelling performances by a modern woman painter seen in New York this long while. While her work has been well known to the London art world for the last decade, this is her first individual show in America. It must be said at once that Mrs. Lion is fortunate at the start in always having interesting sitters, or so it would seem from the canvases chosen for the Ehrich Galleries. This is usually considered a great asset to the professional portrait painter whose talents are so often confused with the arts of the beauty parlors by uncertain sitters. With this London painter, however, the matter of characterization is apparently based on a fine appreciation of the best in each subject, and so the uncertain element of creating a "good" likeness is one that never enters into her work. She strikes the right note in portrayal of character, whether it be dowager or debutante, soldier or schoolboy. The dozen or more canvases shown here run the gamut in this respect, and to succeed so admirably as Mrs. Lion might be considered a representative test of any artist's powers.

The most imposing work at first glance is the large group portrait of three sisters—the Duchess of York, Lady Elphinstone, and Lady Rose Leverson-Gower—a sincere and sympathetic study but in no way up to the artist's best talents. There is a too great caution, a too-studied arrangement of parts to make this more than a interesting tour de force. In the single portraits, Mrs. Lion strikes another note, however; a note that is strong and sensitive at the same time. Here her touch is as masculine as could be reasonably asked for, and in her searching studies of character, a tremendously intuitive sense is seen operating. Her statement of pictorial fact is sure and solid, but at the same time rather skirting any too great insistance of particular form. She invites attention, close scrutiny even, and then leaves the impression that she has kept in reserve a large stock of resources.

Her flesh tones have much the firmness of Manet and the softness of Whistler, and her quick ensembles recall the easy way that Sargent mastered his portraits. The head of Mrs. Ralph Peto is splendidly gay and arch without loss of dignity or reserve. In the stunning likeness of Viscountess Curzon, Mrs. Lion has seized the essentials of high portraiture and cut her patterns with courage and discretion. The portraits of the young Earl of Mulgrave, Major Archibald Thacher, the Hon. Lady Ward, the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, Mrs. George Learnard, and the Marquise de Merry del Val, the artist has make her finest marks. Here is indeed a portrait show to redeem the gentle and somewhat lost art of painting people's portraits; it is not only worthy of the fine traditions of the past but also true to the robust and more dynamic practices of the present.

## Chicago Annual Fall Exhibition

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

Chicago, Nov. 4

CELEBRATING its thirty-seventh annual exhibition of American paintings and sculpture today, the Art Institute welcomed over 3000 artists and patrons during the afternoon, while an orchestra of stringed instruments played classic music from the balcony above the Grand Stairway. Thus was staged a tableau of contemporary social life in its relation to the fine arts.

Along with the well remembered John Singer Sargent, Willard Metcalf and Max Bohm, memorialized by good paintings and certain others of New England and the east, eminent in all galleries, is a veritable army of new painters and sculptors following the best of traditions and contributing material worthy of honors. Fresh notes of color, eager ways of drawing the significant idea or modeling an object of concentrated emotion, lend spirited quality to the assembly of work. It is all enjoyable, optimistic and in the case of a majority of sculptures, scintillating with a sense of youthful humor.

The whole trend is toward frankness and cheerful color, with emphasis on some quality of delight. Never before has it been so plain that fashions in making pictures are as variable as fashions in making frocks. In the end we have the picture and the frock, although the line and the color and decorative factors are different from what they were last year and the year before.

Naturally gold medals and $1500 and $1000 in prizes for figures in painting or sculpture would lure artists to exercise their talents in that direction. Albin Polasek's bronze figure "Unfettered" (less than life size), won the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan Gold Medal and $1500. It is the sculptured form of a young girl poised as if to take flight. It is the ideal of aspiration so far as the medium allows. The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan Medal and $1000 for portraiture was awarded to a self-portrait by Leopold Seyffert, a painter who has won Chicago laurels previously. His standing figure, Mrs. Frederick H. Rawson in evening dress of shining white satin, is a triumph in its effectiveness.

Nearly one-half the canvases are portraits or figure paintings. Of these a portrait of Lillian Gish as "Romola," painted by Nicola Fechin, is the masterpiece in exquisite delineation in the arts of the brush with color. "Ivonne," a child portrait by Louis Betts, is both wholesome and radiant as a child should be, and from Marie Danforth Page is a well considered présentment of the "Lady Ching-Toen-Chen." Augustus V. Tack's portrait of Elihu Root has official dignity. From Robert Henri is "Consuelo in Black" and from M. Jean MacLane and John Johansen are informal paintings of family groups, opening up possibilities for portraiture in an original manner.

Abram Poole's "Spanish Sisters" and "Davidova" are in the Spanish style. Notable for freshness and vigor are the portraits by three newcomers, Wilbur G. Adam, Paul Trebilcock and Mary F. R. Clay, which received prizes. Pauline Palmer's paintings of children quaintly dressed are in reality portraits, and there are some admirable paintings of sincere quality of both men and women in whom personality counts a great deal.

Marine painters are coming into their own gloriously. William Ritschel, Frederick Tellander, Marian T. MacIntosh, Charles Woodbury are but four of many realizing the dramatic possibilities of art for the power of the sea. The two first-named dominate a wall in the first gallery, where, by way of contrast, paintings by John F. Folinsbee and Robert Spencer gleam warmly in ruddy colors. The Taos painters weave the threads of New Mexican Indian life through the succession of galleries in a series of large impressive works. E. Martin Hennings, Walter Ufer, Blumenschein and Oscar E. Berninghaus present the pageant in barbaric magnificence.

Our own painters interpret landscape in a manner unknown to the European artist however well he may paint. This distinction today is evident in the "Mooselake Mountains" by Chauncey Ryder, "Moonlight in Carolina" by Rudolph Ingerle, "Evening" by Carl R. Krafft, "Summertime Connecticut" by John F. Stacey and "Border Peaks" by Edgar A. Payne and the canvases of Redfield, Van D. Perrine, Gari Melchers, Wilson Irvine, Edward T. Grigware, John Spelman and yet others. Marshall D. Smith executes interesting colorful scenes with architecture and many figures.

Frederick Grant is well known for his large decorative canvases that intrigue the imagination. Margery A. Ryerson of New York has two piquant compositions. Arthur G. Rider contributes a "Valencian Morning" with sails puffed by the winds on the golden shores of Spain. Anna Lynch leads among the painters of flowers "Nature's Palette." From Dines Carlsen is "The Flemish Tapestry" a rare example of decorative design and the arrangement of harmonious objects against the background of a rare old tapestry.

There is Bryson Burroughs' "Arcady," an Italian point of view of "Sunday on the Palisades" by Ettore Caser and a contrast in Henry Curtis Ahl's "Ipswich Sand Dunes." William M. Paxton and Walter MacEwen continue in scholarly picturing. To Wellington J. Reynolds goes the honors of having outstanding decorative canvases, two intended for murals and one a conventionalized portrait executed with regard for historic rulings in dignity and color and withal much beauty. Carl C Pruessl's red roofs upon which play "Shadows" is a welcome note from an Old World city. Frances Cranmer Greenman is clever in picturing. Carl Wuermer's "Daisy Field" is a tribute to nature in early summer.

The 62 sculptured pieces are arranged appropriately in corners and in groups in the middle of galleries. This excellent plan enables each small piece to display its merits without the contrasts of bolder figures intruding. Chester Beach's "Fountain: Sea Horses" received the Potter Palmer Gold Medal and $1000 prize. The William M. R. French Gold Medal of the Art Institute Alumni Association was voted to a Torso in Caen Stone, by Emil Zettler, a masterly piece of modeling and execution in the beautifully toned material. Stirling Calder, Harriet W. Frishmuth, Boris Blai, Erwin F. Frey, Samuel Klasstorner, Malvina Hoffman, Sylvia Shaw Judson, Paul Manship, Emory P. Seidel, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, Alfonso Iannelli, and Mario Korbel are but a few of the important individual contributors to the gallery.

It is many a long day, if ever, since so many original sculptors assembled works at the autumn exhibition. The portraiture is strong. Josephine Kern has a daring model of the hero, "Ilia Mourometz." Leo Friedlander executed a "Symbolic Memorial to the World War," and from Charles Grafly is the preliminary study for the Meade Memorial.

L. M. McC.

## "L'Heure Espagnole" and "Der Barbier von Bagdad"

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Nov. 7

RAVEL'S "L'Heure Espagnole," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the musical direction of Louis Hasselmans; afternoon of Nov. 7, 1925. The cast:

Concepcion................Lucrezia Bori
Gonzalve..................Ralph Errolle
Torquemada................Angelo Bada
Ramiro....................Lawrence Tibbett
Don Inigo Gomez...........Adamo Didur

Cornelius's "Der Barbier von Bagdad," presented in double bill with "L'Heure Espagnole," Artur Bodanzky conducting. The cast:

The caliph.........Gustav Schützendorf
Kadi Baba Mustapha.....George Meader
Margiana...........Elizabeth Rethberg
Bostana....................Ina Bourskaya
Nureddin...............Rudolf Laubenthal
Abul Hassan Ali Ebe Bekar. Paul Bender
Soldiers
Giordano Paltrinieri, Max Altglass, Vincenzo Reschiglian, Arnold Gabor
Muezzins
Max Bloch, Max Altglass, Paolo Ananian

Speaking of cheerfulness, modern composers have become very apt in the expression of it in orchestral works and in pantomime forms. They have seldom, however, shown a knack for making it a controlling sentiment in opera. Or, when they have managed to evolve a bright and exhilarating passage of dramatic music, they have done so quite as often, probably, in tragedy as in comedy. To illustrate, the Metropolitan Opera Company began its first week of the season with Ponchielli's "Gioconda," in the presentation of which at least one smiling moment was realized, though very near the close of a long evening. The company ended the subscription performances of the week this afternoon with a production of Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnol," in the course of which scarcely anything to evoke a genuine mood of gayety occurred.

### Ravel as Humorist

Now nothing is more certainly established in the domain of musical appreciation than Ravel's gifts as a humorist. Those who attend symphony concerts have only to take down their old program books and look for his name and some of the titles that go with it, to remind themselves of many occasions when they have been reguiled into laughter by his instrumental wit. There can be no doubt concerning "Daphnis and Chloë" and "Mother Goose." But what of the "Spanish Hour?"

What, for that matter, of the Parisian school of farce generally on the American stage? In so far as it is founded on the traditions of Miletus, its effect is rather sure to be dismal; and none the less so when, as in the case of Ravel's piece, the conclusion of the plot develops from a premise that is beside all ordinary fact or even fancy.

There are ways, and again there are ways, of interpretation for such an opera when it is brought to the United States. There is the way in which the Chicago Opera Company, appearing at the Lexington Theater some years ago, held up the picture, giving the authentic French line and color. And then, there is the way in which the Metropolitan holds it up, offering a jumble of German, Italian and American styles. In the Chicago study, the five persons of the cast were engaged in doing one thing; in the Metropolitan study, Mme. Bori and Messrs. Tibbett, Errolle, Bada and Didur were engaged in doing five separate things.

### German Opera Fares Better

If chance entered in for fidelity to the composer's original purpose at all, it must have been in the conducting of Mr. Hasselmans. But this is an old story, the want of the true French idea in French opera representations here. The German fares better always. The revival of Cornelius' "Barber of Bagdad," under the direction of Mr. Bodanzky, with which the matinee began today, was in all regards admirably put through. Madame Rethberg caught the romantic feeling of the character of Margiana, the heroine, and Mr. Bender the comic feeling of the character of Abul Hassan, the barber, as artists bred in German speech and song should be expected to do. Mr. Laubenthal was a little more the high-headed Wagnerian tenor than he might have been. It was not, indeed, comely of the kadi's household to clap Lohengrin into a box, even to save him from an Oriental mob, as though his swans were geese.

But Cornelius himself was evidently uncertain, in the composition of his opera, how to adjust the balance between a serious manner and an amusing situation. A pity that "Meistersinger" was still unwritten! Cornelius was, perhaps, a borrower. And was he not also a generous lender? He wrote a soprano and tenor duet for the second act of the "Barber of Bagdad," and Wagner wrote one for the second act of "Tristan and Isolde." The two scenes remarkably resemble each other, and the books show that Cornelius brought his pair of lovers together in the palace of Baba Mustapha some time before Wagner did his pair in the garden of King Mark.

## New York Stage Notes

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—"The Dark," by Martin Brown, has been placed in rehearsal by Charles Frohman, Inc. Elsie Ferguson and Basil Rathbone will have the principal rôles.

Alice Gentle sings at the Hippodrome, New York, next week.

"The Merchant of Venice" will be the second Shakespearean play to be offered by Walter Hampden and Ethel Barrymore this season at the Hampden Theater, New York. Between "Hamlet" however, in which they are now appearing, and the "Merchant of Venice," there will be a production by Mr. Hampden and Miss Barrymore of a modern play to be announced soon.

George Macfarlane will reappear in "A Lucky Break," the Zelda Sears comedy in which he played briefly in New York earlier in the season. Various adjuncts of musical comedy will be added, with Harold Levy providing the music.

H. B. Warner, who has closed his tour in "Silence," will soon be seen in vaudeville in New York.


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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Peaceful Century Symbolized

MR. SAINTSBURY it is, I believe, who has, in speaking of the eighteenth century, used the phrase "The Peace of the Augustans." It is a happy epithet which conveys a fundamental truth. Arnold, less flatteringly, has referred to "our excellent and indispensable eighteenth century," again a useful phrase, but with too definite a note of condescension to make it quite just. Both writers were concerned primarily with English literature of the period. But since all human endeavor is, as we say, of a piece, the same characteristics might be extended to cases of other arts and ways.

In English poetry, of course, the characteristics are clear cut and distinct. One can never think of that poetry except as gathered about Pope, as a center; it is not so much that he was the greatest poet of the period, though he unquestionably was—and a very great one at that—the Romanticists to the contrary! It is rather that he summed up, epitomized, all the most notable features of the age—neatness, precision, epigrammatic wit, fancy, and above all, a quality which for want of a better name we may call "good form."

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The more we read about Pope's age, the more we come to realize that its poetry was absolutely true to the spirit of the day. Would you wish to see a garden—then you would find it as trim and regular and correct, and withal as charming, as the gay heroic couplet itself! The costume of the age, too, had a refined splendor that was in keeping. Social customs, so delightfully but sympathetically satirized in the "Rape of the Lock" had reached a sophistication and a smoothness of surface which have never been surpassed. To return to Mr. Saintsbury, you may say that sophisticated charm, social grace, do not in themselves constitute peace, "excellent and indispensable" as they may be to well-organized society. Not a positive peace, perhaps, but at least a peace in a very familiar sense of the word, connoting harmony, absence of friction, amenity, ease.

As to other European countries at this period, the average English-speaking person may not be able to judge from the literature. But there is another source of information. The art of painting speaks a universal language. And the testimony offered by that is strangely similar.

A recent exhibit of paintings has made effective use of contrast, in bringing together in two separate but adjoining rooms French paintings of two centuries, the eighteenth and those of our own day, late nineteenth and twentieth. But even without this helpful juxtaposition, we can feel the contrast.

It is manifest in landscape painting. Ruskin, of course, has pointed out for all time the characteristics of Turner, as distinguished from those of earlier English painters, but Turner is to us hardly modern. Rather such painters as Monet, prince of impressionists, with the exquisite radiance of his prismatic, opalescent colors, or Dodge MacKnight, with his dash of purple on snow banks, and his almost sensational use of brilliant hue, or Mr. Sargent, in his sun-drenched Venetian water colors, typify the new aims of the landscape artist. As we turn from them back to Claude or Pater, we seem to be turning from nature to an exquisite bit of setting. Such trees as these were never seen except on a stage. It is all so artificial in a wholly restful delightful fashion—far less disturbing than our modern pictures—so well-bred, so trim. Watteau, of course, excels in pastoral, idyllic painting, with his immaculate ladies and gentlemen, dressed as for a court ball, reclining under trees as graceful and made up as the courtiers themselves. Of similar type is Fragonard, who paints sweet maidens with wheel-barrows full of roses—maidens bright, sparkling, winsome, having their being only in a picture.

But it is in the portraits that the contrast is most speaking. Mr. Sargent, we remember, was bitterly attacked for unconventionality of pose and treatment. He is perhaps the best illustration of the painter who caught his subjects in natural attitudes. In the old days they always sat for the picture. We are so familiar with the difference now that it never occurs to us to be shocked by it. Even the photographer, who is now far more of the artist than in old days, does not allow people to sit; rather he goes to the home, takes the children while playing together, snapping the camera when they are absorbed in some delightful toy that he has produced.

Degas has painted us jockeys and chorus girls, engaged in their particular occupations. Manet has carried this realism to an extreme. And with it comes satire—nowhere quite so conspicuously as in the hard, searing scorn of a Zuloaga. But this is no place for a discussion of the ramifications of modern painting; we are merely getting a glimpse of the modern spirit, before we turn back to the Peace of the Augustans.

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Today we are too restless to sit for portraits in the orthodox fashion, but happily that was not so in the eighteenth century. Nowhere is the serenity, the complacency of the day more clearly manifest than in the splendid types of humanity who peer out at us from the canvas. Here there is no sordid, so-called realistic detail to detract from the impressive whole. There are the magnificent, queenly women of David, clothed in classic garments with long-flowing lines—Junoesque in their pride and assurance. Or there is a fine portrait by Drouais of a man in black judge's robe, rich, heavy, sumptuous, with delicate lace ruffles at the hand. All are alike in being types as well as individuals. They are alike too in a certain amount of idealization. (If there were in the sitter any irregularity of line or feature, how mercifully it has been smoothed away!), alike in their alertness, a kind of bright, sometimes hard glitter about the eye. They sat for their pictures and enjoyed the process into the bargain; they are assured of their position, and the artist takes them at their own valuation.

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After all, is that not the secret of their peace and unruffled calm? There were, to be sure, the poor and needy in those days, as in all days, but they were inarticulate—they have no place in the picture, nor in the literature of the day, and because these fine lords and ladies lived so largely on the surface, this serenity was possible.

They did not realize that they were living on the edge of that volcano, the eruption of which was to be known as the French Revolution, and which was to overthrow all their settled ways. They had had no Carlyle to thunder against their selfish materialism. Else how could those faces be so unmarked by any lines of care, those brows so unfurrowed by any perplexing thought. Since then, too, people have lived on the surface, but restlessly, never since with that quiet assurance. And the wiser ones have realized how slippery is that glittering surface. But in those days it was, to the outward eye, how solid and firm, above all, how shining and resplendent!

C. F. B.


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## Ride Softly

Ride softly, for the stars are riding mightily
Across the windless spaces of the sky;
Let not your pony's feet,
Soft though they beat,
Disturb the charging vacancy.

Vega and Altair ride,
Arcturus in the van,
Alcor has taken horse
Before the Dragon's course,
And the wide pennon of the Swan.

Here to the east there comes
The second galloping line,
Orion riding loose
With his captain Betelgeuse,
Where Aldebaran's bannerets incline.

Hush! Can you ride with these?
Ride softly in the dark,
Lest riding carelessly
You touch the mystery
And wear the blinding brilliance of its mark.

Even the mountains seem,
Shrunk in their height aloof,
A crumbling shadowy keep,
Where man, so he may sleep,
Has reared his old defiance of a roof.

—Struthers Burt, in "When I Grew Up to Middle Age."

## Istros, Name of Ancient Splendor

One of the most important finds is the remnants of a town with the poetical name of Istros, lately brought to light between Constantza and the mouth of the Danube.

Istros must once have been an import seaport; powerful quays in marble have just been dug out there, but now it is separated from the sea by a large stretch of land.

Little by little men of understanding are laying here interesting old foundations of mighty walls, of temples and baths, a whole world of ancient civilization, a joy to those who love to potter about in the past.

I visited Istros on a burning autumn day—a long, long drive to reach a vast stretch of land with a thin line of sea in the far distance, a sandy land, boggy in places, flat . . . solitary, arid, mercilessly exposed to both sun and wind, no house, no tree to be seen for miles around, only sand-dunes rolling away towards the sea. . . .

I am no great connoisseur of ancient stones . . . but my vivid imagination loves to reconstruct the things that were, and when in the palm of my hand I hold a broken cup or bowl, used by some human thousands of years ago, I try to picture to myself who made it, who possessed it, who drunk from it, marvelling, again and again, at the way inanimate objects outlast by centuries those who modelled them into shape.

Istros! Somehow the name has in it a sound of ancient splendour; it has a ring that specially fascinates the ear. I see great sails floating over the blue sea towards it, at the hour when the sun is sinking, sails of all colours and of all shapes, like fantastic birds winging slowly back to their nests. I know not what were the treasures they brought into harbour, but I like to dream that beneath the rusty shade of their sails, golden corn and oranges were heaped up in piles on their decks, that dark men brought precious Eastern silks of glowing colours, wherein the rich merchants' wives and daughters wrapped their beauty, but too quickly a thing of the past! I like to imagine the busy streets of the prosperous little town, the colour, bustle and noise, the glad clamour when a ship was sighted, many feet hurrying down to the quays, many voices, screaming, laughing, . . . giving orders, and everywhere barefooted children, large-eyed, staring, with nothing to do. I like to think of the sailors singing alien songs at night as they rested after the day's work was done.

'Tis all but an artist's vision! Naught do I know of Istros but the ruins I have seen, a few mighty walls which the earth had buried, a few fallen columns of a one-time church or temple, the foundation of Roman baths, a few stout marble blocks that must have been quays; a few earthernware jars that I have held in my hands, a few splinters of glass which I gathered myself from the ground and that lay in my palm iridescent, wondrous and fragile as a butterfly's broken wing.—From "The Country That I Love," by Marie, Queen of Rumania.

## Denying Material Sense Testimony

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A CERTAIN professor of psychology frequently made use of practical tests in his university classes to determine his students' ability to observe accurately. In one of his tests he would suddenly pull aside a screen from the front of a table laden with miscellaneous articles, and after a second or two just as suddenly replace it. Then he would ask his students to write down as complete a list as possible of what was on the table. Seldom, indeed, did any two students agree on what they had seen, in spite of the fact that each one attempted to the best of his ability to be an accurate eyewitness.

It is a common occurrence for witnesses in lawsuits to give totally different versions when asked to describe certain identical incidents. And they do this in spite of every honest intention on their behalf to tell the exact truth as far as they are able. And yet, entirely forgetting the obvious lesson of such experiences, these same men and women sometimes become indignant when under other conditions it is suggested that the evidence of the physical or material senses is not to be trusted. "What!" these good people exclaim; "cannot we believe the evidence of our own eyes?" The true answer to that is, "Not always!" And a moment's consideration of a few everyday incidents will prove the truth of the reply.

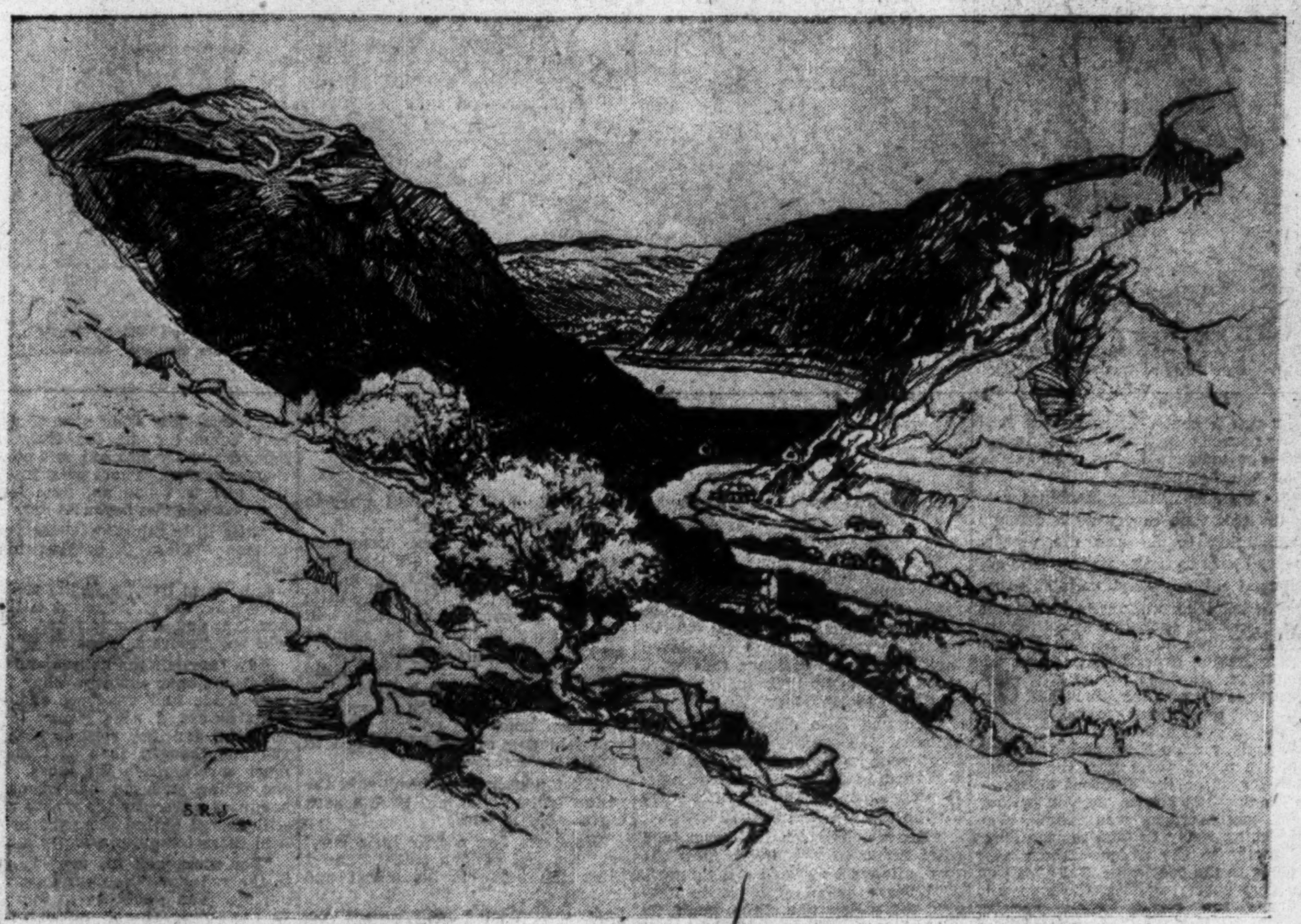
For instance, if we stand on a railroad track and look straight ahead, the rails seem to come together at a distant point. Our eyes distinctly see this as if it were a fact. But we do not believe what we see, because, as everyone knows, steel rails on a railroad track do not come together: they remain parallel and equidistant. It is clear in this case, therefore, that the evidence of one's eyes is not to be trusted. Again, it is a fairly common experience for people to turn round suddenly on the street in the belief that someone is calling them, only to find that such is not the case, and that their ears have deceived them. Other homely instances could readily be cited by anyone, showing that the evidence of the material senses is not by any means infallible.

Christ Jesus made the distinction between human sense-perception and spiritual vision very clear when, after Peter had said, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," he replied, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven," knowing full well that sense-evidence could never have revealed such a spiritual fact to Peter.

Now, broadly speaking, most human knowledge comes through the medium of the five physical senses, and if it can be conclusively shown that the evidence gained through these senses is not infallible, is it not reasonable to conclude that there must be many, many times when the evidence of the senses should be denied? When our eyes tell us that the sun is setting, do we believe what they tell us? Emphatically, no! Our higher understanding makes us instantly reject such false evidence, because we know that the phenomenon of "sunset" is due to the revolution of the earth on its axis. Well, then, suppose for instance that our physical senses tell us that we have a headache, why believe these senses when they tell us this, any more than we do when they tell us the sun is setting, particularly when, by the method of denying such evidence, according to the spiritual understanding gained through Christian Science, we become free from the complaint of headache? The sense-evidence which tells us that we are suffering from headache is no truer than the sense-evidence which tells us that the sun rises or sets. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 119): "In viewing the sunrise, one finds that it contradicts the evidence before the senses to believe that the earth is in motion and the sun at rest. As astronomy reverses the human perception of the movement of the solar system, so Christian Science reverses the seeming relation of Soul and body and makes body tributary to Mind."

The healing of disease which takes place through the right understanding of Christian Science implies and includes the denial of the evidence of the senses, but not by any mere human ignoring of the material sense testimony. Christian Science treatment is based with unswerving logic on the fact that God, good, is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. And if God is all-power, all-knowledge, and all-presence, then there can be no place anywhere for evil or disease; and when these seem to be present, it is in reality nothing but false belief that is being mentally entertained. By scientifically denying the existence of false belief on the basis of the allness of God, good, its seeming presence vanishes. The glorious fact remains, therefore, that any honest seeker may prove this for himself by putting the truth into practice.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]



*Elan Valley, Rhayaoer.. From an Etching by Sydney R. Jones* — Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

## "The Wind on the Heath, Brother"

The sun has set and the long grass now
Waves dreamily in the evening wind;
The wild bird has flown
From the old grey stone,
In some warm nook a couch to find.

In all the lonely landscape round
I see no light and hear no sound
Except the wind that far away
Comes sighing o'er the heathy sea.

—Emily Brontë.

## Subject

There is Mr. Falcon, the owner of a quiet book-shop in New York. He is the gravest book-dealer in the city. He raises his head from his desk and surveys me with his mild blue eyes. He bows courteously as I come in his shop, and asks how he may serve me. His hair and beard are so fine and silvery that I would liken him to an etching by—but I never can remember who did the etching. The Curator of Prints, to whom I submitted the question, says that Seymour Haden is not the man. The Curator does not know my old book-dealer, and I am shaky about Seymour Haden. So the point may never be settled.

"I would like to look about," I tell the book-dealer.

"Is there some subject in which you are particularly interested?"

There are fifteen subjects, and this news is imparted to the dealer. He shows polite disbelief and fatherly amusement. I am still under sixty, and I can see that the old book-dealer thinks it distressing that so young a reader should play with the truth. I mention one or two of my interests, but it does no good. He regards them as frivolous. Mine is not a case needing learned guidance. Jimmie—who is about thirteen—is called, and instructed to lead me to see some of the books I have indicated. Jimmie and I walk down the shop together, and I feel grateful not to be given a fairy-tale and told to trot away home.—Edmund Lester Pearson, in "Books in Black or Red."

## A Sabbath Stillness

On the vivid green of the apple trees that slope down to the river and on the deeper more vivid green of the sumac nearby, the sun gleams and glistens, and, on the ground beneath casts pale shadows. Amidst this quivering green, close to the water's edge nestle the slanting brown roofs of the village. The tide is low, and the gray of the inner current merges into the translucent green of the outer current and loses itself in the deeper emerald of the opposite shore. The blues fade out of the sky; shafts of pink and lavender glow into red and gold; the river changes from gray and green to silver. Both sails shimmering in the sunset hues, a smack comes gliding inshore before the light breeze. On the top of a lithe brown mullein stalk that bends beneath him, a twittering thrush is outlined black against the sky as he sways back and forth, back and forth.

SYDNEY JONES, perhaps, is acquainted with Goethe's maxim: "In der Beschränkung zeigt sich erst des Meister" (Moderation marks the master). Certainly this ability to concentrate on essentials and omit things that do not matter makes one think so.

His work has innate artistic merit and the technique always leads to a very attractive consummation. The somber color schemes of the mountains and the rugged summit of the one nearest the beholder form a very effective contrast to the light and sketchy treatment of foreground, and gives length of view and strength to the scene. Wales is a favorite spot of Mr. Sydney Jones, and has supplied him with a number of very delightful subjects which vie with his equally clever etchings of beautiful historic architecture, prints much sought after by collectors and often difficult to acquire.

## Desert Wayfarers

Luckily there are other things to think about. At the first turn out of Tangier, Europe and the European disappear, and as soon as the motor begins to dip and rise over the arid little hills beyond the last gardens one is sure that every figure on the road will be picturesque instead of prosaic, every garment graceful instead of grotesque. One knows, too, that there will be no more omnibuses or trams or motorcyclists, but only long lines of camels rising up in brown friezes against the sky, little black donkeys trotting across the scrub under bulging pack-saddles, and noble draped figures walking beside them or majestically perching on their rumps. And for miles and miles there will be no more towns—only, at intervals on the naked slopes, circles of rush-roofed huts in a blue stockade of cactus, or a hundred or two nomad tents of black camel's hair resting on walls of wattled thorn and grouped about a terebinth-tree and a well. . . .

The scenery is always the same; but if one has the love of great emptinesses, and of the play of light on long stretches of parched earth and rock, the sameness is part of the enchantment. In such a scene every landmark takes on an extreme value. . . . The same importance, but intensified, marks the appearance of every human figure. The two white-draped riders passing single file up the red slope to that ring of tents on the ridge have a mysterious and inexplicable importance: one follows their progress with . . . conjecture. More exciting still is the encounter of the first veiled woman heading a little cavalcade from the south. All the mystery that awaits us looks out through the eyeslits in the . . . clothes muffling her. Where have they come from, where are they going, all these slow wayfarers out of the unknown? Probably only from one thatched douar (village of tents) to another; but interminable distances unroll behind them, they breathe of Timbuctoo and the farthest desert. Just such figures must swarm in the Saharan cities, in the Soudan and Senegal. There is no break in the links: these wanderers have looked on at the building of cities that were dust when the Romans pushed their outposts across the Atlas.—Edith Wharton, in "In Morocco."

## Nier le Sens du Témoignage matériel

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

UN CERTAIN professeur de psychologie faisait souvent des expériences pratiques, dans ses classes à l'université, pour savoir jusqu'à quel degré ses élèves possédaient la faculté d'observer correctement. Dans une de ses expériences il tirait soudainement de côté un paravent placé devant une table chargée de divers articles, puis, au bout d'une ou de deux secondes, il le remettait en place tout aussi soudainement. Ensuite, il demandait à ses élèves de faire une liste, aussi complète que possible, de ce qui était sur la table. Il était très rare qu'il y eût deux étudiants bien d'accord sur ce qu'ils avaient vu, quoique chacun d'eux eût tâché de faire de son mieux pour être un témoin oculaire précis.

Il arrive fréquemment dans des procès que les témoins fassent des récits totalement différents lorsqu'on leur demande de décrire certains incidents identiquement pareils. Et ils le font malgré leur intention tout à fait sincère de dire exactement la vérité, du moins, autant qu'ils le peuvent. Et cependant, oubliant complètement la leçon claire qu'enseignent de telles expériences, ces mêmes hommes et ces mêmes femmes s'indignent parfois lorsqu'on leur dit, dans d'autres circonstances, qu'on ne peut pas se fier au témoignage des sens matériels et physiques. "Comment!" s'exclament ces bonnes gens; "ne pouvons-nous pas croire à l'évidence de nos propres yeux?" La meilleure réponse que l'on puisse faire est celle-ci: "Pas toujours!" Et en examinant soigneusement durant quelques minutes certains incidents de la vie journalière, on aura la preuve que cette réponse est juste.

Par exemple, si nous nous tenons sur une voie ferrée et que nous regardions droit devant nous, les rails semblent se joindre au loin. Nos yeux voient cela distinctement comme si c'était un fait avéré. Mais nous ne croyons pas ce que nous voyons, car, ainsi que chacun le sait, les rails d'une voie ferrée ne se rencontrent pas; ils restent parallèles et à égale distance. Il est donc clair dans ce cas qu'on ne peut pas se fier au témoignage de ses yeux. De plus, il arrive très fréquemment aux gens de se retourner soudainement dans la rue, croyant que quelqu'un les appelle, et de trouver qu'il n'en est pas ainsi et que leurs oreilles les ont trompés. Chacun trouverait facilement d'autres exemples très connus à citer, et ceci montre que l'évidence des sens matériels n'est aucunement infaillible.

Christ Jésus fit très clairement ressortir la distinction entre la perception du sens humain et la vision spirituelle, lorsque saint Pierre lui eut dit: "Tu es le Christ, le Fils du Dieu vivant!" et qu'il lui répondit: "Tu es heureux Simon, fils de Jona; car ce n'est pas la chair et le sang qui t'ont révélé ceci, mais mon Père qui est dans les cieux," sachant fort bien que le témoignage du sens matériel n'aurait jamais pu révéler pareil fait spirituel à saint Pierre.

Or, d'une façon générale, la plus grande partie des connaissances humaines sont acquises au moyen des cinq sens physiques, et si l'on peut démontrer avec précision que le témoignage de ces sens n'est pas infaillible, n'est-il pas logique de conclure que fort souvent ce témoignage devrait être nié? Lorsque nos yeux nous montrent que le soleil se couche, croyons-nous ce qu'ils nous montrent? Assurément non! Notre intelligence plus élevée nous fait instantanément rejeter un témoignage aussi erroné, parce que nous savons que ce phénomène appelé: "coucher du soleil" est dû à la rotation de la terre sur son axe. Alors, supposons, par exemple, que nos sens physiques nous disent que nous avons un mal de tête; pourquoi nous en rapporter à ces sens lorsqu'ils nous disent cela, plutôt que quand ils nous disent que le soleil se couche, surtout si, grâce à ce système de nier pareil témoignage, selon la compréhension que nous avons acquise par la Science Chrétienne, nous sommes affranchis du mal de tête? Le témoignage des sens qui nous dit que nous souffrons d'un mal de tête n'est pas plus vrai que le témoignage des sens qui nous informe que le soleil se lève ou se couche. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 119 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures): "Lorsqu'on voit le lever du soleil, on trouve que c'est contredire l'évidence des sens que de croire que la terre se meut et que le soleil est immobile. De même que l'astronomie renverse la perception humaine du mouvement du système solaire, ainsi la Science Chrétienne renverse l'apparente relation entre l'Ame et le corps et rend le corps tributaire de l'Entendement."

La guérison de la maladie qui s'effectue par la compréhension juste de la Science Chrétienne implique qu'il faut nier le témoignage des sens, et non pas simplement ne tenir aucun compte de leur témoignage. Le traitement de la Science Chrétienne se base avec une ferme logique sur le fait que Dieu, le bien, est omnipotent, omniscient et omniprésent. Et si Dieu est toute-puissance, omniscience et toute-présence, alors il ne saurait y avoir de place nulle part, ni pour le mal ni pour la maladie; et lorsque ceux-ci semblent être présents, ils n'indiquent en réalité qu'une croyance erronée qui est entretenue mentalement. Nier scientifiquement l'existence de cette fausse croyance en se basant sur la totalité de Dieu, le bien, c'est en faire disparaître la soi-disant présence. Par conséquent, le fait glorieux demeure que tout chercheur sincère pourra lui-même en donner la preuve en mettant la vérité en pratique.

## The Salmon Migration

In this lovely northern Ribble valley, people gather year by year on a certain Sunday in November as they do in scores of other places, to watch the salmon come up stream. The salmon keep to their unwritten timetable, as for centuries their forbears have done, urged by some inner impulse away from the sea, to the gravel beds in high and lonely reaches of fresh water streams. They seek a quiet place, where no waves beat, where they may lay their young.

There is fascination in watching them. People come miles from neighboring towns to this rather favorable spot in our valley for this observation of their ascent. The salmon, of course, gets its name from its power of leaping, the characteristic that evidently most impressed those who christened it, and it is literally the leaper; its feats in this way are often amazing. It is their only way of overcoming the hindrances to their progress, for our rivers and streams have their weirs and falls and other obstacles that challenge to the utmost the fishes' skill and determination. This it is that people gather to see. It is one of the wonders of nature, old and yet ever new.

They forge their way with marvelous strength and vigor. Livingstone walked, it was said, as though he intended to get there. The migrating salmon swim in much the same spirit. They also have to get there, and watchers often find their upstream progress an intensely exciting obstacle race. Out of the foaming waters at the foot of some fall a salmon will leap, only to be swept back it may be repeatedly. Undaunted, he as often returns to his task and finally wins through to the higher water, swimming strongly forward without waiting to receive the congratulations of the watching crowd.

To see a strong fish in the air, "all vibration like a tuning fork set going, every inch, every line suggesting a steel spring in action," is a great sight, a genuine nature spectacle that one ought not to miss, one of November's gifts.

There is the added romance in these salmon migrations that, as with bird migrations, often they return to the place where they were born.

Mr. H. Lamond in his book on "The Sea Trout" tells of a fish caught on November 5, 1913, in a Scottish burn some two feet wide flowing into the Luss Water which enters Loch Lomond. The fish was marked with a small distinctive label and then set free. On November 9, 1914, the same fish was recaptured at the same spot and relabeled. A year later in November, 1915, it was recaptured a second time!

That fish had doubtless migrated to the sea during each interval. Then when the season of return came, it chose the route by which it had come, up Loch Lomond; and then, out of all the available tributaries that flow into the Loch, it had chosen Luss Water, and out of all the burns that fed Luss Water, it had selected its own particular burn—probably the place where it had originally been hatched.

The homing instinct is not less wonderful in fishes than in birds.

## *Speak in Season*

When times are troubled, then forbeare; but speak,
When a cleare day out of a cloud do's break.

—Herrick.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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Paper in Storyland

MABEL SPICER GILL

PART II

YOU will remember that one evening the characters of the Sunset Stories and of the Children's Page hopped out of the Editor's desk and decided to bring out a special edition of The Christian Science Monitor. They wanted to show their gratitude to the workers, and also to give them a holiday.

Just as they were ready to begin work on the special edition, a great gong sounded, Clang, clang, clang! through the big Publishing House, and all those story people hopped back into the desk as quick as could be.

It was the bell that tells the night watchman when anyone enters or leaves the Publishing House after working hours. When it stopped ringing out they bounded again and unfolded themselves. You remember they were flat like paper when in the desk, but now they puffed out and looked quite like real people and animals.

In a short time the Publishing House was the busiest, happiest place you can imagine. From all over the world good news was pouring in over the telegraph wires and by special correspondence, telling of the splendid, fine things that were going on everywhere. Typewriters were merrily ticking and busy feet were running here and there.

Milly-Molly-Mandy had so many errands to do that she asked Waddles to fly about and help her. Together they managed very well.

**The Funny Man Is Editor**

The Funny Man, who was acting as Editor by special request, sat in the Editor's chair in the nice big office on the third floor, and dictated editorials to one of Suzette Tinkerman's Uncle Thomases. He found so many pleasant, helpful things to write about that he appointed a staff of editorial writers to assist him. Then he said to himself that he had better look around and see how things were going.

When he opened his door, he found the corridor crowded with elephants and a great discussion going on between them and Johnny. "This is a pretty how-do-you-do. How am I to get through?" said he to Johnny, who was looking somewhat worried.

Johnny brightened up and said: "Oh, I am so glad you came. I have been showing everybody who was not working yet through the Publishing House, as you asked me to do. Now here we are at the top, and the elephants can't walk downstairs. They are too big to get into the elevators, and I didn't think I ought to let them slide down, as they wish to do. They might smash something."

The Funny Man looked puzzled and shook his head. "Where is their leader, Mem Saheb?" he asked.

Milly-Molly-Mandy found her downstairs helping Hutee Boy and Baby Hippo prepare the advertisements. Mem Saheb telephoned up to the Editor and said: "Fold them up and put them back in the desk till they are needed." So that was settled.

The monkeys, the hippos, the rhinos, the tigers, the bears, the woolly sheep, the puppies, the kittens, the children of many lands, Chinkie, the Chinese doll, Pongolo and Qum and the rest of them scampered downstairs and kept out of the way of busy people, for they did not wish to be folded up and put back in the desk.

So the Funny Man set out to look about. First he went into the composing room. It occupies one entire end of the building on the third floor. Here everything was quiet. He looked about and found that The Home Forum page for the next day had been made up before the workers went home. Everything was neat and in order. Click! Somebody had sent in some copy through the pneumatic tubes, and there was nobody to set the type.

"Well, well, things are humming along pretty fast. We'd better put somebody in charge here pretty quick," exclaimed the Funny Man. "Several Uncle Thomases with the help of Miss Hart and the Third Grade ought to manage it nicely."

He found Betsy and Betsy Junior waiting for him in the corridor, so the three of them went into the news room, where Beau St. Bernard with a big corps of helpers was turning out copy at a great rate. They looked into the telegraph room and saw typewriters that wrote 65 words a minute without a person touching them. These were bringing in the Associated Press news.

**All Doing Well**

Every place they went they found things coming along splendidly. Granddaddy Alligator and the Kangaroo twins were turning out as fine sport news as you ever read. Mistress Hippo was writing remarkable book reviews and the giraffes' art department would be a credit to anyone.

When they returned to the composing room, they found it as busy as a beehive. Type-written copy was coming in from the different rooms through pneumatic tubes, such as you have seen in large department stores for making change. The copy was distributed to linotype machines, where boys and girls of Third Grade were operating the keyboards under Miss Hart's directions.

Rupert and Robert, the clothespin twins, and Uncle John had been busy with The Children's Page and Our Young Folks' Page. Betsy and the other little girls had written The Household Page and the Fashions and Miss Hart now showed Betsy an article for this page as it appeared in type. Betsy puzzled over it; then laughed and said: "I can't read my own writing. It looks like the Jabberwocky in 'Through the Looking-Glass.'"

And that is what it was—looking-glass printing. An Uncle Thomas printed a proof of it, which reversed it just as looking at it in a mirror would have done. The proof was sent to a proof reader and only one mistake did he find. This was corrected by setting the line of type again.

Then Betsy and Betsy Junior watched an Uncle Thomas make up their page. On a table was a steel frame the size of a newspaper page. Within this frame Uncle Thomas arranged the type and the cuts (or pictures) as they were to appear on the printed page. You would have found it a very funny Jabberwocky-looking page.

Next a moist paper mat was placed over the type and a heavy roller run over it. The hard type sank into the soft damp mat and left an impression. Betsy could read this matrix, as the printed mat was called, though there was no ink. When the matrix was hard and dry it was sent to the stereotyping room in the basement through a chute. Here molten lead was poured over it and a curved plate of type made to fit the cylinders of the printing presses.

**Wonder-Working Machines**

By this time everybody had found something to do and the presses were about to start printing the very special edition. Huge rolls of paper were in place, waiting to be printed and sent all over the world. Betsy was allowed to press the buttons that started everything. It was almost unbelievable to see how cleverly these great machines had been thought out. They folded and cut the papers, addressed them with stencils, put on their pink wrappers and dropped them into the proper mailbags for the different cities.

If this had been a regular edition, big motor trucks would have been standing ready to take the mailbags directly to the trains without ever going to the post office. But as it was a very special edition, the men who drove the trucks knew nothing about it. Besides they were to have a holiday with the others.

What was to be done about it? When Mem Saheb Elephant heard of the plight, she offered the services of her entire herd. So out of the drawer hopped the elephants, and it needed every one of them to carry the very special edition to the train. The ones for foreign countries were taken to the post office by 47 helpful Uncle Thomases.

Before hopping back into the desk, everybody sat about and read the paper. They were very proud of their work and they were very happy to think of the fine holiday the regular workers would have. In the paper there was something of interest to everybody everywhere.

**Snubs at Last**

As they sat quietly reading, Snubs, Our Dog, trotted down the corridor. "Why didn't you let me help?" he gasped, out of breath from running.

"We couldn't find you," said the Funny Man. "We were sure you would want to help."

"Of course I do," said Snubs, wagging his tail. "Is it too late? I was in the park playing with my new friend, Reddy."

"Never too late," replied the Funny Man. "How would you like to deliver a copy of the very special edition to the really-truly Editor in the morning?"

"Just the thing!" said Snubs, grinning.

"Whatever he may think of our edition, he'll admit that there never was another like it," said the Funny Man, folding himself up neatly.

Then into the desk he hopped, and the others after him. All except Snubs.

The next day when the really-truly Editor opened the door to his office, Snubs came prancing to meet him with a copy of the very special edition.

This Is Why: They Are Trying to Write the Names of All the Things on the Shelf in the Right Order, So That the First Letter of Each Will Spell a Word of Seven Letters That We All Know Well. The Little Girl at the End Has Done It—and, to Tell You a Secret, She Began with the Monkey. Now See If You Can Do It as Quickly as She Did.

## The Two Balloons

THIS is the story of two air balloons, one red, and the other yellow. They were given to Dick and Edie at a children's garden party that they went to one summer afternoon. There was all sorts of fun at the party—Punch and Judy, races, and donkey rides—but more than all these they loved the two big air balloons that were given to them by their little hostess as they were leaving.

Dick and Edie played with their balloons till bedtime, and before they went in from the garden they tied them to the post of the veranda. It was such a lovely night they thought they would be quite safe.

After the children had gone in a wind began to rise which blew the two balloons backward and forward.

"What a grand night for a 'fly!'" said the yellow one. "One could fly up to the moon in no time."

"But the children would be so sorry to find us gone in the morning," said the red one, who was very kind-hearted.

"Never mind the children," answered the yellow one. "I want to see the world."

Then a gust of wind came, and the two balloons were torn loose and began to mount up and up, higher and higher, till they looked like little specks. It was getting dark, and lights were beginning to twinkle from the houses. Floating past a window, the two balloons saw a little boy getting ready for bed. He had with him a large wooden horse with a broken head and no tail, and he was taking it into his little bed to cuddle for company.

"What a silly little boy," said the yellow balloon, "to take such a hard toy as that to bed."

"He looks like a dear little boy," said the red balloon softly, "and I think the horse is his oldest and dearest toy."

On they floated, and passed the windows of a large girls' school. The dormitory windows were all lit up, and they could see the little girls in their white nightdresses, and pigtails down their backs, jumping over the beds, and chasing one another round the room. The door opened and a lady came in; all the little girls popped quickly into bed, and covered themselves up. There was just one tiny girl who had not time to pop into bed, and she began to cry.

"Silly little thing," said the yellow balloon; "there is nothing to cry for!"

"She is so tiny," said the red one; "and look, the lady has taken her on her lap, and is kissing her, so she will be comforted. I am so glad."

Now they left the houses and were out in the open country. They sailed over fields and treetops, and once right across a wide river. It was beautiful, for they rose so high, the red one thought that at last they must surely reach the stars. Once the yellow one got caught on the bough of a tree, by the string which still floated behind him, and he was held there for quite a long time.

"You must wait for me," he cried to the red one. "You can't go without me. You would never find your way to the moon without me to show you the way."

Another gust of wind set him free and they flew on together. It grew lighter; the houses and garden became visible. The rising sun shone on a gilded weathercock that was on the church steeple, making it look like gold.

"Look!" cried the yellow one, "I shall fly and visit that beautiful golden bird. I am sure he will be pleased to see me, because we are the same color, and it shows we are of royal blood."

"I shall not come," said the red one. "I can see a dear little girl sitting in a garden below. I shall go and visit her. I like children better than golden birds, so good-by!" And he started for the earth. He found it easy to go down because the gas was slowly escaping from him, through the opening where he had been tied.

"Good-by!" cried the yellow one, "you are very foolish and will never rise in life." But the red one did not hear—he was already out of sight.

Now the proud yellow balloon floated on till he was close to the church steeple and the golden bird.

"Good morning!" cried he to the weathercock, but there was no answer. It only veered first one way and then another with every gust of wind.

"Good morning!" again cried the balloon, but no answer. Then the yellow balloon got as close as he could to the weathercock, and was just about to shout "Good morning" in a very angry voice, for he thought the golden bird very proud and rude, when it veered quickly round and the end of its very sharp and pointed tail pierced the side of the balloon. There was a loud report, like a pistol shot, the poor balloon got smaller and smaller till he was only a piece of shriveled tissue, and then dropped rapidly to earth.

The red balloon had fallen slowly and gently till he was just over the garden where the little girl sat. She saw it coming, and held her hands out to reach it. Then she took it indoors to show her father. He tightened up the string on it, and so stopped any more gas escaping, and all the summer it was the little girl's companion, and helped to make her happy—and so the red balloon was happy too.

## The Adventures of Waddles

## The New Game

PLEASE show us a new game, Sister," said Martha.

Martha's big sister looked over the top of her book, which was a French grammar, and there in a row were Martha, and Anne, and Betty, and Tad, and Jimmy all waiting to be shown a new game.

Sister reached for her work basket and took from it a button.

"Le bouton," said she, holding it up.

"Who's 'it' in this game" asked Jimmy.

"Tu est l'observateur," said Sister, and Jimmy grinned. He understood that she was talking about him.

Then Sister went to Martha and Anne and Betty and Tad in turn, and acted as if she were giving the button to each one of them.

"Le bouton, le bouton, qui a le bouton?" she sang as she went back and forth. She must really have given the button to one of the four children, for soon she turned to Jimmy and asked:

"Qui a le bouton?"

Again Jimmy understood, for he asked, "Anne?"

"As tu le bouton?" asked Sister, and Anne shook her head.

"Non, je ne l'ai pas," said Sister, and

"Non, je ne l'ai pas," Anne repeated.

Jimmy made another guess. "Tad?" And with Sister's help,

"As tu le bouton?"

Tad nodded.

"Oui," said Sister.

"Oui," said Tad.

"Tu es l'observateur," said Sister to Tad, and she handed Jimmy the button to give away.

Over and over the children played the game; over and over they said the words Sister taught them.

"I liked that new game," Anne told Sister, when somebody had come to take her home. "But isn't it like something we've played before?"

Sister laughed, but all she said to Anne was, "Au revoir!"

## Something to Make

*Things With Beads*

What shall we make today A basket, a belt? A flower chain, perhaps. We might make a forget-me-not chain, blue flowers with yellow centers and green stems. First string 10 green ones for a stem, then 9 small blue ones. Now pass the needle down through the first blue bead again and you have a little blue circle. String a yellow bead for the center of the flower, then pass the needle again through the fifth blue head, and your forget-me-not is finished. Then another green stem and another forget-me-not until you have enough for a chain. You can make a little finger ring and a bracelet to wear with the chain.

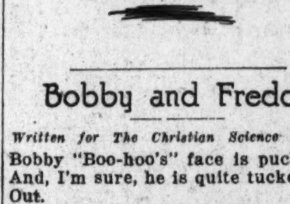
You might make a flower chain to wear with each little frock, using different colors. White daisies with yellow centers, black-eyed Susans with yellow petals and black centers, violets with white centers, pinks with yellow centers. You might use gilt beads instead of the green ones for the chain. You will think of many more pretty combinations of colors. These dainty chains and bracelets and rings will make pretty gifts for your little friends, and making them is great fun.

## Traveling De Luxe

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Straight off through the meadow
junction,
Of all the airfaring lanes,
Go cruising the milkweed pilots
In silken aeroplanes.

Cora C. Butler.



## Bobby and Freddy

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Bobby "Boo-hoo's" face is puckered,
And, I'm sure, he is quite tuckered
Out.
For he frets and cries, they say,
Ev'ry day; ev'ry day.
Wants the moon he sees at night,
And the new electric light.
Teases for the brightest star,
Though it is so very far, far
Away.
How they weary of his "Boo-hoo"
Every day!

Freddy "Cheer-up's" face is shining,
And you never find him whining,
No!
For he finds in every toy
So much joy; so much joy!
He will spin his top for you,
Fly his kite, which is quite new,
Show you how the kitten plays
In the barn, on rainy days, oft
With him.
Sure—you think this boy's a "cheer-up"
Who brings joy!

Would you be a "boo-hoo" boy
Who would all the folks annoy;
Or a "cheer-up" little lad
Making everybody glad?

Emily Mather Smith.

## The Mail Bag

Peoria, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I am sending you a little box with a tractor in it, so you can draw a picture for Warren. Wind it up with the long stick. It likes to creep on rough places. My brother and I have races with our tractors.

I can read some of the stories on The Children's Page. I like Christopher Columbus.

Richard R.

Richard has done his best, but the United States mail seems to have taken such a fancy to the tractor that it hasn't yet delivered it! "Patience is a virtue, Warren."—Ed.

Cleveland, O.

Dear Editor:

Every Wednesday I wait for The Children's Page, and love the stories. I am going to take the Fête Day story to school with me tomorrow, and read it to my class.

Helen W.

Santa Maria, Calif.

Dear Editor:

Do you accept stories written by children? I am 10 years old, and am inclosing a story I have written for The Children's Page. I would like an answer through the Mail Bag.

Marie B.

Your little story is good, Marie, but not good enough. The best way for you little folk to contribute to the Page is by writing to the Mail Bag. We very seldom accept other contributions from children. Letters can be wonderfully interesting, you know.—Ed.

New York City

Dear Editor:

I am a big boy 54 years young, and am not ashamed to confess that I heartily enjoy The Children's Page. One of the reasons for this is that my parents were very poor in my younger boyhood days, and we children were even denied access to the many good things found in the pages of The Christian Science Monitor. Now I am living over again life as it should be lived, and enjoying to the full helpful articles. Even Snubs, Our Dog, has a peculiar joy for me, because he brings back fond memories of the one joy of my boyhood days (as I then thought)—having a dog for a pal in roaming the fields and woods.

Arthur H.

San Anselmo, Calif.

Dear Editor:

We like The Children's Page very much. Will you please tell us some more about Milly-Molly-Mandy? We liked her best of all. We color the pictures, and save every one. Can anyone tell us how to save the whole page? It is too large for a scrap book.

Margy and Charlie D.

You are going to hear more about Milly-Molly-Mandy next week.—Ed.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Editor:

I like The Children's Page, and I send it to a little boy friend who lives in Oklahoma. I like Snubs and Waddles, and the story of "The House That Smiled."

I know how to make a flower with a spool.

Philip M.

Caspian, Mich.

Dear Editor:

I like The Children's Page very much. I can hardly wait till Wednesday when it comes here. And I enjoy the puzzles on Our Young Folks' Page. I liked the story "The Two Keys" the best of all.

Marjorie A.

Lebanon, O.

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed The Children's Page of Oct. 26 very much, and have enjoyed all the others before that. I am glad to know how to make the pumpkin brownie.

Helen R.

Dear Editor :

I am glad when the Monday Monitor comes. I enjoyed Snubs very much. I looked for Waddles this morning, but I did not see him. I want to know if you are going to have him any more.

Roxanne R.

Yes. Here he is.—Ed.

Ashland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I noticed you said that if we had any suggestions for the page we might tell you of them. I think that if you would tell short stories with drawings of objects instead of some of the words the little children would enjoy it. (An example is given. Ed.)

I think it is a fine Children's Page for little folks, and I am going to save it for my little cousin.

Elizabeth J.

Perhaps we will have such a story some day, Elizabeth.—Ed.

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## Travels by Airplane

*The Adventures of Beau St. Bernard, Shy Squirrel, and Cutey-Kit*

III.

YOU remember that our three friends had just left Barbados (or Bimshire) in the gray and silver airplane, all shining and polished up by Beau St. Bernard? "Now," he said presently, "we really are on our way to Europe, but I am making a little detour by Boston because I think that Cutey-Kit's education will not be completed without a sail in one of the wonderful swan boats that live in the lake on the Common there."

"I wouldn't miss it for the world," answered Cutey-Kit, and very soon there they were within scampering distance of the lake, and you may believe me that Cutey-Kit spent a whole day sailing around in one of the boats that look remarkably like a really-truly swan.

Shy Squirrel, however, spent her time making friends with a thousand other squirrels who live in the great trees on the Common, and who treated her very kindly and filled the airplane with nuts enough to last for their European trip.

Beau St. Bernard, as usual, went exploring. "Water Street is the street for me," he remarked later on. "I simply couldn't tear myself away from it because I am so fond of water. Come along, Cutey-Kit, I have found a street for you, too," he added. And he led her straight to Milk Street!

"This city might have been made for us," said Cutey-Kit. "I feel very much at home in Milk Street; in fact, I think I should like to remain here for quite a long time."

"We must soon continue our travels," said Beau St. Bernard, "but before we go why not give a party and invite all the squirrels who inhabit the Common and who have been so kind to Shy Squirrel?"

"A splendid idea," said Cutey-Kit. "We'll take them all for a spin in the airplane, and afterward have nuts on the Common."

Of course, the party was a great success. The squirrels all came, and the gray and silver airplane took them whizz buzz all over the beautiful city. They saw the River Charles, with its many boats and bridges, and the harbor full of ships all busily going to or coming from the land of Everywhere.

"It always seems to me," said a plump little lady squirrel, as they enjoyed their nuts on the Common, "that Boston looks most lovely in the winter: for the white snow, and red brick pavements (have you noticed the many pavements made of tiny oblong bricks?) and the bright blue sky, make such a striking color scheme, especially when you see the golden dome of the State House as well."

Of course all the other squirrels agreed with her, that Boston was a wonderful place in winter, as well as in summer. Very soon after the party, Beau St. Bernard decided it was time to be off again, so the gray and silver airplane once more started on its journey, with Shy Squirrel and Cutey-Kit waving cheerily to all the dozens of little squirrels who had climbed right to the top of the great trees on Boston Common, to watch them as they disappeared into the cloudy distance.

## Who Knows?

1. What is the capital of Japan?
2. Who is called "The Children's Poet" in the United States?
3. What is a linotype machine?
4. What is the fruit of the hawthorn called?
5. How many stripes has the United States flag? Why?

Answers to last week's questions:

Washington, D. C. D. C. stands for District of Columbia. Poland has a white eagle for its national emblem. The flax flower is blue. Kipling wrote "The Jungle Book." Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

## The Public Library

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In our town they've a library
Where boys and girls may go,
The walls are lined with many books,
Arranged there row by row.

And there are pictures hung above
Of children, birds, or flowers,
Sometimes I spend the afternoon
And swiftly pass the hours.

For on the shelves are many books
With pictures bright and gay,
Three Little Pigs by Leslie Brooke,
Or quaint Kate Greenaway.

Clean Peter, who in Grubbylea
Made all the children clean,
The Chciken World and Seashore
Book,
Where many things are seen.

I stay there rainy afternoons,
As quiet as can be,
And then, when I at last go home,
I take a book with me.

Adventures of Pinocchio,
Or Ednah and Her Brothers,
The Silver Bear or the Dutch Twins,
There are so many others

That I have taken home and read,
Or Mother's read to me,
And so I'm glad that in our town
There is a library.

Dorothy L. Kinney.

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## In Annabelle's Nursery

"Kilts are very smart, and I don't know why dolls ever cover their knees," remarked the little Scottish doll in Annabelle's nursery as he looked approvingly at his gay kilt and little bare knees.

"I think sashes are very pretty," said the little Spanish doll, looking at his bright red sash.

"Straw hats are becoming to any doll," and the little American doll tapped his straw hat.

The dolls were growing somewhat cross when the little Dutch doll patted the folds of her ample skirt, clicked her little wooden shoes together, and said, "Kilts, sashes, and straw hats do very well, but I don't see how dolls walk without wooden shoes."

Each doll smiled as he tried to imagine himself walking in wooden shoes, and just then Annabelle came into the room, for it was sleepy time for the dolls. Each little doll's costume was changed in a twinkling to pure white night robes, and each doll was lovingly tucked into a little crib.

"How much alike my dolls look in their little night robes, yet, of course, I know each one, even though he isn't in his costume. Nice smiles, happy eyes, and pleasant faces count for more than costumes when we love each other," said Annabelle.

The dolls loved Annabelle, and each doll smiled happily and sleepily while Annabelle tiptoed out of the room with an understanding smile of love for all dolls everywhere.

## Word Squares Puzzle

Write down these four words and they will form a word square.

1. Beloved Queen of all the summer flowers,
   In cottage garden as in palace bowers.
2. A kind of grain like wheat or barley sown,
   To feed his horses by the farmer grown.
3. What trains must do before you can alight:
   A punctuation mark for those who write.
4. To glance upon: to notice suddenly
   A person you did not expect to see.

The key to last week's puzzle: Canary, linnet.

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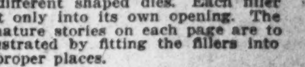

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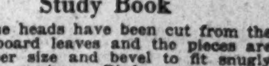

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# EDUCATIONAL

## *Ideals of Conduct Developed Through Teaching of Family and Social Relationships in Public Schools*

By MARCIA E. TURNER
Associate Professor Home Economics, Iowa State College

Ames, Iowa
Special Correspondence

AT A reception given by a seventh grade home economics class to mothers and friends, a visiting guest approached the teacher with a rapid fire of comments and questions. She said: "I have stayed beyond my time trying to discover just what it is these children have learned, that they are exhibiting here. I had expected of course to find that they could prepare food and serve it more or less creditably, but that is not what impresses me. It is the genuine hospitality that I somehow feel in the air. I know that isn't the result of chance. How did they learn so simply and easily to make their guests comfortable and at home with each other? Did they learn a thing like that out of books? No, that cannot be—and it is too genuine to have been the result of rehearsals."

"No," answered the teacher, "It is all just a part of their regular home economics training. The mothers of these girls naturally expect they will carry out in home practice some of the things they learned about cooking and sewing. Why should it seem surprising if they make practical some of the other factors in family life, such as courtesy and consideration for other people."

She went on to say, "Now for example, in planning for this afternoon the class spent an entire period in thinking through and establishing a real object in giving the reception. In the end, the project they outlined was something like this: 'How can we give our mothers a happy, restful afternoon?' Any girl in the class will tell you she likes to cook more than almost anything else, yet you will notice that cooking was not a part of their big objective, but clearly subordinate. Nor did they ever once lose sight of that real objective, which had its basis in unselfish desire for their mothers' happiness."

The incident as related occurred in the public schools of Ames, Iowa, where the teaching of family and social relationship has an important part in the home economics curriculum. The department is administered by the division of home economics of Iowa State College. The teacher of the class was a senior home economics student doing her student teaching under the supervision of the home economics vocational education department.

**Opportunity as Home Member**

All of the home economics work in the Ames public schools is based upon the activities and relationships of family life. The aim is to assist in preparing the girl, as far as it lies within the province of the school, for happy, useful co-operative membership in her family group.

Not more than two weeks out of each of the three years of home economics offered in the schools is devoted specifically to the study of family relationships. At the same time, there is hardly a lesson taught which is not designed to lead the girl to see and accept her responsibility and privilege as a home member.

Probably any teacher of any subject would state as her chief objective the training of pupils for worthy home membership and good citizenship. Home economics teachers have been especially prone to regard the very name of their subject as conducive to such training. Many a teacher, however, imbued with a "New England conscience," has been forced to look back over a year's work to realize that training for citizenship has been left mostly to chance, or if any specific attempts had been made to inspire ideals of unselfishness, of service, of courtesy, such attempts have too often consisted in vague generalizations or in admonishment after a violation of some rule of citizenship.

But perhaps a home economics teacher may honestly raise the question, "I am employed to teach sewing and cooking. How is it possible for me to make family and community relationships an integral part of either counsel." That is the question which the home economics vocational education department in Iowa State College is attempting to answer.

Before a senior student begins her period of student teaching she is asked to analyze the job of family membership with special consideration of a girl's responsibilities in its home-making aspects. That sounds simple enough. The major activities of home making are generally conceded to be those concerned with the planning and provision of food, clothing, shelter and higher life, or, in other terminology, the activities covering the physical, economical, social and spiritual needs of family life. Usually, too, unfortunately the factors are placed in importance just in the order given.

**In Getting Along with the Family**

The next requirement of the student teacher, which is to state specific objectives for the class she is to teach, usually proves a harder undertaking. She comes out strongly with her physical objectives—her health aim, her provision for physical comfort. She is a little vague, perhaps, but still on the right path in stating her objectives for teaching these girls in an agricultural community what they need to know of the economics of their homes. But when it comes to the social and spiritual factors which influence home life, she stumbles. Why? For what an astonishing proportion of family life is made up of ideas as opposed to material things! How much of a girl's actual time is spent in getting along with the members of her family? How much practice does she need in thinking through every-day home situations and arriving at right decisions?

The trouble is, that the young student teacher herself has been educated in the realm of things rather than thoughts. But as a rule she sees quickly and enters wholeheartedly into a new way of looking at the matter. She sees readily, for example, that of far greater benefit to Mary than making a theoretical budget is to awaken in Mary an interest in discovering whether her own family income is stretching to cover the needs of all the family and to work out a plan by which she may use her own rightful share advantageously and unselfishly. She begins to realize, too, that besides the doubtful effect upon Mary's physical health of disdaining vegetables and cleaving to sweets, there is the hitherto obscured question of courtesy to Mary's mother in eating the food provided and perhaps of Mary's own responsibility in helping train her little sister in good manners as well as good food habits.

But when the teacher has set down her objectives—a list of definite abilities and habits and attitudes that she expects to help her pupils to acquire, there is a further step, one even more difficult, of setting up some tentative problems, the solving of which will call for right thinking on the part of her pupils. More and more as she develops in teaching, these problems will originate with the pupils themselves, but always she must be ready to guide their thinking and never must she lose sight of her objectives or be without a means or plan for fulfilling them.

**Courtesy at the Market**

A student teacher who had taken a class to the market to get experience in selecting fresh vegetables and who was checking over the results of the lesson with her supervisor, said: "I think I can put a positive check after the ability they have gained to select leaf vegetables, but my lesson was a failure nevertheless. The class was conspicuous on the street, they crowded in front of other customers—they made adverse criticisms in loud tones. I had taught them to select a good head of cabbage but I had neglected entirely to give them any preparation in matters of conduct on the street, in consideration for others, in courtesy to the grocer.

A few days later when the class was planning a visit to a dairy, with no mention of the previous incident, she drew the class into a discussion of the social responsibilities of the person who goes shopping, and let them work out a set of standards for themselves. The result of the second trip was a revelation to the teacher. "It didn't seem like the same class," she told the supervisor. "They were just as discriminating in the matter of their own personal responsibilities as they were in their standards for a sanitary milk supply."

Most of the problems of family and social relationships are so much a part of the whole day's work that they could hardly be classed as isolated problems. However, short unit courses on "The Family," "The Family and the Community," and "The Small Child in the Home" are a part of the home economics curriculum in the Ames public schools. These courses provide opportunity to take stock, and strike a balance between the privileges and obligations of home and community membership; to bring up special problems which are a part of character building; to plan and carry out at home, projects involving the use of leisure time.

It is impossible to measure the results of such teaching. Very much depends upon the vision of the teacher and her skill in grasping situations and problems as they arise, perhaps ever so faintly, and to make use of them. There is no course of study because no two classes ever have quite the same problems. The reference material, too, varies according to the need—a story, a poem, a book on citizenship, a newspaper editorial—whatever will kindle or strengthen the aspiration toward better home or community membership.

## *School Visiting by Special Day, by Regular Day*

THE day set aside for the parents' visit to the school is celebrated usually with a special program wherein activities tend to entertain. Ordinary school work is suspended for the day. Special music, readings and plays are given. Especially is this true in rural and small-town schools. For the most part such days engender more cordial relationship and better understanding between the school and the home and are therefore welcomed by the teacher. It is not to be doubted that the students regard such days as eventful ones.

It has been found, however, that there are parents intensely interested in the daily ordinary work of the school. Such parents appreciate the more festive days as occasional treats, but at the same time they go away from such programs with no better knowledge of the nature of the ordinary work on account of these visits, as such programs are entirely unlike the ordinary schedule of work carried on during the ordinary school day. Consequently the need is for visits that will reveal this ordinary work and the need is being filled in some schools by setting aside certain days as school visiting days with the daily schedule of school work.

**Individual Visits**

It may be objected that parents sufficiently interested in the ordinary school work will visit the school on the ordinary school day without an invitation. However these individual visits are few and are made usually by a certain small number of parents. These few parents enjoy the general visiting day, and such a day has the advantage of attracting those parents who fail to come without a special invitation. Such a day is not to take the place of the individual visits; nor is it to take the place of all the more sociable occasions, although it may lessen the number of such events.

The specific manner of conducting such a day proved satisfactory in one graded school. The invitation was issued in each grade for the same day. An explanation of its purpose was given through the local paper. Guides were placed in the halls to aid the visitors when they arrived on the day named. Visitors interested in some special class were directed to that class. They were made welcome for as brief a visit as they cared to make. Frequent opportunities were supplied for questions and consultations between parents and teachers. Such was the simple but effective procedure of the day.

**How It Helps**

In this school a child in a primary grade was having difficulty in arithmetic work. It was at the beginning of the year, and the child persisted in counting to obtain certain simple sums covered by the 45 combinations which he should have known without a moment's hesitation. The teacher endeavored to teach rapid addition by means of drill work in the 45 combinations as a foundation. Difficulties were presented, and no improvement was seen in the work of the child.

Visiting day brought the child's mother to the school for the arithmetic period. The method used in simple addition was revealed to her by the work of the class. A consultation with the teacher revealed that the child came home each day discouraged on account of the arithmetic work done. The child could not give the answer to the sums as rapidly as her classmates. The entire family in an endeavor to help taught the child to count, a method the teacher sought to overcome. What the teacher seemed to gain in tedious class work seemed to be offset by the work attempted in the child's home. In this case the home work was discontinued in arithmetic. Special work was given in the school, and the child ceased to be troubled and discouraged. Improvement began at once. This is but one example of the desirable results of the school visiting day with the daily schedule of school work.

## THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBURT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 7

With the **development** of civic **consciousness** as a universal **kindergarten régime**, civic pride must **eventually subvert** civic **apathy**.

Flowers in **deserts**, and farms in **erstwhile barren regions**, acclaim the success of the Roosevelt Dam, out in the "Copper State."

Shall we **legislate** to curtail the **ruthless** abandon of road **courtesy**?

**Salvers** who buy the **privilege** of picking New York City's **dumps**, **accumulate** small fortunes, so we are told.

England's **metropolis** might be minus a prominent "realtor" had the **ridicule** of her male **skeptics fazed** "Miss Bostonian."

While I **trekked** along with the **laggards** hoping for a lift, my **colleague** climbed the **summit**—he waded through the drift!

| LOOK FOR— | DERIVATIVE WORDS | | HOW PRONOUNCED? |
|---|---|---|---|
| "baron" | civility | succession | régime |
| "salver" | university | legislator | desert |
| "dessert" | regional | roadster | salvor |
| "reagent" | barrenness | fortunate | fazed |
| in next lesson | accumulation | ridiculous | colleague |

[Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series]

## *A Teacher's Courtesy*

ONE can learn the technicalities of etiquette, how to manage calling cards, table utensils, introductions, from books and magazine articles. But unless one seasons and mellows these formalities with good will, his lesson is but half learned. Lessons in manners are commendable. But a cold, stilted civility never warmed a heart nor made a friend.

As a child, I thought my father the most wonderful gentleman that ever lived. And I have never changed my opinion. He was a country miller, working hard six long days every week the year round. His education was limited, also his social experiences. Yet always he was courteous and affable. The secret of his good manners was in his genuine love for his fellow-men. Watching him as he talked with the farmers who came to mill, or with neighbors in our home or their own, I received valuable lessons in how to follow a conversation, how to listen to others, how to sympathize with their point of view, how to tolerate opinions contrary to my own, how to submerge my own outcroppings of egotism in the affairs that interested others.

Father had no books of etiquette and was far from being a Lord Chesterfield of formality. But at heart he was a gentleman. He based his conduct on both the Golden Rule and the good old Quaker doctrine of nonresistance when silent evasion was better than a shillalah battle. He treated every man as another self. He never wrangled or contended or recriminated.

Only once do I remember his ever giving instruction in manners. I had had a birthday party, and after it was over, I was criticizing a guest for eating so freely of my birthday candy.

"Would you like to have your hostess commence to criticize you as soon as you were out of her house?" observed my father quietly from behind his book. A basic lesson in manners is worth a whole textbook of rules.

When I became a teacher, my father's ideas of courtesy stood me in good stead. I cultivated the ability to meet every patron with a smile, even the writer of a "sassy" note. I went into the homes, high and low alike, and took a genuine interest in their offspring and their possessions. I made it a point to treat everyone with the courtesy I desired in return, which helped greatly to eke out a meager education and no technical preparation for teaching.

"Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices," says Emerson. Sometimes we must sacrifice the desire to retort with a whip-lash cut, which may even be true. Sometimes we must sacrifice a desire to leave a symphony concert or a lecture before the finish. Sometimes we must sacrifice a little time or comfort to an elderly bore we can't dodge.

Those "petty sacrifices" are all good training, and without them we cannot be versed in true courtesy.

"When in doubt, let good will prevail," is a safe motto for all occasions. Once a teachers' convention was to be held in a city where I was teaching. A certain prominent club woman offered her big beautiful home for the reception. When I received the printed announcement from the reception committee, my first thought was to treat it as too general to require acknowledgment.

"With 300 teachers in the association, my acceptance will never be noticed," I reasoned. "Also, it may seem over-nice to send a personal acceptance for a printed invitation of this public nature."

Then it came to me what a gracious thing it was for this lady to offer the association her home. Thinking it over, I was anxious for her to know that I appreciated her courtesy.

So I mailed an acceptance, addressed to her, just as though the invitation had come from her personally. Later, she told a patron of mine that I was the only one of those 300 teachers who thought the invitation worthy a word of acceptance.

"We didn't know, until the rest began to arrive, that we were to have more than one guest to plan on for refreshments," she laughed.

Thereafter she was particularly gracious to me, entertained me in her home, and recommended me for a much better position in a larger city.

## *Importance of Good Speaking Voice to Classroom Teacher*

Toronto, Can.
Special Correspondence

AFTER visiting one of Toronto's schools recently, an overseas teacher remarked on the unnecessary effort used by some Canadian teachers in speaking. Instead of adopting a conversational tone of voice which could without effort be made to penetrate to the far end of the schoolroom, some of them used a much higher pitch than necessary when speaking. The uncalled for expenditure of strength and energy thus involved might well be considered by Canadian teachers, not only to make their teaching easier, but to set a good example of a pleasantly modulated voice to their pupils.

Perhaps few persons whose voices need improving are aware of the fact, but nothing is more important in a teacher's equipment than the right kind of speaking voice, and a course in its proper use might well be included in the training given in normal schools.

In the University of Toronto a department of public speaking is doing excellent work, and its students are enthusiastic about the course. Special courses are held for school teachers, while others are particularly adapted to the needs of salesmen, club women, lawyers and professional men.

## *Vocational Guidance in Kent*

By the Director of Education for the County of Kent, England

THE Administrative County of Kent has an area of about 1,000,000 acres, and a population of more than a million. The rural districts have a population of upward of 325,000. In 1921 some 50,000 males were engaged on the land, a number considerably in excess of that in any other single group of occupations.

The county has an important seaboard, large engineering, shipbuilding, paper-making, cement, explosive, glass and building industries, and a developing mining area. It embraces almost every variety of social and economic conditions, from industrial districts and the extra-metropolitan suburban area to the sparsely populated sheep and cattle country of the Downs, the Weald and Romney Marsh. The problem of vocational guidance in such an area is one of peculiar difficulty.

The Kent education committee has availed itself of the powers conferred by the Education (choice of employment) Act, 1910, to set up a number of local committees consisting of persons interested in education, social workers and representatives of industry, to give special attention to matters affecting the well-being of the youthful wage-earner. In 1919 the committee appointed a county juvenile welfare officer. For purposes of local administration the county has been divided into districts, and 25 bureaux have been established to deal with problems of vocational guidance, juvenile employment and juvenile welfare. In 1924 these bureaux undertook the administration of the unemployment benefits to juveniles. From the outset, juvenile welfare has been closely associated with further education, and both these sections of the authority's educational work are administered by the same county subcommittee.

**The Aim of Education**

Since the aim of education is to train for life in its fullest sense, the school must be intimately concerned with the occupations and careers of pupils. The teacher, therefore, remains an indispensable part of any organization for giving vocational guidance. If, however, teachers are to fulfill this function adequately it is essential that they shall acquire greater knowledge than they, generally, possess at present of the various trades and professions which their pupils may enter. On the other hand, it is at least equally important that the leaders of industry shall have a just conception of and a reasonable sympathy with the accepted ideals of the educationist.

The industrialist is justified in making complaint if he finds that the product of the school is inefficient. The educationist, however, will never admit that it is his function to produce no more than an efficient workman—just a cog which will slip easily into the industrial machine. To the enlightened industrialist, as well as to the enlightened educationalist, the human interest is ever paramount. In the long run a bad or an unhappy man makes a bad workman.

**To Encourage Intelligent Interest**

The establishment of bureaus and local committees is not intended to interfere in any way with the responsibility of parents and teachers, or to lessen the initiative of juveniles, but rather to encourage them to take more intelligent interest in the problems of employment and to provide them with information and advice which would otherwise not be available. From the outset the work of vocational guidance in Kent has had a threefold emphasis—educational, vocational and social.

The bureaus are concerned, on the one hand, with the furnishing of advice. The information collected falls roughly into two categories. First, information about the aptitudes, the attainments, character and health of young persons, and, secondly, as complete information as is possible of the different kinds of employment available, the qualifications required for filling them, the opportunities offered, and so on. The bureaus serve as clearing houses of such information as is obtained from employers and from teachers.

The methods by which vocational guidance is given are various. At the schools there are talks on occupations by officials of the bureaus, teachers or persons with special knowledge of a certain industry. Information is given to parents, teachers and school-leavers with regard to the qualifications and abilities required for specific occupations, the mode of entry, the prospects of promotion, and stress is laid upon the need for continued education, technical training and so forth. To assist in this work vocational guidance pamphlets are provided. These are written in simple language by persons with an intimate knowledge of the occupations in question. Fourteen such pamphlets have already been issued. That they meet a real need is shown by the wide demand for them from all parts of the country. The occupations hitherto dealt with are:

Agriculture.
Bakery and Confectionery.
Opportunities for Boys in the Army.
Cabinet-making.
Carpentry and Joinery.
Cement.
Coal Mining.
Engineering (General, Electrical, and Motor).
The Grocery and Provision Trade.
Letterpress Printing.
Paper-making.
The Post Office as a Career for an Elementary School Boy.
The Railway Service.
Royal Ordnance Factories, Woolwich.

Since the ideal employment is often unobtainable, boys and girls are compelled to take what they can get. This does not, however, detract from the value of vocational guidance—indeed the reverse is true. Parents and young persons realize that many occupations can be regarded as being only of a temporary character, and that every opportunity must be taken to qualify for more permanent and suitable employment.

**How to Offset Monotony**

There is, perhaps, a danger of stressing unduly the fitting of the right person to the right job. It is clear that a large number of men and women will have to earn their livelihood in vocations which are not very interesting and cannot provide for the full development of the individual. Monotonous work is, however, not incompatible with the ideal of work well done, the development of interests nor with hobbies outside the daily round.

In the work of vocational guidance the Kent local education authority tries to make use of all agencies, whether voluntary or official, in order to help boys and girls to earn their living in the most suitable occupations available, and to develop those interests and activities through which alone they can find themselves.

## *The New History*

Seattle, Wash.
Special Correspondence

IN TRYING to teach my pupils the value of peace by giving them an unbiased story of the past, I have followed two main methods. One of these is, of course, to help them get at the truth concerning the causes and the results of wars in times past. To do this I present the facts of any situation or series of events in story form without comment. When it seems that every one in the class knows the story, I set the students a problem on the situation. For example, when we come to a study of the Greek city states and their great contributions to civilization that were so sadly curtailed by their wars of jealousy, we first read the story in several books, such as Eva March Tappan's "Story of Greece," and Dr. Hutton Webster's "Early European History." After several oral and written ways of testing have convinced me that the pupils know the story and feel the situation, I give them this problem, "What might the Greek city states have done to spread civilizing ideas through the world if they had not been fighting each other?" The students have several days' time to work on this problem, they are urged to read a number of reference books and to discuss the question with parents or anyone else. I find that even the slowest in the class come to the inevitable conclusion that these wars need never have been, and that we might be more civilized now in consequence.

"The Hundred Years' War" we study the same way. We learn the story of its causes, and of its slow drag across the century, leaving ruin and despair in its wake. Then I set a very direct problem, asking frankly, "Prove by stating its causes that 'The Hundred Years' War' was a needless conflict." Any student who has remained awake during the telling of the story will see the senselessness of this slaughter of good brave men for the ambition of kings. In presenting the story, however, my aim is always to keep my own feelings and opinions hidden, so that the pupil may, through his own thinking, come to his own conclusions. The "famous victories" of the Duke of Marlborough we study in this manner. The natural idealism of youth is stirred in the study of the problems given.

**Hero Worship**

But, one might ask, are we then to cheat the youth out of his old-time favorite exercise of hero worship? We are not. Here I come to the discussion of the second method of teaching history in such way as to build up a generation of peaceful builders who will have no interest in the arts of war. This is a history method that has long been discussed, and is being used more and more, but which in its final form will lead to the rewriting of all history textbooks. It is the subordination of the tales of military "heroes" to the stories of men and women who by their industry, art, and science gave us our civilization.

Here, too, we answer some of the questions which children ask as soon as they can talk, the questions of the origins of things. "Who first thought of that," and "Who first did this?" In this work in my classes I give a separate problem to each pupil. One writes the story of music; another of man's first beginnings in pictorial art; or the whole story of the machines that supply us with the comforts of modern living.

**Endless Subjects**

The subjects for problems are, of course, endless here, and can be given to pupils according to their natural interests, for example: the history of house furnishing, of agriculture, of foods, of shipping and shipbuilding, of schools, of engineering, of vehicles, of architecture. The child gets answers to many of his questions of the beginning of things, and he learns truly the story of the growth of civilization. At the end of such a study or at the end of the study of any nation or period I always set the whole class this question, "Of the persons that we have studied in these lessons, which do you consider builders of civilization? Give reasons for your answers." I hope, at least, that this will lead some students to judge carefully concerning the relative value of different persons and events. They may see that the woman who first milked a buffalo calf to get food for her children and the man who first imprisoned fire are of more consequence to us than many a swashbuckling soldier.

Another interesting but more difficult problem set at the end of the entire course is, "List some of the comforts, luxuries, and knowledge that you especially enjoy, and tell the person or nation to whom we owe each." A complete answer to this is, of course, impossible, but the study leads boys and girls to an appreciation of those to whom we owe the civilized elements of our modern life. Perhaps some of them will learn through this that the satisfying of intellectual curiosity and the overcoming of the forces of nature have in them more thrill and heroism than the devastating of cities or the destruction of human life.

This is only a small effort in a large and complicated world, I know, but teachers of history everywhere are doing this sort of thing to a much greater extent than laymen realize. The change of attitude is already invading the textbook. Many a parent, if he will read his child's history books, will be surprised at the difference in tone between the modern books, and those from which he himself was taught. And in my small experience I can at least say that the boys and girls enjoy the work and see the point. All of which makes us hopeful of the future.

J. P. B.

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# BEAR TRADERS MAKE ATTACK UPON MARKET

## Special Pressure Brought to Bear Upon the Motor Issues

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Reactionary tendencies prevailed at the opening of today's stock market, with selling apparently inspired by the fear that the deficit shown in Saturday's bank statement would lead to a stiffening of call money rates.

Du Pont broke 11 points to 250 on the initial sale of 2600 shares, Chrysler fell back 2 points, and United States Steel common 1⅝. General Electric showed an initial gain of 3 points.

Bear traders launched a savage attack against the motor shares soon after the opening, and succeeded in forcing some sharp reactions by touching off a number of stop-loss orders. Hudson Motors broke 8 points, General Motors 4½, Jordan and Fisher Body 2 each, and White and Willys Overland a point or so before the end of the first half hour.

Sympathetic selling took place in other parts of the list, National Lead dropping 4½ points, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe 2¼, and Allied Chemical and American Can 2 each. Professional traders took profits freely on the theory that the technical condition of the market warranted a reaction.

Speculators for the advance did not entirely abandon their efforts, staging a bullish demonstration in the oil shares under the leadership of Pacific Oil, which quickly advanced about 2 points.

Renewed weakness of French francs, which dropped nearly 10 points to 3.96 cents, featured the irregular foreign exchange market. Demand sterling was slightly lower at $4.84⅛, but the other rates showed only nominal changes.

**Rally Follows Drop**

The weakness of stocks became more general when a drop of 100 points in cotton futures caused some liquidation of speculative holdings to protect contracts in cotton.

Nash Motors slumped 15 points, Chrysler 6½, General Baking and Loose-Wiles Biscuit 5, Woolworth 4½, and a number of other shares 3 points or more.

Retention of the call money ruling rate at 4¾ per cent, despite the deficit in bank reserves, and violent bidding up of special issues, caused a later material rally all around. Du Pont moved up 5 points from its low level, and Hudson Motors 7¼. Baldwin jumped 4 points to 129⅞.

**Bond Movement Confused**

Confusion of price movements in today's bond trading gave no satisfactory indications of the market's trend.

More activity developed in the foreign list, but the strength of Swedish and Norwegian 6s and Bolivia and Bogota 8s was offset by renewed selling of French and Mexican obligations, giving the group as a whole a ragged appearance.

Unsettlement of the stock market resulted in a corresponding complex in railroad and corporation bonds.

Anaconda, Chile and other copper issues yielded to profit-taking invited by last week's brisk advance, but a few miscellaneous issues, such as American Ice 7s, held their ground.

Skelly Oil 6½s responded to the company's favorable earnings statement. St. Paul Railway obligations were again under accumulation.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| Call Loans— | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Renewal rate | 5% | 4¾% |
| Outside com'l paper | 4¼@4½ | 4¼@4½ |
| Year money | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| Customers' com'l loans | 4½@4¾ | 4½@4¾ |
| Individ. cus. col. loans | 4¾@5 | 4¾@5 |

| | Today | Last Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York | 69½c | 69⅝c |
| Bar silver in London | 32⅛d | 32¼d |
| Bar gold in London | 84s 11½d | 84s 11½d |
| Mexican dollars | 53½c | 53⅝c |

**Clearing House Figures**

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $61,000,000 | $549,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 60,000,000 | .... |
| Balances | 30,000,000 | 107,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 28,000,000 | .... |
| F. R. bank credit | 29,553,307 | 90,000,000 |

**Acceptance Market**

| Prime Eligible Banks— | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 3⅜@3¼ |
| 60 days | 3½@3⅜ |
| 90 days | 3½@3⅜ |
| 4 months | 3⅝@3½ |
| 5 months | 3¾@3⅝ |
| 6 months | 3⅞@3¾ |
| | 4 @3⅞ |

Non-member and private eligible banks in general ¼ per cent higher.

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 4 | Bucharest | 6 |
| Boston | 3½ | Budapest | 7 |
| Chicago | 4 | Copenhagen | 5½ |
| Cleveland | 3½ | Helsingfors | 7½ |
| Dallas | 4 | Lisbon | 9 |
| Kansas City | 4 | London | 4½ |
| Minneapolis | 4 | Madrid | 5 |
| New York | 3½ | Oslo | 5½ |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | Paris | 6 |
| Richmond | 4 | Prague | 4½ |
| San Francisco | 3½ | Riga | 8 |
| St. Louis | 4 | Rome | 7 |
| Amsterdam | 3½ | Sofia | 10 |
| Athens | 6½ | Stockholm | 4½ |
| Berlin | 7 | Swiss Bank | 3½ |
| Bombay | 4 | Tokyo | 8.03 |
| Brussels | 6½ | Vienna | 9 |
| Calcutta | 5 | Warsaw | 10 |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

| | Current | Last previous | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling— | | | |
| Demand | $4.84⅛ | $4.84⅜ | $4.8648 |
| Cables | 4.84⅜ | 4.84⅝ | 4.8648 |
| French francs | .0396¼ | .0405¼ | .193 |
| Belgian francs | .0453 | .0453½ | .193 |
| Swiss francs | .1927 | .1927½ | .193 |
| Lire | .0399¾ | .0398½ | .193 |
| Marks | .2381 | .2380 | .238 |
| Holland | .4025 | .4021 | .402 |
| Sweden | .2674 | .2673 | .268 |
| Norway | .2030 | .2037 | .268 |
| Denmark | .2485 | .2488 | .268 |
| Spain | .1429 | .1429 | .193 |
| Portugal | .0513 | .0513 | 1.08 |
| Greece | .0134¼ | .0136¼ | .193 |
| †Austria | .014⅛ | .014⅛ | .2026 |
| Argentina | .4159 | .4145 | .4245 |
| Brazil | .1497 | .1500 | .3244 |
| Poland | .16¾ | .1675 | .1930 |
| †Hungary | .014¼ | .014¼ | .23 0 |
| Jugoslavia | .0177½ | .0177 | .193 |
| Finland | .0253 | .0253 | .103 |
| Czechoslovakia | .0296¼ | .0296 | .2026 |
| Rumania | .0047½ | .0047¾ | .193 |
| Shanghai (tael) | .5712½ | .7800 | 1.0832 |
| Hong Kong | .5863 | .5838 | .78 |
| Bombay | .3663 | .3663 | .4866 |
| Yokohama | .4220 | .4225 | .4984 |
| Uruguay | 1.028 | 1.0300 | 1.0342 |
| Chile | 12.20 | .1220 | .365 |
| Peru | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.8685 |
| Canadian Ex. | 1.00 1-32 | 1.00 1-32 | 1.00 |

†Per thousand.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, Nov. 9—Consols for money today were 55. De Beers 14; Rand Mines 3. Bar Silver was 32⅛d per ounce. Money was 3½ per cent; Discount rates on short three months bills were 3⅞@3 13-16 per cent.

**BRITISH RELEASE MORE RUBBER**

LONDON, Nov. 9—It is reported from Malay the British Government is making an extra release of three pounds an acre on rubber estates under 25 acres. The concession is estimated at 3000 tons for the quarter.

**J. T. CONNOR SALES GAIN**

John T. Connor Company reports sales for five weeks ended Oct. 31, 1925, of $1,637,194, compared with $1,534,707 in the same period of 1924.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Sales | | High | Low | Last Nov. 9 | Nov. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Abutm La | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | .. |
| 200 | Adams Ex | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 100 | Adv-Ru | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18⅝ |
| 400 | Adv-Ru pf | 60¼ | 60 | 60 | 61½ |
| 900 | Air Reduc | 110⅝ | 110 | 110⅝ | 110 |
| 1800 | Aax Rub | 12⅜ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ |
| 700 | Ahumada | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | 9 |
| 33300 | Allied Ch | 115¾ | 112 | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| 700 | Allied Ch pf | 121 | 121 | 121 | 120½ |
| 2100 | Allis-Chal | 91¾ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91½ |
| 900 | Am Ag Ch | 27⅝ | 26⅞ | 27⅝ | 27⅞ |
| 200 | Am Ag C pf | 77½ | 77 | 77½ | 77¾ |
| 200 | Am Beet S | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 2500 | Am Bosch | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33¼ | 32⅛ |
| 700 | Am Brake | 133⅛ | 133 | 133 | 134 |
| 100 | Am Br Bv pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 6700 | Am Br Bov | 51¼ | 50¼ | 51 | 51¼ |
| 10600 | Am Can | 259¼ | 255¼ | 259¼ | 258¾ |
| 100 | Am Can pf | 120⅞ | 120⅞ | 120⅞ | 120⅞ |
| 3100 | Am Car | 111⅜ | 109¼ | 111⅜ | 111 |
| 800 | Am Chain A | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅞ |
| 500 | Am Chicle | 54½ | 53⅝ | 54½ | 54⅛ |
| 400 | Am Chicl ct | 53½ | 53⅛ | 53½ | 53⅝ |
| 100 | Am Ex | 137⅛ | 137⅛ | 137⅛ | 137⅛ |
| 2200 | Am&FP | 43⅜ | 42⅛ | 43½ | 43⅛ |
| 100 | Am&FP pf | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92½ |
| 4900 | Am Hide | 13⅜ | 12⅝ | 13⅜ | 11⅞ |
| 600 | Am Hide pf | 67½ | 67¼ | 67¼ | 66 |
| 2800 | Am Ice | 128 | 126 | 127½ | 127 |
| 5500 | Am Int Crp | 43¼ | 42 | 42⅜ | 42¼ |
| 1500 | Am La Fr | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | 13⅜ |
| 800 | Am Linseed | 55¾ | 54 | 55⅜ | 56 |
| 200 | Am Loco | 125⅜ | 122 | 125⅛ | 123¾ |
| 7300 | Am Metals | 56⅜ | 54½ | 56⅜ | 56 |
| 100 | Am Met pf | 119 | 119 | 119 | .. |
| 100 | Am Rad pf | 126¼ | 126¼ | 126¼ | .. |
| 2000 | Am Radiat | 117⅞ | 116 | 116 | 118 |
| 600 | Am S Razor | 71 | 70 | 70⅞ | 71 |
| 100 | Am Ship | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | .. |
| 11400 | Am Smelt | 123⅜ | 120½ | 123½ | 123¼ |
| 1200 | Am Steel | 43⅝ | 43⅛ | 43⅝ | 43⅜ |
| 4700 | Am Sugar | 72½ | 70⅞ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ |
| 1300 | Am T&T | 141¼ | 141 | 141⅛ | 141⅛ |
| 900 | Am WWrks | 54½ | 53½ | 54 | 53½ |
| 1500 | Am Wool | 49½ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 49⅝ |
| 100 | Am Wool pf | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92 |
| 1100 | Am Zinc | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 500 | Am Zinc pf | 38⅝ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅝ |
| 600 | Archer Dan | 43 | 42 | 43 | 43⅜ |
| 29600 | Anaconda | 51⅞ | 50⅞ | 51⅛ | 52⅝ |
| 200 | Armour pf | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 100 | Arnold Cons | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 500 | Arnold C ct | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | .. |
| 1800 | Asso DG | 58⅝ | 57⅛ | 58⅝ | 58¼ |
| 1100 | Asso Oil | 37⅛ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | 36⅞ |
| 2700 | Armour A | 25⅜ | 25⅛ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ |
| 800 | Atchison | 121⅞ | 121 | 121⅝ | 121⅛ |
| 100 | Atchison pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96⅞ |
| 1200 | Atl Birm&A | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ |
| 2300 | Atl Coast L | 217⅞ | 215 | 217⅞ | 218 |
| 700 | Atl G&WI | 64⅛ | 62⅞ | 64⅛ | 63⅝ |
| 300 | Atl G&WI pf | 54⅛ | 54 | 54 | 54½ |
| 300 | Atl Refin | 102⅞ | 102 | 102⅛ | .. |
| 100 | Atl Refin pf | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | .. |
| 15200 | Armour B | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅛ |
| 200 | Atlas Powd | 57 | 57 | 57 | 56⅝ |
| 200 | Atlas Tack | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅜ |
| 1000 | Austin N | 31⅜ | 31 | 31⅜ | 30⅝ |
| 100 | Auto Sale pf | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 39600 | Baldwin | 130¼ | 125½ | 130¼ | 126 |
| 10200 | Balt & Ohio | 86½ | 84 | 85⅞ | 85 |
| 300 | Balt & O pf | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | .. |
| 1900 | Bangor | 53⅛ | 51 | 52⅝ | 53½ |
| 800 | Barnsdall A | 24½ | 24 | 24⅛ | 24 |
| 200 | Barnsdall B | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 100 | Belding | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| 5000 | Beth Steel | 49 | 48⅛ | 49 | 49⅝ |
| 500 | Beth Stl% | 101⅛ | 100 | 101 | 100⅝ |
| 100 | Booth F pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 1100 | Briggs Mfg | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30 | 30 |
| 700 | Br Edison | 153⅞ | 152 | 152 | 154¼ |
| 1200 | Br Edi rts | 11 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 11 |
| 2900 | Br Man Tr | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59⅜ |
| 100 | Br Man pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | .. |
| 6000 | Br Un Gas | 98 | 96 | 97¾ | 97 |
| 900 | Brown Shoe | 137 | 131 | 137 | 130½ |
| 5300 | Br Un G rts | 9½ | 7½ | 9 | .. |
| 1700 | Burns Br A | 120¼ | 119½ | 120 | 119⅞ |
| 200 | Burns Br B | 33 | 33 | 33 | .. |
| 200 | Bush T | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | 18 |
| 200 | Butte Cop | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅛ |
| 1800 | Butte & Sup | 13⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 |
| 600 | Butterick | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | .. |
| 500 | Cal Pack | 129⅝ | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| 26200 | Cal Pet | 31⅜ | 30⅞ | 31¼ | 31 |
| 200 | Callahan | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2¼ |
| 400 | Cal & Ariz | 55⅞ | 55 | 55⅞ | 56 |
| 600 | Cal & Hecla | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 16 |
| 200 | Can Pac | 148 | 148 | 148 | 148 |
| 100 | Bruns Balk | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33⅝ |
| 200 | Case Thresh | 57 | 57 | 57 | .. |
| 2400 | Cen Leather | 21⅜ | 20⅞ | 21 | 21¼ |
| 3000 | Cen Lea pf | 70¼ | 68⅞ | 69¼ | 70¼ |
| 100 | Century Rib | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35⅞ |
| 6800 | Cerro de P | 64 | 61⅞ | 64 | 63½ |
| 4000 | Cer-Teed | 53½ | 52 | 53⅝ | 52⅝ |
| 1400 | Chandler M | 46 | 44½ | 44⅝ | 46 |
| 1600 | Ches & Ohio | 108½ | 107 | 108¼ | 107⅞ |
| 100 | Chi Gt West | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | .. |
| 400 | Chi Gt W pf | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23 |
| 1600 | Childs | 70 | 68⅞ | 70 | 69½ |
| 1100 | ChiM&SP | 8⅞ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8½ |
| 3500 | ChiM&SP pf | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18⅝ |
| 2600 | Chi & N W | 70⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 70 |
| 900 | Chi Pneu | 124¾ | 123¼ | 123¾ | 125¾ |
| 2230 | Chi RI | 45⅞ | 44⅝ | 45⅞ | 45 |
| 200 | Chi RI 6% | 85½ | 85 | 85 | 84¾ |
| 100 | Chi RI 7% | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 9200 | Chile Cop | 36½ | 35⅞ | 36½ | 36⅞ |
| 10300 | Chrysler | 237⅞ | 133 | 133 | 139½ |
| 200 | Cluett Pbdy | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ |
| 100 | Cluett P pf | 109 | 109 | 109 | .. |
| 1100 | Coco Pocal | 173⅝ | 172½ | 172½ | 174 |
| 100 | Colo F & I | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39⅜ |
| 200 | Colo So 1pf | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 200 | Chrysler pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111⅞ |
| 5500 | Col Gas | 82⅞ | 82 | 82⅜ | 82⅜ |
| 100 | Con Dist | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5 |
| 900 | Congoleum | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23⅜ |
| 1300 | Comm Cred | 44⅛ | 43⅜ | 44 | 44⅛ |
| 5900 | Con Gas | 94⅜ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 94 |
| 1700 | Cont Can | 84 | 83¼ | 83⅝ | 83⅞ |
| 100 | Cont Can pf | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ |
| 1100 | Cuba Co | 52⅜ | 51 | 51⅝ | 51⅞ |
| 10100 | Cont Motors | 12⅞ | 12 | 12⅛ | 12⅜ |
| 1500 | Corn Prd | 37 | 36½ | 36½ | .. |
| 500 | Cont Ins | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 100 | ComIn Trust | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 77 |
| 1500 | Coty | 59 | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅞ |
| 3100 | Crucible | 83⅝ | 81¼ | 83⅝ | 82⅜ |
| 200 | Cudahy | 101 | 100⅞ | 100½ | 100⅞ |
| 300 | Cuba Cane | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 1000 | Cuba C pf | 44 | 43¼ | 43¾ | 43⅞ |
| 2200 | Cub Am S | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23¼ |
| 1500 | Cub Dom S | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Cub Dom pf | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 400 | Cushman | 98 | 96½ | 98 | 99 |
| 18600 | Dodge | 43¼ | 41½ | 43¼ | 44⅜ |
| 1200 | Davison | 42⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 42¼ |
| 1000 | Del Lac&W | 138¼ | 137½ | 138¼ | 138⅜ |
| 2500 | Del & Hud | 142½ | 140¼ | 141⅜ | 139½ |
| 400 | Det Edison | 142⅝ | 141⅞ | 141⅞ | 142¼ |
| 1100 | Dodge pf | 88 | 87 | 88 | 87½ |
| 200 | Dome Mines | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | .. |
| 900 | Devoe Rey | 57 | 56⅛ | 57 | 56 |
| 9700 | Dupont | 260⅝ | 250 | 258 | 261 |
| 200 | Dupont deb | 102½ | 102 | 102½ | 101½ |
| 500 | Eureka Vac | 50½ | 50 | 50 | 50⅛ |
| 500 | East Kodak | 113⅜ | 112⅞ | 113⅜ | 113 |
| 2300 | Eaton Axle | 27⅜ | 27 | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 5900 | El P Lt ct | 32⅜ | 32 | 32⅜ | 32¼ |
| 3300 | Elec Battery | 74 | 72⅝ | 73⅞ | 74⅜ |
| 300 | End John | 70½ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 71 |
| 100 | El P Lt pf | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅜ |
| 29900 | Erie | 35⅜ | 34⅞ | 35⅜ | 34½ |
| 200 | Erie ct | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | .. |
| 2800 | Erie 1 pf | 41½ | 40⅝ | 41⅜ | 40⅝ |
| 100 | El P Lt ppd | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | .. |
| 500 | Fairbnks M | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50½ |
| 3800 | Fam Play | 109¼ | 108 | 108 | 108¾ |
| 200 | Fam Ply pf | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114½ | .. |
| 200 | Fed M&S | 59½ | 59 | 59 | .. |
| 300 | Fed M&S pf | 85 | 84 | 85 | 85¼ |
| 300 | Fed Lt & Tr | 28⅜ | 28 | 28⅜ | 28¾ |
| 2400 | Fisher Bdy | 123 | 120 | 121¼ | 123 |
| 9100 | Fisk Rubber | 27¼ | 26 | 27⅛ | 27⅜ |
| 3400 | Fleischmn | 142⅛ | 141 | 141⅝ | 142 |
| 3000 | Foundation | 166 | 162⅝ | 162⅝ | 165 |
| 1200 | Founda rts | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| 2700 | Freeport Tx | 22 | 20⅝ | 22 | 22 |
| 1700 | Fox A | 83½ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 83½ |
| 100 | Gardner M | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | .. |
| 1200 | GenAmTk | 55⅝ | 55⅛ | 55⅜ | 55⅝ |
| 1200 | Gen Asphalt | 59 | 58⅞ | 59 | 58⅛ |
| 100 | Gen Asph pf | 99¼ | 99⅛ | 99¼ | .. |
| 600 | Gen Baking | 235¼ | 235 | 235 | .. |
| 300 | Gen Bak pf | 126 | 126 | 126 | .. |
| 1700 | Gen Rys N | 73¼ | 72¼ | 73 | 73½ |
| 4700 | Gen Elec | 329 | 323 | 327 | 326 |
| 200 | Gen Elec Sp | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1700 | Gen Out Adv | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 51400 | Gen Motors | 147¾ | 142½ | 145⅜ | 147 |
| 100 | Gen M 7%pf | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | .. |
| 600 | Gen O Ad A | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30⅝ |
| 5600 | Gen Pet | 49⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅞ | 48⅛ |
| 100 | Gen Refrac | 45 | 45 | 45 | .. |
| 2300 | Gimbel Br | 70⅞ | 68¼ | 70¼ | 70 |
| 2700 | Glidden | 24⅜ | 24 | 24 | 24¼ |
| 800 | Gabriel | 37 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 37 |
| 300 | Gold Dust | 47¾ | 47 | 47⅝ | .. |
| 5500 | *Goodrich | 72⅝ | 70½ | 71½ | 74¼ |
| 100 | Goodrich pf | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ | .. |
| 800 | Goodyr pf | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113¼ |
| 100 | Ginter | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 1400 | Granby | 21¼ | 20⅜ | 20⅞ | 21½ |
| 3500 | Grt Nor pf | 75 | 73⅝ | 73⅞ | 74½ |
| 1300 | Grt Nor Ore | 32 | 31⅝ | 31⅞ | 32 |
| 100 | Grt W Sug | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 98½ |
| 200 | Greene-Can | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅝ |
| 400 | Gould Coup | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | 21½ |
| 100 | Gulf Mo pf | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | .. |
| 3000 | Gulf Steel | 92½ | 90 | 90½ | 92 |
| 3700 | Hartman | 36¼ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | 36¼ |
| 800 | Hayes Wh | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | 48 |
| 200 | Homestake | 48 | 48 | 48 | .. |
| 2400 | Houson Oil | 71 | 69⅞ | 71 | 69¼ |
| 34500 | Hudson Mo | 128¼ | 121 | 127 | 129 |
| 1100 | Howe So | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | 30¼ |
| 100 | Howe So rts | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 10000 | Hupp Mot | 28 | 26½ | 27½ | 28⅛ |
| 1900 | Hud Man | 36¼ | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | .. |
| 1200 | Ill Central | 115⅝ | 115½ | 115½ | 114⅝ |
| 500 | Ill Cen rts | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅜ |
| 800 | Indian Mot | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | 23¼ |
| 900 | Indian Refin | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ |
| 5100 | Ind Oil & G | 32¼ | 31⅝ | 32 | 31⅝ |
| 27 | *Ingersoll R | 302 | 300½ | 302 | .. |
| 1100 | Inland St | 44⅝ | 43 | 43 | 44½ |
| 900 | Inspiration | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 29 |
| 2100 | *Interboro R | 28⅞ | 27¼ | 27⅞ | 28⅝ |
| 1700 | Inter Agri | 22⅞ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | 23 |
| 100 | Int Com pf | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | .. |
| 100 | Int Busnss | 172¾ | 172¾ | 172¾ | 172⅞ |
| 500 | Int Cement | 73⅛ | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 73 |
| 17600 | Int Comb | 56⅝ | 54⅛ | 55⅛ | 56⅝ |
| 6100 | Int Harv | 131½ | 128 | 131 | 130 |
| 3300 | Int MMar pf | 39 | 35 | 35 | 39⅛ |
| 10400 | Int Nickel | 39⅞ | 39 | 39½ | 40 |
| 600 | †Int Paper | 56¼ | 55 | 56¼ | 63¼ |
| 1500 | Int Pap rts | 6⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 100 | Int Rys | 29 | 29 | 29 | .. |
| 100 | Int Shoe | 190¼ | 190¼ | 190¼ | 190 |
| 700 | Int Tel & T | 117⅝ | 117 | 117 | 117⅞ |
| 300 | Int Salt | 74 | 74 | 74 | .. |
| 6500 | Jordan Mot | 58⅝ | 57 | 57 | 59¾ |
| 1700 | Kan City So | 40 | 39 | 39 | 39¾ |
| 400 | Kan & Gulf | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 300 | Kayser | 37 | 36½ | 37 | 36 |
| 1600 | Kelly Spring | 18⅞ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 200 | Kel S 8%pf | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 15200 | Kennecott | 59⅛ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅞ |
| 200 | Keystone | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | .. |
| 500 | Ksge DS | 34⅛ | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 500 | Lehn & Fink | 40⅞ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 41 |
| 1400 | Lehigh Val | 82½ | 81 | 82½ | 81 |
| 1100 | Lou Oil Ref | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 16½ |
| 1100 | Lim Loco | 69⅝ | 68½ | 69½ | 68 |
| 200 | Long Bell A | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | .. |
| 11900 | Loews Inc | 44 | 42½ | 43¼ | 44 |
| 1300 | Loft Inc | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 200 | Loose-W | 120 | 120 | 120 | 125 |
| 2100 | Louis&N | 130 | 128¾ | 130 | 130¼ |
| 1700 | Ludlum Stl | 50 | 48½ | 50 | 50 |
| 300 | LouG&E A | 23¾ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ |
| 3900 | Mack Tr | 236 | 231½ | 236 | 234 |
| 300 | Mack Tr 1pf | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | .. |
| 100 | Mack Tr 2pf | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | .. |
| 400 | Mackay pf | 70½ | 70 | 70½ | .. |
| 100 | Macy pf | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | .. |
| 2100 | Magma Cop | 45⅝ | 44⅞ | 45⅝ | 45¾ |
| 100 | Mallinson pf | 85 | 85 | 85 | 86 |
| 100 | Manati Sug | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 100 | Man El Sup | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50⅝ |
| 1100 | Man Elv mg | 45¼ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 45⅝ |
| 2200 | Man Shirt | 34⅝ | 32¼ | 33⅜ | 34 |
| 700 | Maracaibo | 23⅝ | 23 | 23⅝ | 23¾ |
| 100 | MktStRy pf | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 200 | MktStR ppf | 45 | 45 | 45 | .. |
| 20800 | Marland Oil | 56¼ | 55 | 56¼ | 56 |
| 900 | Maytag | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 24¼ |
| 200 | Marlin Rock | 31⅛ | 31 | 31 | 30⅞ |
| 200 | Mart-Parry | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | .. |
| 200 | Math Alkali | 84 | 84 | 84 | 83 |
| 10300 | May Dpt St | 130½ | 127 | 130½ | 126¼ |
| 600 | Motometer | 41½ | 41 | 41 | 41⅛ |
| 300 | McCroryB | 123⅛ | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 1300 | Met-Gld pf | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23⅜ |
| 4500 | Mex-Seabd | 12½ | 11⅞ | 12⅝ | 11⅞ |
| 7900 | Miami Cop | 10 | 9½ | 10 | 9⅝ |
| 10600 | Mid Cont pf | 35¼ | 34⅛ | 35 | 35 |
| 400 | Midland pf | 136¼ | 136¼ | 136¼ | 136 |
| 200 | Min SSM pf | 76¼ | 76 | 76 | 76¼ |
| 2700 | Mo K&T | 39⅝ | 39 | 39½ | 38⅞ |
| 1100 | Mo KT pf | 84⅛ | 83¾ | 84 | 84 |
| 1200 | Motor Wheel | 32 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 32 |
| 2000 | Mo Pac | 34⅞ | 33⅝ | 34⅜ | 34¼ |
| 1200 | Mo Pac pf | 82 | 81 | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 1900 | Mont Pow | 84⅝ | 83⅞ | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| 18400 | Mont Ward | 78⅝ | 77¼ | 78⅛ | 79 |
| 2200 | Moon Mot | 38¼ | 37½ | 37⅝ | 38⅝ |
| 6700 | Mother Lode | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | 7⅜ |
| 1400 | Murray Bdy | 28⅜ | 28¼ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ |
| 100 | Nash Mot | 440 | 440 | 440 | .. |
| 400 | Nas M pf | 105⅝ | 105¼ | 105⅝ | .. |
| 100 | Nat Ac sta | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9¼ |
| 900 | Nat Bisc | 72 | 71⅝ | 72 | 71½ |
| 200 | Nat Bis pf | 127 | 127 | 127 | .. |
| 1100 | Nat Clo&S | 75⅛ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 75¼ |
| 4800 | Nat Dairy | 78 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 78⅜ |
| 10600 | Nat Dpt Sto | 44¼ | 42⅜ | 43⅞ | 42⅝ |
| 200 | Nat Dpt pf | 97⅜ | 97½ | 97⅝ | 97½ |
| 7200 | Nat Ds rts | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ | .. |
| 1100 | Nat Lead | 171 | 167½ | 171 | 173 |
| 100 | NaRyMx 1pf | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 100 | NaRyMx 2pf | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | .. |
| 3600 | Norwalk T | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 17⅝ |
| 1100 | Nev Cons | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅞ |
| 2100 | NY Air Br | 39 | 37½ | 38 | 39⅛ |
| 2900 | NY Canners | 72⅞ | 71 | 71⅛ | 71⅞ |
| 10000 | NY Central | 125⅜ | 125⅜ | 125¼ | 125¼ |
| 200 | NY C&StL | 149 | 148 | 148 | .. |
| 200 | NY C&SL pf | 96½ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 7200 | NY Dock | 44 | 40¼ | 43⅜ | 38¼ |
| 400 | NY Dock pf | 69⅞ | 68⅞ | 69⅞ | 68⅞ |
| 4100 | NY NH&H | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅛ | 37⅝ |
| 700 | NY Ont&W | 26 | 25⅛ | 26 | 25⅛ |
| 100 | NY Ship | 71⅝ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | .. |
| 3600 | Norf&West | 140 | 138⅝ | 139¼ | 139⅛ |
| 27400 | North Am | 68⅜ | 65⅞ | 67⅜ | 69⅝ |
| 2800 | North Pac | 71⅞ | 71¼ | 71⅝ | 71⅞ |
| 1800 | Nunnally | 16¾ | 15⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 100 | Outlet Co pf | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | .. |
| 100 | Ontario Sil | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 700 | Oppenheim | 48 | 47⅞ | 48 | 47⅞ |
| 200 | Otis Steel | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ |
| 100 | Otis Steel pf | 83 | 83 | 83 | 85 |
| 900 | Owens Bot | 65⅜ | 65 | 65⅛ | 65 |
| 12400 | Paige Det | 29⅞ | 27⅞ | 29 | 29 |
| 200 | Pac Gas | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ | 131¾ |
| 33200 | Pac Oil | 58⅝ | 56 | 58⅛ | 55⅞ |
| 10500 | Packard M | 46⅜ | 45⅛ | 46 | 46 |
| 3700 | Pan-Am W | 42¼ | 41¼ | 42⅛ | 41⅝ |
| 600 | Pan-Am Pet | 71⅞ | 71⅛ | 71⅞ | 72¼ |
| 14700 | Pan-Am B | 73⅝ | 72⅞ | 73⅛ | 73 |
| 5200 | Pathe Ex | 83⅜ | 80⅛ | 82½ | 82⅛ |
| 3600 | Penn RR | 50 | 49⅞ | 50 | 50 |
| 2200 | Penn Seabd | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 |
| 600 | Recick & Fd | 18 | 17⅛ | 18 | 17½ |
| 200 | Pere M pf | 75 | 75 | 75 | .. |
| 200 | Pere M ppf | 84 | 84 | 84 | .. |
| 1000 | Phil Co | 60⅝ | 60⅜ | 60⅝ | 61¼ |
| 1500 | Phila Read | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38⅛ |
| 7300 | Phillips Pet | 43⅞ | 43⅛ | 42⅞ | 43⅝ |
| 300 | Phoenix | 37 | 37 | 37 | .. |
| 16800 | Pierce-Ar | 42¾ | 41 | 41⅜ | 42¼ |
| 1900 | Pierce-A pf | 95⅛ | 93 | 93 | 96 |
| 600 | Pierce Oil | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 700 | Pierce Pet | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 500 | Pitts Term | 60 | 59½ | 59½ | .. |
| 300 | Pitts Coal | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43⅝ |
| 100 | Pitts C pf | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 88 |
| 100 | Pitts Stl pf | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 700 | Pitts-Util pf | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 500 | Pitts WV | 93¼ | 92⅞ | 93¼ | 92⅞ |
| 600 | Press Steel | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | .. |
| 1400 | Pub Serv | 81¼ | 80⅝ | 81⅛ | 81⅛ |
| 9200 | Pullman | 162⅞ | 159¼ | 162 | 161 |
| 500 | Punta Sug | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | 38 |
| 1300 | Pure Oil | 27¼ | 27 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 9000 | Radio | 51⅞ | 50⅝ | 51⅛ | 51⅝ |
| 200 | Radio pf | 47 | 46½ | 47 | 46¼ |
| 100 | Ry Steel Sp | 172 | 172 | 172 | 172¼ |
| 4800 | Ray Copper | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 | 14⅛ |
| 3700 | Reading | 85⅛ | 84⅞ | 85⅛ | 85 |
| 800 | Reading rts | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 600 | Rem Type | 107 | 104¼ | 107 | 106⅞ |
| 300 | Reid I C | 56½ | 56⅛ | 56⅜ | 56¼ |
| 600 | Replogle Stl | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 17 |
| 1600 | Repub Stl | 56⅝ | 55 | 56 | 57⅝ |
| 300 | Repub St pf | 94⅛ | 94 | 94 | .. |
| 1000 | Reynolds S | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 900 | Royal Dutch | 53⅛ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅞ |
| 2500 | StL&SF | 95⅛ | 94⅝ | 94⅞ | 94⅛ |
| 100 | StL&SF pf | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. |
| 800 | StL SW | 53⅛ | 53 | 53 | 52⅞ |
| 100 | StL SW pf | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | .. |
| 200 | Savage A | 68 | 67⅛ | 68 | 68 |
| 3500 | Seabd AL | 51⅛ | 50⅛ | 51⅛ | 50⅝ |
| 800 | Seabd AL pf | 48½ | 48⅛ | 48½ | 48⅛ |
| 4200 | Sears Roe | 225 | 221¼ | 224⅝ | 224 |
| 100 | Shattuck | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅛ |
| 7700 | Shell Union | 24⅜ | 24½ | 24⅜ | 24½ |
| 700 | Seagrave | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 200 | Simmons | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| 8400 | Sinclair | 20⅛ | 19½ | 20 | 19⅞ |
| 100 | Sinclair pf | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 6700 | Skelly Oil | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29 | 28⅝ |
| 600 | Sloss Shef | 115½ | 114⅞ | 115½ | 116 |
| 400 | So PR Sug | 91⅛ | 90 | 90 | 91⅛ |
| 1700 | So Pac | 98⅜ | 97⅞ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 5100 | So Railway | 113⅝ | 111⅞ | 113⅜ | 112½ |
| 300 | So Ry pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1000 | Spicer Co | 30⅝ | 30 | 30½ | 31 |
| 2900 | Sta Gas | 59⅛ | 58¼ | 59 | 59⅞ |
| 300 | Sta Mill | 71⅝ | 71 | 71⅝ | 71⅛ |
| 400 | Sta Oil Cal | 55½ | 55⅛ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 6100 | Sta Oil NJ | 41½ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41½ |
| 700 | Sta O NJ pf | 118 | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | 117⅞ |
| 400 | Sta Pl Glass | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 8 |
| 3800 | St-Warner | 81⅜ | 78⅞ | 80 | 80⅜ |
| 200 | Stromberg | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 300 | Symington | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 17⅛ |
| 29900 | Studebaker | 65½ | 64⅛ | 65⅛ | 65½ |
| 200 | Sub Boat | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 700 | Sweets Co | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | 15⅛ |
| 600 | Telautograf | 15⅞ | 15 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ |
| 7800 | Tenn Cop | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | 13⅞ |
| 8600 | Tex Co | 51⅞ | 51 | 51⅞ | 51 |
| 4600 | Tex Gulf S | 119⅝ | 117¼ | 118 | 119⅝ |
| 1700 | Tex&Pac | 50⅝ | 49⅞ | 50¾ | 49½ |
| 700 | Tex P Coal | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13½ |
| 500 | The Fair | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | 34⅛ |
| 1200 | Tidewater | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33 | 33 |
| 11700 | Timken | 55½ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 55½ |
| 400 | Tidewtr pf | 100 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 1300 | Trans Oil | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 300 | Twin City | 70 | 69¼ | 70 | 68½ |
| 400 | Under Type | 67⅛ | 61⅞ | 61⅛ | 62⅞ |
| 2200 | Un Bag&P | 80½ | 79⅜ | 80 | 79⅞ |
| 2800 | Un Pac | 142½ | 141½ | 142½ | 141⅞ |
| 700 | Un Tkk Car | 133½ | 133 | 133½ | 132 |
| 100 | Un Tk C pf | 115 | 115 | 115 | .. |
| 2200 | Un Oil Cal | 35⅛ | 35 | 35⅛ | 35¼ |
| 2400 | Uni Alloy St | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| 1100 | US CIPipe | 221 | 218 | 220 | 221½ |
| 2400 | US Dist | 42⅜ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 43⅛ |
| 100 | US Hoffman | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46⅜ |
| 3100 | US Ind Alco | 93⅜ | 92⅝ | 92⅜ | 93⅜ |
| 1100 | US Realty | 168 | 166⅞ | 168 | 166½ |
| 3100 | US Rubber | 87⅛ | 85 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| 1300 | US Rub pf | 107½ | 106⅞ | 107 | 107 |
| 1000 | US Smelt | 47½ | 46⅛ | 46⅞ | 47⅜ |
| 65200 | US Steel | 137⅛ | 135⅛ | 136⅞ | 138 |
| 200 | US Steel pf | 125⅛ | 125⅝ | 125⅝ | 125⅝ |
| 1900 | Univ Pipe | 35⅞ | 34 | 34⅛ | 35⅛ |
| 500 | Univ P pf | 84½ | 82⅞ | 82½ | 84 |
| 700 | Util P&Lt A | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 32 | 32⅛ |
| 700 | Va-C Ch pf | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 1100 | Va-C C pf ct | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | .. |
| 4700 | Ward Bak B | 82⅜ | 81 | 82 | 82½ |
| 3600 | Vivadou | 22⅛ | 22 | 22⅛ | 22 |
| 4100 | Wabash | 39 | 37⅞ | 39 | 37⅛ |
| 3200 | Wab pf A | 69⅝ | 69 | 69⅛ | 69 |
| 200 | Wab pf B | 54 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 100 | Waldorf | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ |
| 2800 | Weber & H | 90⅝ | 89½ | 90⅝ | 90 |
| 300 | Warner Br A | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 100 | Warren Bros | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 46 |
| 3800 | W Md | 16¼ | 15⅝ | 16¼ | 15⅝ |

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

| Sales | | High | Low | Last Nov. 9 | Nov. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 230 | Am Pneu | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Am Pneu pf | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | .. |
| 50 | Am Sugar | 71⅜ | 71⅛ | 71⅜ | .. |
| 100 | Atlas Tack | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 40 | Am T&T | 141⅛ | 140⅞ | 140⅞ | 141⅛ |
| 50 | Am Woolen | 48⅞ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 49⅝ |
| 15 | Am Wool pf | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92¼ |
| 175 | Amoskeag | 73 | 72⅝ | 73 | 72 |
| 3020 | Anaconda | 52⅛ | 42 | 42⅛ | .. |
| 1485 | Ariz Com | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 |
| 170 | Atlas Plywd | 59⅜ | 59½ | 59⅜ | 59⅞ |
| 200 | Bingham | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 58 |
| 10 | Bos Con Gas | 108 | 108 | 108 | .. |
| 160 | Bigebee H | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 50 | Bos & Alb | 163½ | 163 | 163½ | .. |
| 270 | B&M | 34½ | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 313 | B&M pf A | 51½ | 50½ | 50½ | 52 |
| 225 | B&M pf B | 82½ | 72 | 72 | 72½ |
| 210 | B&M pf C | 67 | 66½ | 66½ | 67 |
| 100 | B&M pf D | 94 | 93½ | 93½ | 96 |
| 10 | Cal & Ariz | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56½ |
| 3305 | Cal & Hecla | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 15⅞ |
| 1415 | Connor J T | 35 | 34¼ | 35 | 35 |
| 635 | Cop Range | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 170 | Dodge M | 44⅛ | 41¼ | 43 | 45⅛ |
| 10 | Dom Stores | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66⅞ |
| 24 | Dom Str rts | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| 65 | Dodge M pf | 87½ | 86⅞ | 96⅞ | .. |
| 360 | East Mfg | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 75 | East SS | 80 | 79½ | 79½ | .. |
| 5 | East SS pf | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | .. |
| 10 | E Butte | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 935 | E Mass pf | 67 | 63 | 63 | 65 |
| 1391 | E Mass A | 48 | 46 | 46 | 44 |
| 1962 | E Mass B | 61½ | 55 | 56¼ | 61 |
| 50 | Economy | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅝ |
| 20 | Edison Elec | 209 | 209 | 209 | 209 |
| 175 | En P S | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| *190 | Franklin | .95 | .95 | .95 | .. |
| 50 | Galv H | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 5 | Gen Elec | 329¼ | 329¼ | 329¼ | 335¾ |
| 195 | Gilchrist | 37 | 37 | 37 | 36¾ |
| 443 | Gillette | 103½ | 103 | 103½ | 102¾ |
| 50 | Hardy | 20 | 20 | 20 | 17½ |
| 290 | Hood Rub | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70½ |
| 30 | Island Crk | 148 | 147 | 147 | 148⅝ |
| 170 | Isle Royale | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 13¾ |
| 190 | Loew's Thea | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 20 | Mass Gas | 76 | 75½ | 75½ | .. |
| 265 | May Old Col | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 10 | Mergenthal | 178 | 178 | 178 | 190 |
| 34 | Miss Riv Pw | 109 | 108 | 108 | 114 |
| 50 | Miss Riv pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | .. |
| 110 | Mohawk | 36 | 35½ | 35⅞ | 36½ |
| 35 | N A U PP | 25 | 24 | 25 | 25 |
| 90 | New C'nelia | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | 20⅝ |
| 35 | NE Tel | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 27 | New Riv pf | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ | .. |
| 55 | Nipissing | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | .. |
| 475 | No Butte | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 60 | Olympia ctfs | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | .. |
| 200 | Ojibway | .60 | .60 | .60 | .. |
| 20 | Old Domin | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 21 |
| 115 | Pac Mills | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | 62 |
| 125 | Pocahontas | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 100 | Punta Sugar | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37¾ |
| 65 | Quincy Min | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | 27 |
| 40 | Reece But | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | .. |
| 50 | Reece Fold | 1¼ | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Seneca | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅝ |
| 230 | St Mary Lnd | 41¾ | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| 300 | R F Oil | 19 | 18½ | 19 | .. |
| 10 | Swift Inter | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 29 |
| 50 | Swift & Co | 116 | 116 | 116 | 117 |
| 30 | Torrington | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68¼ |
| 190 | US&FS pp | 72¼ | 71½ | 72¼ | 71¼ |
| 345 | Uni Shoe | 49⅞ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅞ |
| 118 | US Smelt | 47 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 47½ |
| 40 | US Smelt pf | 47⅞ | 47⅝ | 47⅞ | 48 |
| 760 | US Steel | 137¼ | 135⅝ | 137¼ | .. |
| 220 | U S Rubber | 87⅛ | 85¼ | 86⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 20 | Utah Apex | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5¾ |
| 195 | Ventura ctfs | 25 | 24⅛ | 25 | 23½ |
| 95 | Ventura | 24½ | 24 | 24½ | 23 |
| 80 | Waldorf | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15½ |
| 4668 | Walworth | 22 | 21¼ | 22 | 21 |
| 16 | Walth'm ppf | 88 | 88 | 88 | .. |
| 85 | War Bros | 45½ | 45½ | 43½ | 45¾ |
| 10 | War Br 1pf | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| | BONDS | | | | |
| $1000 | Atl Gulf 5s | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 3000 | Chi Jct 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | .. |
| 8000 | E Mass 4½s | 67 | 64 | 67 | 63 |
| 17500 | E Mass 5s B | 73 | 71½ | 72 | .. |
| 2000 | E Mass 6s C | 81 | 81 | 81 | .. |
| 1000 | Hood Rub 7 | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 1000 | E Mass 6s D | 81 | 81 | 81 | .. |

## BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Act | .33 | .28 | .33 |
| Alamos | 2 | 1 15-16 | 2 |
| Bag Smltg | 1 | .80 | .89 |
| Bagdad Silver | .59 | .53 | .59 |
| Baum Dairy | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Bos & Me pr pf | 99 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Champion | .14 | .13 | .14 |
| Con Pete A | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Chief Cons Min | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| Crystal Cop | .51 | .50 | .51 |
| Elec Bond | 71⅛ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Erupcion | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Eastern Smelting | .10 | .08 | .08 |
| Elec Inv | .69 | .69 | .69 |
| First National Cop | .26 | .25 | .25 |
| Forhan | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ |
| Gadsden Copper | .43 | .43 | .43 |
| Houghton Copper | .40 | .38 | .40 |
| Hudson Val | .41 | .40 | .40 |
| Idaho | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Ind Rayon | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| Jerome Verde Dev | .98 | .95 | .95 |
| La Rose | .35 | .35 | .35 |
| Lago | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| Mohican Copper | .18 | .18 | .18 |
| Paymaster | .88 | .88 | .88 |
| Rolls Royce | .44 | .43 | .44 |
| Rolls Royce pf | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Rickenbacker | 91½ | 91⅛ | 91½ |
| Shea | 10⅛ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| Stutz | .13 | .13 | .13 |
| Tower | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| Tuolumne | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| Trans Lux | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| United Verde Ext | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| Verde Central Copper | 27⅛ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| Verde Mines | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| | .20 | .19 | 20 |

## COMMODITY PRICE RISE CONTINUES

Professor Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the last three weeks, compared with the low of January, 1922, the previous year's average, the 1925 high and low to date, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

| | Index No. | Purch pow |
|---|---|---|
| 1920—May (peak of prices) | 247 | 40.5 |
| 1922—January (low) | 138 | 72.5 |
| 1924—Yearly agerage | 149.3 | 66.0 |
| 1925—High | 164.4 | 64.4 |
| 1925—Low | 155.3 | 60.8 |
| June, average | 158.1 | 63.3 |
| July average | 160.3 | 62.4 |
| August average | 159.5 | 62.7 |
| September average | 158.2 | 63.2 |
| Oct., wk ended Oct. 23 | 156.1 | 64.1 |
| Oct., wk ended Oct. 30 | 157.9 | 63.3 |
| October average | 156.7 | 63.8 |
| Nov., wk ended Nov. 6 | 158.6 | 63.0 |

## FREER FOREIGN LOAN MARKET IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 9—Loans for dominions will have almost a free field within 10 days. Bank of England supervision of the market continues unchanged, it is learned from a high authority.

The Bank of England is in accord with the Treasury's intent to keep the market closed to the issue of countries in continental Europe that have not settled their debts, notably Russia, France, and Italy. They intend to approve only a few carefully selected German offerings. Underwriters will not operate contrary to Bank of England desires.

## DIVIDENDS

Northern Pacific Pipe Line declared the regular semiannual $3 dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 8.

Butler Mill declared a dividend of $2, payable Nov. 16 to stock of record Nov. 6.

Taber Mill declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Nov. 16, to stock of record Nov. 11.

The Portland Electric Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the second preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 14.

Central Mississippi Valley Electric Properties declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

North American Edison Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 16.

**W. T. GRANT CO. SALES GAIN**

W. T. Grant Company October sales were $3,317,390, an increase of 29¼ per cent over October, 1924. Ten months' sales were $21,907,180, an increase of 25 per cent over the like period of 1924.

**INDIANA MINING ASSESSMENT**

Directors of the Indiana Mining Company have called an assessment of 25 cents per share, payable Nov. 30 to stockholders of record Nov. 28.

**NEW YORK CANNERS' MEETING**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A special meeting of New York Canners Company will be held in Rochester Nov. 13, at which, it is expected, action will be taken on calling of preferred. It is further reported that a stock dividend of 5 per cent will also be declared. Early this year a 3 per cent stock dividend was paid.

**STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDERS**

American Bridge Company, United States Steel subsidiary, booked 2700 tons of steel for a power plant at Pittston, Pa.

# NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Am Ag Chem 7½s '41 | 104 | 103¾ |
| Am Beet Sugar 6s | 99¼ | 98½ |
| Am Ice 7s | 128 | 126½ |
| Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27 | .. | 97 |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Am Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Am T & T cv 4s '36 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Am T & T col 5s '46 | 97½ | 97⅝ |
| Am T & T f 5s '60 | 97¼ | 97⅛ |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 103⅛ | 103 |
| Am W W & Elec 5s '34 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Anaconda Cop 6s '53 | 101 | 100⅝ |
| Anaconda Cop 7s '38 | 105⅝ | 105 |
| Andes Cop deb 7s '43 | 99⅛ | 99 |
| Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64 | 93 | 93 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 90⅝ | 90¼ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 94 | 93⅝ |
| Associated Oil 6s '35 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 89 | 88⅞ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 89⅛ | 89 |
| Atl Fruit 7s '34 | 17 | 17 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 99⅞ | 99¾ |
| Baldwin Loco 5s '40 | 99⅝ | 99¼ |
| B&O 1st 4s '48 | 89 | 88⅞ |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 93⅝ | 93⅛ |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 92 | 91½ |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '48 | 101⅜ | 101½ |
| B&O 6s '29 | 103 | 102⅞ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 103⅛ | 102⅞ |
| B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41 | 87 | 87 |
| B&O 5s ct Swn div | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| B&O 4s Tol & C di '59 | 74 | 74 |
| Barnsdall Corp 8s '31 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Bell Tel & Pa 5s C | 100⅝ | 100⅛ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 100⅝ | 100¾ |
| Beth Steel p m 5s '36 | 94 | 94 |
| Beth Steel con 5½s '53 | 88½ | 88⅛ |
| Beth Steel con 6s A '48 | 95⅜ | 95⅛ |
| Botany | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Broadway & 7 Av 5s ct dp | 74⅝ | 71⅝ |
| Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43 | 76 | 76 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 101⅞ | 101⅜ |
| Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 91⅝ | 91⅜ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50 | 88⅝ | 88⅜ |
| Bush Term 1st 4s '52 | 87⅞ | 87⅛ |
| Bush Term con 5s '55 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 117¼ | 117¼ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 80⅝ | 80 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '30 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Carolina Clin & O 5s '38 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '54 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Cen of Ga 6s '29 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 88 | 88 |
| Cen Pacific 5s | 97¼ | 97 |
| Ches & O cv 5s '46 | 118⅞ | 118⅜ |
| Chi B & Q ex 4s Nb div '27 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Chi M & Pug Sd 4s '49 | 52 | 52 |
| Chi M & St P deb 4s '34 | 53⅛ | 53 |
| Chi M & St P gen 4s '89 | 80 | 80 |
| Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 | 53⅛ | 52⅝ |
| Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32 | 53 | 52⅝ |
| Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89 | 88⅞ | 88⅞ |
| Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014 | 53½ | 51⅞ |
| Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014 | 53 | 51⅞ |
| Chi Railway 5s '27 | 79 | 78½ |
| Chi RI&P gen 4s '88 | 83 | 83 |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 87 | 86⅞ |
| Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60 | 86½ | 86⅛ |
| Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60 | 81 | 81 |
| Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 73⅞ | 73⅜ |
| Chi & Nw gen 5s '87 | 99 | 99 |
| Chi & W Indiana 4s '52 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ |
| Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| Chile Copper col 6s '32 | 110⅛ | 109⅞ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Clec CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 99 | 98⅝ |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27 | 100⅛ | 100⅝ |
| Commonwealth Pow 6s '47 | 103 | 103 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 83 | 82⅝ |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 104 | 103⅞ |
| Consum Pow unl 5s '52 | 97 | 97 |
| Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 | 99 | 98½ |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36 | 105⅛ | 105 |
| Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31 | 108 | 108 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 | 92½ | 92⅝ |
| Del & Hudson cv 5s '48 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Del & Hudson 5½s '37 | 103 | 103 |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s sta | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| Den & R G Wn 5s '55 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| Dery Dry Goods 7s '42 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Duquesne Lt 6s '49 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Ed Ill NY 5s | 102 | 102 |
| E Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 103⅛ | 103 |
| Empire Gas & F 7½s '37 | 103⅝ | 103⅜ |
| Erie 1st con 4s '96 | 74⅛ | 74⅛ |
| Erie cv 4s A '53 | 68⅞ | 68⅜ |
| Erie 4s B '53 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| Erie cv 4s D '53 | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| Erie gen 4s '96 | 78⅞ | .. |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 65⅝ | 65½ |
| Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31 | 96¼ | 96 |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 93¼ | 93⅛ |
| Goodyear Tire 8s '31 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Goodyear Tire 8s '41 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| Gould Coupler 6s | 120⅛ | 120⅜ |
| Great Northern 5s '73 | 92⅜ | 92⅛ |
| Great Northern 5½s '52 | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 | 101¾ | 101⅞ |
| Havana Elec 5s '52 | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| Hershey Choc 5½s ct | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| Hoe & Co 6½s '34 | 100 | 100 |
| Hud & Man adj in 5s '57 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 74⅛ | 74 |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Ill Cen 4s '53 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 85½ | 85 |
| Ill Cen 5½s '34 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 68⅞ | 68 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 67⅜ | 67 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5½s | 70½ | 70 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 107⅞ | 107 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 85⅛ | 85½ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| Int Rys C Am 5s '72 | 98 | 97⅞ |
| Int & Gt Nor st 6s '52 | 78⅜ | 78⅜ |
| Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 103⅛ | 103 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s '33 | 75⅛ | 74½ |
| Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36 | 57⅞ | 57⅝ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 88½ | 88⅝ |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 92 | 92 |
| Kan Gas & E lec 6s '52 | 85 | 85 |
| Ky Ind T 4½s sta | 102⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31 | 87 | 87 |
| Kings Co EL&P 5s '37 | 105 | 104⅝ |
| Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003 | 97 | 97 |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 91¼ | 91 |
| Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33 | 100⅞ | 100⅜ |
| Lex & East Ry 5s '65 | 101 | 101 |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 93 | 93 |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| Met Power 6s '53 | 99 | 98½ |
| Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 101 | 101 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53 | 89½ | 89½ |
| Mil Gas Lt 4s '27 | 101 | 101 |
| Min St P & SSM 4s '34 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Min St P & SSM 5½s '49 | 87⅛ | 87¼ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 89⅛ | 89⅜ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 89⅛ | 88⅞ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| M oPac rfg 5s '65 | 64⅞ | 64⅛ |
| Mo Pac 6s D '49 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Mo Pac 6s E | 101⅛ | 101½ |
| Montana Power 5s A '43 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| Murray Body 6½s '34 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| Nat RR of Mex 4s '77 A | 97½ | 97½ |
| Nat Acme sf 7½s '31 | 20½ | 20½ |
| Nat RR Co of Mex 4½s '26 A | 97 | 97 |
| N O T & M inc 5s '35 A | 30½ | 30½ |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 95 | 95 |
| N O Pub Ser 5s B ct | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A | 91⅛ | 91 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 77½ | 77½ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 101 | 101 |
| NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98 | 107⅞ | 107⅝ |
| NYC M C col 3½s '98 | 75⅞ | 75⅜ |
| N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 | 76 | 76 |
| N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31 | 97⅝ | 97½ |
| N Y Dock 4s '51 | 103 | 103 |
| N Y Edison 5s '44 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 111½ | 111½ |
| NY NH&H deb 4s '57 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| NY Ry inc 6s '65 | 60½ | 60½ |
| NY State Ry con 4½s '62 | 27⅛ | 26⅞ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 60¼ | 60⅛ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 107¼ | 107 |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 68¼ | 68⅜ |
| Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 102¼ | 101⅞ |
| Nor Pac gen 3s 2047 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97 | 61⅝ | 61⅛ |
| Nor Pac 5s D 2047 | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| Nor Pac 6s B 2047 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 108 | 107¾ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 97⅜ | 97¼ |
| Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30 | 97⅛ | 97 |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| Park-Lex Lshhld 6½s '53 | 109 | 108⅞ |
| Penn R R gen 4½s '65 | 94⅛ | 94 |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Penn R R gen 5s '68 | 98⅛ | 98 |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Penn RR col 7s '30 | 111 | 110⅝ |
| Peoria & East inc 4s '90 | 108⅝ | 108½ |
| Pere Marq 5s '56 | 36 | 36 |
| Phil Co cv 5½s '38 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Philipine Ry 4s '37 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70 | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| Pitts C C&STL 5s B '75 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42 | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59 | 88¼ | 88½ |
| Pub Svc NJ 6s '44 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Punta Aelegre Sug 7s '37 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Reming Arms s f 6s '37 | 104 | 104 |
| Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53 | 86½ | 86½ |
| St L I M & S rfg 4s '29 | 94 | 93½ |
| St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33 | 96 | 95½ |
| St L & S F 4s A '50 | 88 | 88 |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 76⅞ | 76¾ |
| St L&SF 5½s D '42 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| St L & S F 6s C '28 | 99⅛ | 99¼ |
| St L & S F adj 6s '55 | 103⅛ | 102⅞ |
| St L&SF inc 6s '60 | 91⅝ | 91⅛ |
| | 86⅝ | 86⅛ |
| St L S W con 4s '32 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| St P U Depot rfg 5s '72 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| St P & K C S L 4½s '41 | 85½ | 85½ |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| Seabd A L rfg 4s '59 | 72⅛ | 72 |
| Seabd A L adj 5s '49 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Seabd A L con 6s '45 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s | 105⅝ | 105½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 92⅛ | 92⅛ |
| Sinclair Cru O 6s '28 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 85⅛ | 85⅛ |
| Skelly Oil 6½s '27 | 117 | 116 |
| So Colo Pow 6s '47 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| So Pacific cv 4s '29 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| So Pacific cv 5s '34 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| So Ry gen 4s '56 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ |
| So Ry con 5s '94 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| So Ry gen 6s '56 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| So Ry gen 6½s '56 | 110⅞ | 110½ |
| So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Steel & Tube 7s '50 | 108 | 108 |
| Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 | 88 | 88 |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Tex & Pac 5s La div '31 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ |
| Tol Edison 1st 7s '41 | 109 | 109 |
| Union Bag & Paper 6s '42 | 103 | 102¾ |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Union Pacific cv 4s '27 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Union Pacific 6s '28 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| U Ry St Louis 4s '34 | 72⅛ | 72¼ |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 90⅝ | 90⅜ |
| U S Rubber 7½s '30 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| U S Smelt R & M 6s '26 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| U S Steel s f 5s '63 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 95 | 95 |
| Va-C C 7s ct pp | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Va-C C cv 7½s '37 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| Va-C C 7s pp | 103⅛ | 103 |
| Va Ry 5s '62 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| Va Ry & Power 5s '34 | 98 | 98 |
| Wabash 1st ter 4s '54 | 81⅜ | 81¼ |
| Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 98⅛ | 98½ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 97⅞ | 97⅛ |
| Warner Sug rfg 7s '39 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| West Pa Pow 5s A '46 | 99 | 99 |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| West Pa Pow 7s D '46 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| West Va C & C 6s '50 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| Western N Y & Pa 5s '37 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Western Pac 5s A '46 | 94½ | 94½ |
| West'house El & Mfg 7s '31 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| W Ky Coal 7s | 101 | 101 |
| Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Wickwire Spen 7s | 75 | 75 |
| Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Wilson & Co cv ct 6s | 70 | 70 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 98 | 98 |
| Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31 | 69⅛ | 69⅛ |
| Winch R Arms 7½s '41 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Youngstown S & T 6s '43 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Chilean 7s wi | 100⅝ | 100½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '59 June | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| Argentinue 6s '58 B | 96⅜ | 96⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 7s '27 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Argentine 6s '59 Oct | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 86⅜ | 86½ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 94 | 93⅞ |
| Belgium 7s '55 | 96⅝ | 96¼ |
| Belgium (King) 7½s '45 | 109 | 109 |
| Belgium (King) 8s '41 | 107⅜ | 107⅛ |
| Berlin 6½s rcts '50 | 89⅞ | 89½ |
| Bergen (City) 8s '45 | 114⅛ | 114 |
| Berne (City) 8s '45 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Bolivia (Re) 8s '47 | 99⅜ | 99 |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 84⅛ | 84⅞ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 87 | 87⅞ |
| Brazil 7½s '52 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Brazil (US 8s '41 | 102⅛ | 102 |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 100 | 100 |
| Can (Dom) 5s '26 | 100 | 100 |
| Can (Dom) 5s '52 | 100⅝ | 100⅛ |
| Bk Chile 6½s ct '57 | 104 | 104 |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 96 | 96 |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '26 | 101 | 100¼ |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '41 | 103 | 103 |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '46 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51 | 51½ | 51 |
| Com Ar Antilla 7½s '39 | 87 | 87 |
| Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37 | 105 | 105 |
| Con Pwr Jap 7s '44 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Coph'n (City) 5½s '44 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51 | 101⅛ | 101½ |
| Czech (Rep) 8s B '52 | 101⅛ | 101 |
| Danish Mun 8s A '46 | 110 | 110 |
| Danish Mun 8s B '46 | 110 | 110 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 104 | 103 |
| Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42 | 93⅛ | 93⅜ |
| Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Dutch E Indies 6s '47 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 98 | 97⅛ |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 93 | 92½ |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 97⅞ | 97½ |
| French (Rep) 8s '45 | 101½ | 101 |
| Ger Bk 7s '50 | 97 | 96⅝ |
| German El Pow 6½s '50 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| German 7s '49 | 102 | 101⅞ |
| German G E 7s '45 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| Greek 7s '64 | 86⅞ | 86⅜ |
| Haiti (Rep) 6s '52 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Hungary (King) 7½s '44 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Ind BK Jap 6s '27 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31 | 83⅞ | 83⅞ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 93 | 92⅞ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 84⅞ | 84⅛ |
| Mex 4s large A '10 | 30⅛ | 29⅞ |
| Mex 4s small A '04 | 25 | 25 |
| Montevid (City) 7s '52 | 97¼ | 97 |
| Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54 | 104 | 103⅞ |
| Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72 | 107 | 106⅞ |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 81½ | 81¼ |
| Norway 5½ '65 | 95⅜ | 95 |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Oslo (City) 6s '54 | 99⅛ | 99 |
| Oslo (City) 8s '45 | 110¾ | 110⅝ |
| Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58 | 77 | 76 |
| Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58 | 85 | 84⅛ |
| Paris-Orleans 7s '42 | 85 | 84⅛ |
| Peru 8s '44 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Poland 8s '50 | 89⅜ | 89⅛ |
| Porto Ale (City) 8s '61 | 99⅜ | 99⅛ |
| Prague (City) 7½s '52 | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| Queensl'd (State) 7s '41 | 112⅜ | 112⅝ |
| Rima Steel Corp 7s '55 | 90 | 90 |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46 | 98 | 97⅞ |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47 | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52 | 102 | 102 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Seine (Dept) 7s '42 | 88½ | 88 |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 92 | 91⅞ |
| Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54 | 102½ | 102⅛ |
| Sweden (King) 6s '39 | 106 | 105⅛ |
| Swiss Confed 8s '40 | 116⅝ | 116⅝ |
| Swiss Gov 5½s '46 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Trondhjem 6½s '44 | 100⅝ | 100¼ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29 | 117⅞ | 117⅞ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 105⅛ | 105 |
| U S S Copenhag 6s '37 | 94 | 94 |
| Zurich (City) 8s '45 | 108½ | 108¼ |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

(Quotations to 1:10 p. m.)

| | Open | High | Low | Last Nov. 9 | Nov. 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 99.23 | 99.24 | 99.20 | 99.20 | 99.22 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 101.28 | 101.28 | 101.28 | 101.28 | 101.31 |
| 2d 4¼s '42 | 100.25 | 100.25 | 100.23 | 100.23 | 100.24 |
| 2d 4¼s rg | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.20 | 100.19 |
| 3d 4¼s '28 | 100.30 | 101.1 | 100.30 | 101 | 101.3 |
| 3d 4¼s rg | 100.28 | 100.28 | 100.28 | 100.28 | 100.28 |
| 4th 4¼s '32 | 102.5 | 102.7 | 102.5 | 102.7 | 102.6 |
| 4th 4¼s rg | 102.3 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102.6 |
| US 4s '54 | 103 | 103.2 | 103 | 103.2 | 103 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 107.10 | 107.10 | 107 | 107 | 107.1 |

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec | 20.50 | 20.52 | 19.02 | 19.25 | 20.33 |
| Jan | 19.90 | 20.00 | 18.67 | 18.91 | 19.85 |
| Mar | 20.01 | 20.10 | 18.82 | 19.05 | 20.02 |
| May | 19.85 | 19.39 | 18.67 | 18.89 | 19.89 |
| July | 19.35 | 19.60 | 18.26 | 18.46 | 19.34 |
| Oct | 19.25 | 19.35 | 18.10 | 18.34 | 19.20 |

**Liverpool Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 10.41 | 10.50 | 9.99 | 9.99 | 10.44 |
| Jan. | 10.47 | 10.58 | 10.03 | 10.04 | 10.49 |
| Mar. | 10.53 | 10.54 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.55 |
| May | 10.58 | 10.69 | 10.16 | 10.16 | 10.60 |
| July | 10.60 | 10.64 | 10.14 | 10.14 | 10.59 |
| Oct. | 10.39 | 10.44 | 10.00 | 10.01 | 10.43 |

Spots, 10.63, up 5. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales (British) 6000; American) 4900 bales.

**FOUNDATION CO. PROFITS UP**

Foundation Company for nine months ended Sept. 30 reports net profit of $612,901 after expenses, equal to $6.81 a share on 90,000 no-par common shares, compared with $549,409, or $7.53 a share, on 67,519 shares of common, after preferred dividends, in the like period of the previous year. Net for the third quarter was $251,340, or $2.80 a common share, compared with $326,348, or $3.62 a share in preceding quarter and, $194,462, or $2.75 a share in the third quarter of 1924.

**REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9—Republic Iron & Steel has fired 250 coke ovens near Uniontown, giving employment to 500 miners. They will turn out 1500 tons of coke daily. The company plans to fire its remaining idle ovens shortly.

**JAPAN TO ISSUE TREASURY NOTES**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Japan will issue two series of 5 per cent treasury notes, totaling 105,000,000 yen, for subscription between Nov. 25 and Dec. 10, according to official cable received here.


BARRAS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

366 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

1415 EYE STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

1612 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA.


# NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

| Sales | | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Aero Supply B | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 50 | Ala Grt South Ry | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 100 | Amal Leather | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16 |
| 600 | Am Gas & El new | 88⅞ | 88⅛ | 88⅞ |
| 100 | Am Gas & El pf | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1300 | Am Lt & Traction | 272 | 268 | 272 |
| 9000 | Am Pow &Lt n | 66 | 63½ | 64 |
| 10 | Am Pow & Lt pf | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1400 | Am Rayon Prod | 44¼ | 43 | 43½ |
| 30 | Am Seating Co | 248 | 246 | 246 |
| 200 | Am Superpow A | 35⅜ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| 600 | Am Superpow B | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 100 | Am Thread pf | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 400 | Asso Gas & E new | 36 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 100 | Atlas Port Cmt n | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 50 | Bigelow Hf Cpt | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| 600 | Bridgeport Mach | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| 700 | Bklyn City R R | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 100 | Bucyrus Co | 205 | 205 | 205 |
| 300 | Can Dr Gin A new | 35 | 34 | 35 |
| 230 | Caro Po & Lt | 450 | 445 | 449½ |
| 300 | Central Steel | 74½ | 74 | 74½ |
| 1800 | *Centrif Pipe Crp | 28⅛ | 27⅝ | 28 |
| 500 | Checker Cab A | 14⅜ | 13⅝ | 13¾ |
| 100 | Chi Nipple Mf A | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| 200 | Chi Nipple Mf BT | 27⅛ | 27 | 27⅛ |
| 200 | Christie Brown | 61 | 60 | 60 |
| 100 | City Ice & Fuel | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 1500 | Cleveland Auto | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| 10000 | Comwith Po new | 34 | 33½ | 34 |
| 100 | Comwith Po war | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ |
| 200 | Connor (Jn T) Co | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ |
| 500 | Con G&EBlt new | 44⅛ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 1400 | Cont Baking A | 123½ | 121¼ | 122¼ |
| 9000 | Cont Baking B | 30⅛ | 29⅝ | 29⅞ |
| 200 | Cont Baking pf | 90⅞ | 90⅝ | 90⅞ |
| 2500 | Cons Dairy Prod | 7½ | 7 | 7¼ |
| 4300 | Con Gas Balt rts | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 500 | Courtauld Ltd | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 300 | Curtiss Aero&Mot | 25 | 24 | 24 |
| 500 | Curtiss Aero&M pf | 85¼ | 82⅝ | 85¼ |
| 200 | Dubilier C&R new | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 500 | Dup Con&Rad vtc | 4½ | 4 | 4 |
| 2400 | Durant Motors | 18⅜ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 500 | Dux Co Inc A | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 200 | Eastern Roll Mills | 43⅛ | 42 | 42 |
| 200 | Electric Auto Lite | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 4500 | Elec Bond&Sh new | 71 | 70 | 70 |
| 50 | do pf | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4000 | Electric Investors | 68⅞ | 68 | 68 |
| 100 | Engineers Pub Svc | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 100 | EngPSvc pt pd pf | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 1200 | Fageol Motors Co | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 100 | Fed Finance A | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 400 | do B | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ |
| 100 | Federal Mot Tr Co | 43⅜ | 43 | 43⅜ |
| 300 | Film Inspec Mach | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 10 | Ford Motor Can | 618 | 618 | 618 |
| 2500 | Forhan Co | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 300 | Franklin Mfg Co | 35⅛ | 35 | 35 |
| 25 | Franklin Mfg 7%pf | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 13600 | Gen Bak A | 74¼ | 72½ | 74 |
| 14500 | do B | 17⅞ | 17⅛ | 17¼ |
| 2200 | Freshman Co (C) | 20⅛ | 20 | 20 |
| 300 | Garod Corp | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅞ |
| 3000 | Gen G&E D A | 61 | 60½ | 60½ |
| 700 | Gen G&E D B | 56 | 55½ | 55½ |
| 1300 | Gillette Saf Raz | 104 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 200 | Glen Alden Coal | 137⅜ | 137 | 137 |
| 1400 | Goodyear Tire&R | 47 | 46½ | 46½ |
| 1500 | GothamSilk H ctfs | 33 | 32½ | 32½ |
| 400 | Grennan Bak | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| 600 | Grimes Rad & C R | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 100 | Happi Cdy St F | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 400 | Hazeltin Corp | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 200 | Hellman Inc pf | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 1500 | Heyden Chem | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |
| 200 | Horn & Hardart | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 4000 | Industrial Rayon | 24½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 1000 | Int Match p pf | 52 | 51⅞ | 52 |
| 100 | Int Util A | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 900 | Int Util B | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 50 | Johns Manville | 160⅝ | 158½ | 160⅝ |
| 100 | Jones Radio | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1700 | Kelvinator Corp | 80⅝ | 79 | 80⅝ |
| 100 | Land Co of Fla wi | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1300 | Leh Pow Sec vtc | 181⅞ | 178 | 180 |
| 100 | Leh V Coal ctfs | 38⅜ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 1800 | Lib Rad Ch St | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Marconi W Can n | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 200 | Marconi Wire Lon | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 100 | McCord R&M vtc | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 50 | Mid West Util pf | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 300 | Mid West Util | 116⅝ | 116 | 116 |
| 200 | Miller Rub new | 44⅛ | 44 | 44⅛ |
| 50 | Miss River Power | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 100 | Mohawk Val new | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 700 | Music Master Corp | 12 | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 780 | Nat Pw & Lt | 450 | 443 | 448 |
| 100 | Nat Pw&Lt pf | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 100 | Nat Pub Serv A | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 100 | Nat Pub Serv B | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 600 | Neptune Meter wi | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 100 | NevadaCalEl | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | 41⅛ |
| 60 | New Jersey Zinc | 207 | 206 | 207 |
| 25 | NY Tel 6½%pf | 111½ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 300 | Nickel Plate wi | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 2700 | Nickel Plate pf wi | 89⅜ | 88⅞ | 89⅛ |
| 160 | Nizer Corp A | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 8500 | Nizer Corp B | 81 | 77⅛ | 79⅛ |
| 2400 | Nor Ohio Pow | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| 400 | North States Pw A | 134¼ | 134¼ | 134¼ |
| 100 | Omnibus Corp vtc | 100 | 100 | 91 |
| 100 | Phila Electric | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 500 | Power Corp NY | 74 | 73 | 73⅝ |
| 200 | Proctor & Gamble | 130 | 127 | 129 |
| 100 | Puget Sd P & Lt | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ |
| 100 | Purity Bak A | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 900 | Purity Bak B | 45 | 44½ | 44⅞ |
| 100 | Rem Noiseless T | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ |
| 25 | Rem Noisel T pf | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 1600 | Reo Motor Car | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 800 | Rep Mot Tr ctfs | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 100 | Rich Rad new | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 9000 | Rickenbarck M Co | 10⅛ | 9½ | 9⅞ |
| 800 | St Regis Paper | 85⅞ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ |
| 2800 | Servel Corp | 33 | 32½ | 33 |
| 10 | Singer Mfg | 358 | 358 | 358 |
| 100 | Singer Mfg Ltd | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 6500 | S E Pow & Lt | 32½ | 31⅞ | 31½ |
| 1000 | So Cal Edison | 137 | 135 | 135¼ |
| 800 | So Dairies A | 44 | 43½ | 43½ |
| 1500 | So Dairies B | 28½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 300 | So G&P A new | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 700 | Stand Motors | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 700 | Stutz Motor Am | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18½ |
| 800 | Swift & Co | 116 | 115 | 115 |
| 4000 | Swift Internat | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 1800 | Thermio Rad | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 300 | Thomp Rad vtc | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 100 | Thompson (JR) | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| 300 | Tower Mfg Corp | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| 600 | Trans Lux D P | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 600 | Trumbell Steel | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 100 | Truscon Steel | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 120 | Tubize A S B ctf | 240 | 240 | 239 |
| 400 | Tung Sol Lamp wi | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 10000 | Tung S Lmp A wi | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 2800 | Union Carb&C | 77⅜ | 76½ | 77 |
| 200 | United El Coal ctf | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 400 | United G&E nw | 52 | 50 | 50 |
| 2500 | United Gas Imp | 117⅞ | 116 | 116⅛ |
| 1500 | United L&P A | 155 | 157 | 153 |
| 400 | US Lt&Ht nw | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| 1200 | US Lt&Ht pf | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 100 | Universal Pic | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2800 | Vick Chem | 42½ | 41¼ | 41½ |
| 850 | Victor Talk Ma | 104 | 102 | 104 |
| 1500 | Virg Carol Ch nw | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 200 | Virg C Chm pf wi | 56¼ | 55⅜ | 55⅜ |
| 500 | Virg Car C ppf wi | 92⅝ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| 1300 | Walworth Mfg Co | 22 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| 100 | Wilson & Co new | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 |
| 100 | Wilson & Co A nw | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ |
| 100 | Yel Taxi NY | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| | STANDARD OILS | | | |
| 100 | Anglo Am Oil | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 310 | Buckeye Pipe L | 57 | 56 | 57 |
| 100 | Chesebrough Mfg | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 2100 | Continental Oil | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 10 | Cumberland Pipe | 143¾ | 143¾ | 143¾ |
| 1300 | Humble O & Ref | 72 | 71½ | 72 |
| 100 | Ill Pipe Line | 151 | 148 | 151 |
| 300 | Imp Oil Can | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ |
| 100 | Indiana Pipe L | 62⅛ | 61 | 62⅛ |
| 5200 | Internat Pet | 27⅞ | 27⅛ | 27⅞ |
| 30 | Magnolia Pet | 173 | 171⅝ | 173 |
| 300 | Ohio Oil | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| 100 | Penn-Mex Fuel | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| 2500 | Prairie Oil&G n | 51⅛ | 51 | 51⅛ |
| 430 | Prairie Pipe Line | 125 | 123½ | 125 |
| 20 | South Penn Oil | 162 | 161 | 161 |
| 170 | Southern Pipe L | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 20 | So'west Penn P L | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 6300 | Stan O of Ind | 64⅛ | 64 | 64⅛ |
| 100 | Stan O of Kan | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| 100 | Stan O of Ken | 134¼ | 134¼ | 134¼ |
| 90 | Stan O of Neb | 260 | 258 | 260 |
| 2400 | Stan O of N Y | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ |
| 90 | Stan O of Ohio | 365 | 363 | 363 |
| 10 | do pf | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | 116⅜ |
| 1800 | Vacuum Oil | 103½ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| | INDEPENDENT OILS | | | |
| 500 | Am Maracaibo | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 900 | Blyn Shoe | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 1500 | Carib Syndicate | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 1600 | Cities Service new | 39 | 38⅝ | 39 |
| 28400 | Colombian S yndi | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 2000 | Columbia S rts wi | .24 | .16 | .16 |
| 200 | Consd Royalty | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 2600 | Creole Syndicate | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 100 | Crown Central | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 400 | Euclid Oil | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 2200 | Gibson Oil | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 3900 | Gulf Oil Corp Pa | 81 | 80 | 80⅞ |
| 200 | Kirby Petroleum | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 11300 | Lago Petroleum | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ |
| 400 | Leonard Oil B | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ |
| 2800 | Lion Oil Ref | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | 25⅛ |
| 2300 | Mexican Panuco | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 |
| 1800 | Mountain Prod | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| 160 | Natl Fuel & Gas | 122 | 122 | 122 |


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## COTTON ESTIMATE IS 15,386,000 BALES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—A probable cotton production of about 15,386,000 equivalent 500-pound bales this year, if average influences prevail during the remainder of the season, is indicated, the Department of Agriculture announced today, by reports as of Nov. 1 on condition, abandonment, probable yields, ginnings, and other factors.

Cotton ginned from the growth of 1925 prior to Nov. 1 totaled 11,198,660 running bales, counting round as half bales, the Census Bureau announced. Ginnings were 9,715,643 bales to that date last year and 7,556,042 in 1923.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Cotton futures broke $5 a bale today on publication of the semi-monthly Government report estimating the year's cotton crop at 15,386,000 bales, an increase of 160,000 bales over the estimates of a fortnight ago. December contracts sold down to 19.32 cents a pound, and January to 18.80 cents.

| Sales | | High | Low | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | New Bradford | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 3500 | NM &Ar Land Co | 16 | 15½ | 15½ |
| 100 | Peer Oil | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Pennok Oil Corp | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 100 | Red Banks Oil | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 6300 | Reiter Foster O C | 19⅝ | 18⅛ | 19⅛ |
| 1200 | Salt Creek Cons | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 2900 | Salt Creek Prod | 29⅞ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 1000 | Sun Oil | 40 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ |
| 200 | Venezuelan Petrol | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 300 | Wilcox Oil & Gas | 27 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| | MINING | | | |
| 700 | Am Exploration | 75 | 50 | 75 |
| 200 | Calaveras Mining | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 200 | Cons Copper Min | 2⅝ | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Cresson Gold | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 900 | GoldenCenterMines | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 200 | Hecla Min | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 200 | HollingerGoldMine | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 1000 | Kay Copper | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1600 | Nipissing | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 200 | Premier Gold | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 7000 | So Am P & G | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 1000 | Teck Hghes | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Tonopah Exten | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1500 | Tonopah Mining | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 300 | Un eVrde Ext | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 100 | Utah Apex | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1100 | Wenden Copper M | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| | DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000) | | | |
| 24 | Allied Packer 8s | 89⅞ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 5 | Aluminum 7s '33 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 58 | Am G&El ps | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 12 | Am Pow & Lt 6s | 96⅝ | 96½ | 96⅝ |
| 10 | Am Pow&Lt 6s n | 96⅝ | 96⅛ | 96⅝ |
| 13 | AmTypeFoun6s'40 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 | Anaconda Cop 6s | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 4 | Asso Gas&El 6s | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 28 | Asso Sim Hdw 6½s | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 | Beaver Board 8s | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 3 | BellTelCanada5s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 | BethlehemStl7s'35 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 1 | Boston&Me 6s | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 3 | Cities Service 6s | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 1 | Cities Service 7s C | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ |
| 4 | Cities Service 7s D | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 33 | Cities Ser P&L 6s | 95 | 94⅛ | 95 |
| 1 | Con Gas Balt 6s | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 26 | Cuba Co NJ 6s | 96⅞ | 96⅛ | 96⅞ |
| 4 | Cuban Tel 7½s | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 13 | Cudahy Pack 5½s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 | Det City Gas 6s | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 | Detroit Edison 6s | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 3 | Federal Sug 6s '33 | 93¼ | 93 | 93 |
| 1 | Gair Robert 7s | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 | Galena Sig Oil 7s | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 2 | General ePt 6s | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 1 | Grand Trunk 6½s | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 3 | Gulf Oil 5s | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 12 | Inl Stl 5½s '45 wi | 98⅝ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 2 | Kans City Term 4s | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| 5 | Nor Am Cem 6½s | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 10 | Nor Sta P 6½s | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 52 | N Stn Pw cv 6½s | 130⅛ | 129 | 129⅛ |
| 1 | Ohio Pow 5s B | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 2 | Pure Oil 6½s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 5 | Seabd A L 6s | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| 1 | Sloss Shef 6s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 6 | US Smelt 5½s '35 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 50 | S E Pow & Lt 6s | 99 | 98⅜ | 98⅝ |
| 1 | Stand O NY 6½s | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 4 | Swift & Co 5s | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 7 | US Rubr 6½s '28 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 2 | do 6½s '29 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | do 6½s '31 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 | do 6½s '33 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 7 | do 6½s '34 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 | do 6½s '35 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 6 | do 6½s '36 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 10 | do 6½s '37 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 10 | Vacuum Oil 7s | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10 | Walworth C 6½wi | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| | FOREIGN BONDS | | | |
| 16 | Anti Col 7s '53 | 90⅝ | 90¼ | 90⅝ |
| 69 | Czechosloa 7½s wi | 97⅛ | 97 | 97⅛ |
| 7 | Dan Con M 5½s | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 18 | Est R R France 7s | 83½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 8 | Fr Nat Mail SS 7s | 82 | 81 | 81 |
| 80 | GtConsEl Pw 6½s | 86½ | 86 | 86 |
| 14 | Ind Bk of Finlnd 7 | 97½ | 97 | 97½ |
| 36 | King Denmk 5½s | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 7 | King Nether 6s '72 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 2 | Krupp (Fried) 7s | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 10 | PrSanFeArg ext 7s | 94⅛ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 12 | Prov Upper Aus 7s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 9 | Rhine Main 7s | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 10 | Rep Peru 7½s '40 | 98½ | 98 | 98 |
| 5 | Rus 6½s ctfs N C | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 5 | Russian 5½s ctfs | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 | Siemens&Hal 7s'28 | 97⅛ | 97 | 97 |
| 6 | do 7s '35 | 95½ | 95 | 95 |
| 5 | Swiss 5½s | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 1 | Thyssen I&SWks 7 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 6 | Toho El Pow 7s | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Tokyo El Lt 6s | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 | TyrolHy-El P 7½s | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |

*Ex-dividend.

# FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER TRADE IS IRREGULAR

## Styles for 1926 Shown to Dealers—Sole, Calfskin, and Elk Prices Easy

The shoe manufacturing industry is beginning to show the irregular activity incident to the closing of one year and the starting of another.

New England salesmen are out among the wholesalers with styles for 1926, and the sampling end of the business is unusually heavy, indicative of confidence in an early opening of spring's trading, and a demand steadily advancing toward the better grades of footwear.

Styles of ladies' shoes have reached that stage where the situation demands the best, the smartest, and the latest styles, prices being secondary considerations.

Orders for work shoes have been quite liberal of late, some grades being well ordered up. Women's heavy eight-inch lace is another rejuvenated piece of footwear. In fact some shoes called for are similar to the leading staples of the nineteenth century.

Men's shoes, for everyday wear, are largely of the oxford pattern, some being profusely decorated with perforations and fancy stitching. Wholesale buyers consider $5 the maximum, with anything below $2.50 regarded as doubtful.

### Sole Leather Dull

Oak sole leather tanners report new business as draggy, buyers selecting little beyond factory needs. Large transactions are obtainable with provisos attached, such as dating and other minor restrictions, which favor the buyer to the detriment of the seller.

Market conditions rule easy, offering advantages which sizable operators have not had for many seasons. Quotations averaged as follows: Tannery run oak steer backs 44@46c, with heavy backs, standard tannage, offered at 46@48c, and lower grade, tannery run, obtainable at 38@40c; shoe factory bends not over eight iron in weight, 40c; prime bends from eight iron and up, 52@55c; heavy selected finder's bends 65@70c and choice heavy scoured oak backs 48@50c.

Leather is moving out on old contracts, in addition to spot sales. Oak offal is active and strong in price. Supply is low. Advances have been obtained in choice stock. Car load lots of shoulders sold up to 44c, but the regular run of shoulders bring 41@43c.

Prime bellies sold up 1 cent toward the end of last week, large sales being booked at 22@26c. Oak heads are firm at 14@16c. The entire offal market is strong, with the leaders asking advances.

Union sole leather moved steadily, with little weakness visible in the offerings. Packer heavy steer backs brought 46@48c, medium weights 44@46c, and cow backs 44@46c. Choice bends were 56@58c. New orders are light, the bulk of shipments being credited to unfilled contracts.

The supply of union tanned offal is extremely small. Shoulders now sell at 28@30c, with extra choice bringing 32@33c. Bellies are sold down to bare floors. Prices are very firm, car-load lots being booked at 22c. Heads are active at 13@15c.

The demand for calf skins is still confined to small lots. Choice colored chrome skins are quoted at 48@50c, mediums 46@48c, with the lower grades, mostly light weights, offered at 42@44c. The call for black skins averages better than usual at prices closer to those quoted for colors.

Tanners and dealers specializing in side upper leather are laboring under the handicap of buying only for absolute needs. The entire market is easy, except on low grade stock.

Top grades of elk are listed at 35@40c, mediums 30@33c, with the lower sort ranging from 14 to 25c. Choice full grain colored chrome is quoted at 28@32c, prime mediums at 23@26c, with the cheaper sort offered at 15@20c. Buck is slower than expected, No. 1 grades being quoted at 34@40c, with a good run in the lower sort listed at 24@30c.

Although patent leather tanners are not booking many new orders just at present, they report the outlook excellent. Old contracts are gradually being filled, but sales just now are small. Prices are steady, with no fear of a slump when activity again starts. Patent kips are firm in the quotations, the top grade being listed at 38@42c. Patent sides are quite active on the medium and lower grades, 25@35c.

### Sheepskin Demand Fair

There is a very good movement reported in flexible splits. Prices are steady, the lower grades bringing 8@10c, with prime heavy stock quoted at 17@19c. Lining splits are in good demand. The better grades are all listed at 13@15c. Cheaper lots are available at 10@12c.

The call for the lower grades of sheepskins continues fair, but the upper qualities drag a bit. Selected, combination tanned, colored skins are quoted at 18@20c, mediums 11@16c, and the cheaper sort 7@10c. Russets are moving daily in small lots. No. 1 grade is offered at 16@20c, with the lower sort listed at 6@9c.

Black glazed sheep, top grades, are quoted at 14@18c and prime mediums at 10@12c. The lower grades are available at 5@8c. White chrome sheep is not very active, however, and prices are unchanged. Skins for shoe linings are fairly active, top grades being quoted at 16@20c, medium grades 10@15c, with odd lots offered at 6@9c.

The demand for glazed kid is good in the medium to lower grades, but is dull in the finer sort. Black is giving colors quite a race, especially in the lower grades. The kid situation is now so strong that quotations have an unmistakable upward trend.

## MONTREAL

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | Abitibi | 70 | 68 | 68½ | — ⅞ |
| 1375 | Asbestos | 95½ | 94 | 95½ | — ½ |
| 1710 | do pf | 114½ | 112½ | 114½ | + ½ |
| 259 | Bell Tele | 139 | 139 | 139 | |
| 13498 | Brazilian | 79 | 77½ | 78 | + ½ |
| 781 | Brompton | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 225 | BelgoCanPap. | 98 | 95 | 98 | +3 |
| 197 | do pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | + ½ |
| 2065 | B E Steel | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 785 | do 1 pf | 32½ | 31 | 32½ | —2 |
| 3373 | do 2 pf | 12¾ | 10⅜ | 11½ | —1½ |
| 336 | Can Cement | 107½ | 107 | 107½ | — ¼ |
| 226 | Can Car pf | 79½ | 78½ | 78½ | —1½ |
| 430 | CanStmshps | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | —1 |
| 4265 | do pf | 56½ | 53 | 53 | —3⅝ |
| 6580 | ConsSmelters | 164⅝ | 159½ | 160 | —5 |
| 1430 | Detroit Ry | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | —1 |
| 160 | DomGlass | 105 | 104 | 104 | —1 |
| 1397 | Dom Textile | 91½ | 89 | 89 | —1¾ |
| 819 | Laurentide | 79¾ | 79 | 79 | —1 |
| 5892 | Mont Power | 214⅞ | 212¾ | 213 | — ⅝ |
| 100 | Price Bros | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| 30 | Smith Bros | 38 | 38 | 38 | —1½ |
| 726 | Shawingon | 163½ | 163¼ | 163¼ | + ¼ |
| 1157 | Spanish Riv | 99 | 97 | 98 | — ½ |
| 302 | do pf | 113¼ | 113 | 113¼ | — ¼ |
| 1182 | Steel of Can | 93½ | 93 | 93 | —1¼ |
| 615 | Twin City | 69 | 68½ | 69 | + ½ |
| 245 | Wayagamack | 59 | 59 | 59 | +1 |

BANKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 221 | Commerce | 228½ | 222 | 228¼ | +6½ |
| 208 | Montreal | 264½ | 263 | 263½ | —3½ |
| 212 | Royal | 250½ | 250 | 250½ | |
| 100 | Nova Scotia | 283 | 283 | 283 | + ¼ |

BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5200 | DomWarLn'25 | 99.90 | 99.80 | 99.80 | —.05 |
| 16000 | do '31 | 102.20 | 102.20 | 102.20 | —.05 |
| 16550 | Vic Lns '27 | 102.15 | 102.10 | 102.10 | —.10 |
| 45200 | do '33 | 105.70 | 105.40 | 105.70 | +.20 |
| 61100 | do '34 | 103.75 | 103.55 | 103.65 | —.20 |
| 34550 | do '37 | 108.70 | 108.50 | 108.70 | +.10 |
| 14000 | Refund'g'40 | 96.45 | 96.20 | 96.45 | +.45 |
| 14600 | do '43 | 101.65 | 101.50 | 101.65 | +.05 |
| 56700 | do '44 | 96.65 | 96.30 | 96.50 | —.10 |

# STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended November 7, 1925

## CHICAGO

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | Am Pub S pf | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 460 | All Am Rad. | 26½ | 26 | 26 | — ½ |
| 560 | Am Shipbldg | 79 | 77 | 70 | +1½ |
| 6145 | Armour A | 26 | 25 | 25⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 19550 | Armour B | 19⅜ | 18¾ | 19⅛ | |
| 1545 | Armour pf | 91½ | 91 | 91½ | + ½ |
| 925 | Arm pf Del. | 97¾ | 97 | 97½ | |
| 245 | Armour Lea. | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | |
| 15100 | Auburn Auto | 56½ | 54 | 55½ | +3½ |
| 1940 | Balaban & K | 78½ | 70½ | 72 | +2 |
| 3300 | Bendix | 35½ | 34½ | 34¾ | —1⅛ |
| 885 | Beaverbd 1 pf | 35½ | 33 | 35 | +2 |
| 100 | Boone Wool. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 9365 | Borg & Beck. | 32½ | 30½ | 30¾ | —1 |
| 630 | Bunte Bros. | 20 | 18 | 19 | +2 |
| 161 | CentSWU pf | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| 1005 | do pf | 90½ | 89 | 89½ | — ½ |
| 900 | do war | 13¼ | 12½ | 13¼ | +1¾ |
| 150 | CentIllPSer pf | 87 | 86 | 87 | |
| 120 | ChiC&CRys. | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 12890 | ChiCCRy pf | 6½ | 5 | 5 | —1½ |
| 150 | Chicago Fuse. | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 475 | ChiNS&MRy. | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | + ½ |
| 90 | do pf | 76 | 76 | 76 | |
| 140 | do pr pf | 100 | 99½ | 100 | |
| 100 | Nipple B | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| 100 | Chi Ry 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ½ |
| 636 | Com'wlth Edi | 138 | 137½ | 138 | |
| 3425 | Cons Co | 8¼ | 7 | 7½ | — ⅝ |
| 170 | Cons pf | 87 | 84½ | 84½ | —2½ |
| 4700 | Contl Motors | 13½ | 12½ | 12½ | —1 |
| 215 | Crance Co pf | 116½ | 115½ | 115¾ | + ¼ |
| 175 | Cudahy | 102 | 101½ | 101½ | — ½ |
| 910 | CuneoPressA. | 50 | 48½ | 49½ | + ½ |
| 300 | Decker&Cohn. | 21 | 20 | 21 | +1 |
| 1030 | Deere&Co pf | 109 | 107 | 108¼ | +1¼ |
| 460 | Diamond Mch | 131 | 130 | 130½ | —1½ |
| 820 | ElecResLab | 33 | 30 | 33 | |
| 1350 | Evans Co | 30¼ | 29½ | 30 | — ½ |
| 1910 | Foote Bros | 16 | 15 | 15⅞ | |
| 1555 | Fair Store | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | + ¼ |
| 75 | Fair pf | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| 200 | Gill Mfg Co | 4 | 4 | 4 | —1⅛ |
| 920 | Gt Lk Drdg | 174 | 170 | 172 | +2 |
| 50 | Godchaux | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 525 | H W Gosrd | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | |
| 300 | Hamml Pap | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 100 | Hart S & M | 113 | 113 | 113 | + ½ |
| 65 | Hib Sp B&Co | 76 | 76 | 76 | |
| 47100 | Hupp Mot | 30¼ | 25¼ | 28⅛ | +3⅜ |
| 3470 | Hurley Mach | 52½ | 48 | 52 | +4 |
| 85 | Ill No Util pf | 90½ | 89¾ | 90½ | + ½ |
| 3700 | Ill Brick | 36½ | 35½ | 36 | +1 |
| 50 | Ind Pneu Tl | 57 | 57 | 57 | |
| 551 | Kraft Cheese | 90¾ | 89 | 89¾ | + ¼ |
| 10 | Ken Hyd El | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | |
| 590 | Kellogg Swth | 38 | 36 | 38 | +1½ |
| 2700 | Lib-McNeill | 9 | 8⅝ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| 835 | Lindsay Lt | 1½ | 1 | 1¼ | + ½ |
| 895 | La Salle Ext | 19⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| 1920 | Maytag | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25 | + ½ |
| 2?0 | McCord R A | 42 | 41½ | 41½ | |
| 125 | McQuay Nor | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ¼ |
| 5010 | Mid West Ut | 119½ | 116½ | 116½ | —2½ |
| 1595 | Mid W Ut pf | 98 | 96⅝ | 97½ | + ½ |
| 830 | M W U pr ln | 107½ | 106¼ | 107½ | +1⅜ |
| 13700 | Mot Ward | 81¾ | 76¾ | 78¾ | +3¼ |
| 20 | Mont Wd pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | +1 |
| 1205 | Mont W A | 118 | 117 | 118 | |
| 290 | Mid Ut ppf. | 99¼ | 99¾ | 99¼ | |
| 1250 | Mid Sts Prod | 49½ | 47½ | 48⅛ | +1⅜ |
| 8500 | Morgan Litho | 58½ | 56 | 58⅜ | +2⅛ |
| 5300 | Nat El&Pw | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 175 | do pf | 94½ | 94 | 94½ | |
| 1350 | National Lea | 5½ | 5 | 5 | |
| 150 | No Am Car | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | |
| 860 | Omnibus | 13½ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 210 | do pf | 93 | 93 | 93 | +1 |
| 1810 | Pick & Co | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1445 | Pines Wintrft | 57 | 54½ | 57 | +2 |
| 80 | Public Serv. | 127½ | 125¼ | 127½ | +2¾ |
| 50 | do pf 6% | 99 | 98 | 99 | + ½ |
| 125 | do N P | 127½ | 125¾ | 127½ | +1⅜ |
| 165 | do pf 7% | 110 | 110 | 110 | +1 |
| 125 | Quaker Oats | 127 | 125 | 127 | +2 |
| 290 | do pf | 105½ | 103½ | 105¼ | |
| 11250 | Real Silk H. | 59½ | 53 | 57¼ | —1⅜ |
| 6825 | *Reo oMtor | 28 | 26¼ | 26⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 35 | Ryan Car | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 650 | So Col Pw A. | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 95 | do pf | 98½ | 98 | 98 | |
| 200 | Purity Bak B | 43 | 40¾ | 43 | +2½ |
| 80 | Stand G pf | 56 | 56½ | 56 | +1 |
| 22650 | Stew1Warner. | 83½ | 79⅞ | 80¾ | —1⅝ |
| 7465 | Swift & Co. | 118 | 113¼ | 116½ | +3 |
| 4855 | Swift Intl | 29¼ | 28⅛ | 29¼ | +1 |
| 6825 | Thomp (J R). | 49¾ | 49½ | 49⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 27650 | Un C & C | 80¾ | 72¾ | 77½ | +5 |
| 450 | Nn Iron Wks | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ¼ |
| 700 | Univ Thea | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | |
| 4425 | *UnL&P A | 160⅞ | 152½ | 155¼ | +4¼ |
| 1112 | Un L&P A pf | 93½ | 93¼ | 93¼ | — ¼ |
| 60 | *Un L&Po B | 172 | 170 | 172 | |
| 265 | Un L&P B pf | 53 | 52 | 52 | |
| 1725 | US Gypsum. | 203½ | 197¾ | 199 | +1½ |
| 30 | US Gyps pf. | 117 | 116½ | 117 | +1 |
| 1540 | Un P&LB | 21¼ | 19⅞ | 19½ | —1½ |
| 25 | Vesta Battery | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 1025 | Wahl | 9⅝ | 8½ | 9½ | + ⅞ |
| 2700 | Wolff Mfg | 10 | 7½ | 9 | |
| 550 | Wolff Mf ctfs | 10¼ | 7¼ | 10¼ | + ¾ |
| 4300 | *Wrigley | 56½ | 55⅞ | 56¼ | +1¼ |
| 725 | Wolv Cmt | 8 | 7 | 7 | —2½ |
| 5020 | Yates Mch | 29⅞ | 29 | 29⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 2900 | Yel Trk & C. | 35 | 32 | 32½ | + ½ |
| 285 | Yel T&C pf. | 97 | 96 | 96 | |
| 11900 | Yellow Taxi. | 52¾ | 50½ | 51½ | + ½ |

*Ex dividend.

BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5200 | CC&CR 5s'27. | 54 | 53 | 53 | —1½ |
| 23000 | CC Ry1st5s'27 | 80 | 79½ | 79½ | + ½ |
| 16000 | Chi Ry B'5s'27 | 39⅞ | 39 | 39 | |
| 8000 | Swift 1 5s'44. | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ | |

## ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Am Trust Co | 165 | 165 | 165 | +5 |
| 164 | Am Credit Ind | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 1095 | Baer,Stbg,Coh | 33¼ | 30 | 33¼ | + ½ |
| 25 | BerryMotorCo | 34 | 34 | 34 | —1 |
| 65 | BestClymerCo | 69 | 68 | 68 | +3 |
| 33 | Boatmen Bnk | 150 | 146 | 146 | —6½ |
| 1090 | Boyd-WelshSh | 48½ | 42 | 44¾ | +2¾ |
| 400 | Brown Shoe | 156½ | 128 | 128 | —22½ |
| 30 | Brown Sh pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | — ½ |
| 125 | Bruce Co | 58 | 57½ | 57½ | — ½ |
| 60 | Bruce Co pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 2 | CenturyElCo | 103 | 103 | 103 | —7 |
| 10 | Cert'n-t'd1pf | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | —2½ |
| 5 | Cert'n-t'd2pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | |
| 150 | Chi Ry Eq pf | 27 | 26½ | 26¾ | + ¾ |
| 115 | ConsolLd&Z | 44¾ | 43 | 43 | —3 |
| 5911 | Ely&Walker | 36½ | 30¾ | 36 | — ½ |
| 1 | Ely&Walk2pf. | 92 | 92 | 92 | +2 |
| 63 | EmersonEl pf | 101¼ | 100 | 101¼ | +1¼ |
| 24 | Fst Natl Bnk | 226 | 225 | 225 | —1 |
| 525 | FredMedart | 37 | 35 | 35 | —1½ |
| 475 | Fulton Iron | 40 | 38 | 38 | —1 |
| 10 | FultonIron pf | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | |
| 29 | Globe-Dem pf | 110 | 110 | 110 | —2 |
| 320 | GraniteBim'c | .25 | .24 | .24 | —1 |
| 185 | Hamil'nBrnSh | 64¼ | 59 | 62 | —2 |
| 155 | HussmannRef. | 41½ | 40½ | 41½ | —2½ |
| 10 | HuttgSD pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 212 | HuttgS&D | 34¾ | 34½ | 34½ | + ¼ |
| 450 | HydPress-Bk. | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| 210 | HydPress-Bk. | 99½ | 98½ | 99 | — ½ |
| 241 | Ind Pack | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | + ¼ |
| 75 | Ind Pack pf | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| 716 | Intl Shoe | 191 | 189 | 190½ | +1 |
| 295 | JohansenShoe | 46 | 45½ | 46 | |
| 88 | LacledeStl pf | 150 | 150 | 150 | +2 |
| 40 | MelitioF&G | 38 | 37 | 37 | |
| 2032 | InPortldCem. | 69¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | —1¼ |
| 200 | McQuay-Har's | 18 | 18 | 18 | —1 |
| 5 | MercTrCo | 402½ | 402¼ | 402½ | +2½ |
| 28 | NatlBkCom | 146 | 145½ | 145½ | — ½ |
| 135 | Natl Candy | 96 | 95 | 95 | |
| 280 | Pedigo-WebSh | 45 | 44½ | 44½ | — ½ |
| 27 | Rice-Stux | 275 | 275 | 275 | —20 |
| 3204 | Sice-S.new | 30 | 27⅜ | 29 | — ¾ |
| 10 | Rice-Stux1pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | —2 |
| 1 | Rice-Stux2pf | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| 60 | ScruggsVB | 114 | 114 | 114 | + ½ |
| 20 | ScruggsVB2pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| 155 | Sec Inv | 50 | 49 | 49 | —1 |
| 2815 | Shef Steel | 31¼ | 29⅛ | 29½ | |
| 440 | SuloffPack | 23¼ | 21 | 22 | —1¼ |
| 1010 | SkourasBrA | 67 | 65 | 65 | |
| 506 | Southn Acid. | 62¼ | 57 | 57 | —3¾ |
| 197 | So'wstBell pf | 112¾ | 112½ | 112½ | — ¼ |
| 24 | St L Un Trust | 320 | 320 | 320 | +20 |
| 200 | StL Amuse't | 60 | 59 | 60 | |
| 9 | StateNatlBk | 166 | 166 | 166 | —7 |
| 153 | Uni Ry pf | 8 | 8 | 8 | —1 |
| 100 | Uni Ry pf | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ¼ |
| 60 | Wagner Elec. | 37 | 36½ | 36½ | + ½ |
| 74 | Wagner El pf. | 87 | 86 | 87 | +1 |

BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 | Wagner El 7s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | |
| 2000 | E StL&Sub 5s. | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| 9000 | Uni Ry 4s | 72 | 72 | 72 | + ¼ |
| 5000 | StL&Sub 5s | 82 | 82 | 82 | +5 |
| 25000 | Uni Rys 4s | 72⅝ | 71¾ | 72⅝ | + ⅝ |

## HARTFORD

STOCKS

| | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fire Companies** | | | | |
| Ætna | 720 | 690 | 705 | 15 |
| Automobile | 575 | 550 | 575 | +15 |
| Hartford | 685 | 665 | 685 | +20 |
| National | 775 | 765 | 775 | +5 |
| Phoenix | 620 | 600 | 615 | +15 |
| Rossia | 89 | 88 | 88 | |
| **Life Companies** | | | | |
| Ætna | 1345 | 1330 | 1335 | |
| Ætna Casualty | 930 | 910 | 930 | +20 |
| Conn General | 1875 | 1825 | 1850 | |
| Hfd Steam Boiler | 675 | 675 | 675 | |
| Travelers | 1415 | 1380 | 1410 | +02 |
| **Public Utilities** | | | | |
| Conn L&P 8% pf | 121 | 120 | 120 | |
| do 7% pf | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| Conn Power | 300 | 285 | 300 | +85 |
| Hfd City Gas | 57 | 55 | 56 | +1 |
| do pf | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| Hfd Elec Lt | 300 | 297 | 298 | |
| do pf | 298 | 295 | 295 | |
| **Industrials** | | | | |
| Am Hardware | 108 | 105 | 108 | +2 |
| Am Silver | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Bigelow Hfd Carp. | 104 | 101 | 102 | |
| Colts | 33 | 32 | 32 | —1 |
| Eagle Lock | 108 | 103 | 105 | |
| Int Silver | 250 | 250 | 250 | |
| Lan Frary & Clark | 98 | 95 | 98 | +2 |
| Niles-Bement-Pond | 32 | 30 | 32 | +2 |
| Peck, Stow & Wilc | 27 | 26 | 27 | +1 |
| Scovill | 230 | 230 | 230 | |
| Stanley Works | 95 | 91 | 94 | +2 |
| Torrington | 69 | 69 | 69 | |

## SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | Amer Bank | 180 | 178 | 180 | |
| 5 | Anglo&L Bk. | 205 | 205 | 205 | |
| 445 | Armour A | 26 | 25⅛ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 550 | do B | 19⅜ | 19 | 19 | —1⅜ |
| 1075 | Asso Oil | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 37½ | +1 |
| 2041 | Bancitaly | 327¾ | 325 | 327 | |
| 1125 | Bank Italy | 445 | 435 | 439½ | —4½ |
| 5 | Booth F E pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | +2½ |
| 11320 | Calif Cop | 1.65 | 1.60 | 1.65 | +2½c |
| 135 | Cal O Pwr pf | 105½ | 103 | 103 | —1 |
| 1827 | Calif Packg | 131½ | 129½ | 130½ | +1⅛ |
| 55547 | Caterpillar T | 160 | 128 | 136½ | +10 |
| 15 | CoastG&E 1 pf | 91¼ | 90¾ | 90¾ | — ¼ |
| 105 | EB Wat A pf | 95 | 94¾ | 95 | + ¾ |
| 250 | Ewa Plant'n. | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | — ½ |
| 190 | Fageol Mot. | 11 | 10¼ | 11 | +4 |
| 14677 | Fed Telegraph | 9 | 8 | 8¾ | + ½ |
| 4572 | Firemans Fl. | 100½ | 95 | 97¼ | +2¼ |
| 2755 | Foster & K. | 13⅝ | 12 | 12⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 299 | G W Pwr pf. | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| 225 | HalkuF&P, fr | 11 | 10½ | 10½ | —2 |
| 305 | Haw'n C & S | 46 | 44½ | 45 | |
| 50 | Haw'n Pineap | 51 | 50 | 50 | |
| 155 | Haw'n Sugar | 34 | 33 | 33 | + ½ |
| 690 | Home F&M I | 36 | 34¾ | 34¾ | —1 |
| 150 | Honokaa S. | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | |
| 36020 | Hono C O. | 3.15 | 3.00 | 3.05 | +.05 |
| 2050 | Hunt B P A | 27½ | 26 | 26 | —1 |
| 40 | Hutchnsn SP | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 350 | Key Sys T pf | 70 | 69 | 69 | — ¾ |
| 555 | do pr pf | 91½ | 91 | 91¼ | —1¼ |
| 3700 | Magnavox | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.10 | |
| 525 | Magnin I | 23½ | 22½ | 23⅛ | +1 |
| 22000 | Marine Cp. | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.52½ | +2½ |
| 72 | Mercantile T | 285 | 285 | 285 | —2 |
| 33240 | No Am Oil. | 3.05 | 2.90 | 2.90 | —.05 |
| 20 | Oahu Sugar | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ½ |
| 420 | Pac Lightg pf | 85 | 84 | 85 | |
| 5750 | Paraffine Inc | 95 | 87 | 88¼ | +2¼ |
| 260 | Pioneer Mill. | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ¾ |
| 30 | S F Sac Rr. | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 5 | do pf | 40 | 40 | 40 | — ½ |
| 860 | S J Lt & Pwr | 61 | 59 | 61 | +2 |
| 45 | do pr pf | 103 | 103 | 103 | — ⅝ |
| 100 | do A 7% pf. | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | — ½ |
| 775 | Schlesinger A | 28⅛ | 27½ | 27½ | — ½ |
| 345 | do pf | 99¼ | 98¾ | 98¾ | — ½ |
| 25 | Sher&C 7% pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | + ¼ |
| 20 | Sierra P E pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | —1 |
| 1330 | Sperry Flour | 66 | 64 | 64 | —1 |
| 35 | do pf | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | + ¼ |
| 525 | Spring V W. | 102½ | 102 | 102 | — ¾ |
| 1100 | Texas C Oil | .45 | .45 | .45 | —.05 |
| 3110 | Union Oil A. | 35⅝ | 34½ | 34¾ | + ⅝ |
| 370 | Union Sugar. | 25¾ | 25 | 25¾ | + ¼ |
| 2650 | United Oil | 62½ | 60¼ | 60½ | + ¼ |
| 100 | Univer C O | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | —.20 |
| 654 | Waialua Ag. | 27⅞ | 27 | 27¾ | + ¾ |
| 8565 | Zellerbach | 29 | 27⅜ | 27½ | — ¼ |

BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6000 | Cal&HS 7s'37. | 105½ | 105⅛ | 105¼ | + ⅜ |
| 500 | CalOP B 6'42 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | + ⅞ |
| 8000 | do A 7½s'41. | 110½ | 110⅜ | 110½ | |
| 4000 | EBWat 5½'46. | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ | + ¼ |
| 14000 | Gen Pet 7s'31. | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | |
| 8000 | Key S R 6s'38 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 2000 | do 5s '38 | 84½ | 83 | 83 | —1½ |
| 5000 | LA G&E 5s'39 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | + ½ |
| 1000 | do 5½s '49 | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98¼ | + ⅝ |
| 3000 | do 6s '42 | 103¼ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 2000 | do A 7s'26. | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | — ⅞ |
| 5000 | do7sB&C'31. | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | — ½ |
| 7000 | Miller&L 6'45. | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 1000 | do 7s '35 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 46000 | do 7s '30 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| 18000 | Natom C 6s'35 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | + ½ |
| 5000 | Pac G&E 5s'55 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 12500 | do C 5½s'52. | 101½ | 101 | 101¼ | + ¼ |
| 1500 | do B 6s '41. | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 4000 | do A 7s'40. | 110⅛ | 110 | 110 | + ¼ |
| 1000 | Paraf 7½s'32. | 104 | 104 | 104 | — ½ |
| 16000 | do D 7½s'42. | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | — ½ |
| 1000 | S Jo L&P5s'45 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ½ |
| 3000 | do C 6s '50. | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4000 | Sperry F 6s'42 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 16000 | SV Wat 5s'43 | 99¼ | 99 | 99⅛ | + ¾ |

## LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 254 | Am Com'l | 213 | 208 | 209 | —1 |
| 10 | Asso Oil | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 10 | Bk of Am | 211 | 211 | 211 | |
| 673 | Banc Italy | 341½ | 325 | 340 | +15 |
| 4 | Bk of Italy | 437½ | 437½ | 437½ | +21½ |
| 5 | First N B LA | 381 | 381 | 381 | —2 |
| 30 | Foster & Kl | 13 | 13 | 13 | —1 |
| 494 | Gilmore Oil | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 15 | Globe G & M. | 45 | 44 | 44 | +1 |
| 130 | do pf | 97 | 96 | 96 | —1 |
| 33 | Goodyr Tr pf. | 105 | 103 | 104 | +1 |
| 20 | Goodyr Tx pf. | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 200 | Holly Dev | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.32 | — .07 |
| 1914 | Julian Pet | 5¾ | 5 | 5½ | — ¼ |
| 23278 | Julian Pet pf. | 16¼ | 14 | 16 | + ½ |
| 650 | LaGuna L&W | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 6530 | L A Inv | 5.68 | 5.55 | 5.55 | —.10 |
| 11250 | Marine Corp. | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.53 | +.03 |
| 35 | Nat City Bk. | 155 | 155 | 155 | —1 |
| 5 | S J L & P | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 105 | do pr pf | 103 | 102½ | 102½ | + ¼ |
| 115 | do 7% pf | 99½ | 99¼ | 99½ | — ¼ |
| 3026 | So Cal Ed | 143½ | 137½ | 138¾ | —2¼ |
| 884 | do 6% pf | 98¼ | 97⅝ | 98¼ | + ½ |
| 276 | do 7% pf | 111½ | 111¼ | 111½ | + ¼ |
| 82 | So Cal E or pf | 140 | 140 | 140 | —2 |
| 42 | So Co G 7% pf | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 21 | do 8% pf | 109 | 108 | 108 | — ½ |
| 2090 | Un Oil Asso. | 35¾ | 34½ | 34½ | — ½ |
| 7906 | United Oil | 62⅝ | 60 | 60 | — ¾ |

BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 | E By W 6s'42. | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | |
| 5000 | do 6s '44 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | |
| 2000 | L A Gas 5½'47 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 18000 | do 5½s '49 | 99 | 98½ | 99 | + ¾ |
| 2000 | do 6s '42 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 | |
| 6000 | do 7s '31 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | |
| 25000 | LAPacGtd4'50 | 80 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | |
| 490000 | LA Ry 5s '40. | 84½ | 83¼ | 84 | + ⅝ |
| 2000 | Mkt S Ry 7'40 | 98½ | 98¼ | 98¼ | |
| 5000 | Mlr A L 7'30. | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | |
| 59000 | Pac E Ry 5'42 | 92 | 91¾ | 92 | + ¼ |
| 5500 | SDiegoG 6'39. | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ | |
| 11000 | SJL & P 5s'54. | 99¼ | 99½ | 99½ | |
| 1000 | do 'B' 6s '50. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| 1000 | do 'B' 6s '52. | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | |
| 16000 | do 7s '51 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | |
| 10000 | So Cal E 5'39. | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 4000 | do 5s '44 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ | |
| 20000 | do 6s '43 | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9000 | do 6s '44 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2000 | So Cal T 5s'47 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 87000 | S C G 5½'36. | 98⅜ | 98¼ | 98½ | — ⅛ |
| 3000 | Sperry Fl 6'42 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | |
| 5000 | Un Oil 5s'31. | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 5000 | Wn St G 5s'41 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | |
| 62000 | do 6s '47 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | |

## PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | A M Byers pf. | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 2990 | Am Vit Prod. | 33 | 31 | 31 | |
| 65 | do pf | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 10 | AmWGls pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | — ½ |
| 90 | Am W G Mach | 78 | 77 | 77 | —1 |
| 20 | do pf | 94 | 93½ | 94 | |
| 1725 | Ark N Gas | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | + ¼ |
| 25 | Citizens Trac. | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 950 | Car Metals | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Cons Ice pf | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 75 | Duq Lit 7%pf | 112¼ | 112 | 112 | |
| 455 | Devonian Oil. | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| 4 | Exchange Bk. | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | —1 |
| 10 | J&L Steel pf | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | + ¼ |
| 1165 | LoneStarGas. | 45¼ | 44½ | 44¾ | — ¼ |
| 775 | NatlFireprf | 17¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ¾ |
| 600 | do pf | 39¾ | 39 | 39¾ | + ¼ |
| 7604 | OhioFuelCor. | 36½ | 35 | 35 | —3¼ |
| 595 | Ohio Fuel Oil. | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 3343 | Okla N Gas. | 32¼ | 31 | 31¼ | — ¾ |
| 230 | Pgh Coal pf | 87½ | 86 | 86 | —1½ |
| 397 | Pgh O&G | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | + ¼ |
| 159 | P Plate Glass | 288 | 285 | 285 | —3 |
| 205 | P Steel Fdy | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ½ |
| 190 | RichBoyn pf | 39¼ | 37½ | 39¼ | + ¼ |
| 3380 | SaltCreekOil. | 8½ | 7⅝ | 8½ | +1 |
| 35 | SPGlass pr pf. | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | |
| 420 | Stan San | 112 | 110 | 111 | +1 |
| 50 | do pf | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | —1¼ |
| 100 | Tidal Osage | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ¼ |
| 1610 | U S Glass | 18 | 17 | 17⅞ | + ½ |
| 29 | W P Rys pf | 92 | 92 | 92 | +1 |
| 226 | WestAirbrke | 130 | 127½ | 127¾ | + ¼ |
| 31 | Westing Elec. | 76 | 75 | 76 | + ½ |

BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3000 | C D Tel 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | + ¼ |

## BALTIMORE

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3612 | Arundel | 37 | 35 | 36 | +1 |
| 485 | B & O | 85⅝ | 84¾ | 85¼ | — ⅜ |
| 142 | Balto Trust. | 146½ | 146 | 146½ | + ½ |
| 198 | Cit Nt Bk | 57 | 56¾ | 57 | |
| 552 | Com Cr | 46¼ | 45¼ | 45¾ | — ¾ |
| 58 | Com Cr pf | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | — ½ |
| 261 | Com Cr pf B | 27 | 26¼ | 27 | |
| 416 | Cons Coal | 58 | 56⅝ | 57½ | + ½ |
| 8454 | Cons W I | 175 | 155 | 155 | |
| 78 | Ga-Fla | 175 | 150 | 175 | +25 |
| 548 | Mfrs Fin | 73 | 70 | 70 | — ½ |
| 216 | Md Casualty. | 102 | 100⅝ | 101 | — ¾ |
| 77 | M & M T | 195 | 176 | 176 | —19 |
| 274 | Mcht Nt Bk. | 25½ | 25 | 25⅜ | |
| 1065 | Mid Cnt Pet. | 34⅞ | 34½ | 34⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 117 | New Ams Cas | 52½ | 52¼ | 52¼ | + ¼ |
| 275 | Pa W & P | 162 | 160 | 162 | —3 |
| 20 | US F&G | 213 | 212 | 212 | —1 |
| 1842 | Un Ry | 18½ | 18 | 18 | — ⅝ |

BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7000 | Un Ry 4s '49. | 67 | 66½ | 66½ | — ½ |
| 5000 | do inc 4s '49 | 50¾ | 50¼ | 50¼ | — ½ |
| 3000 | Elk Hn 6s '25. | 100⅝ | 100¼ | 100⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 11700 | School 4s '61. | 97½ | 97¾ | 97¼ | + ⅜ |
| 7000 | C Gs 4½s '54 | 94¾ | 92 | 94¼ | |
| 6000 | Md El 5s '31. | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ | |

## SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13323 | Park Utah. | 8.50 | 8.35 | 8.50 | |
| 1100 | Cardiff | .90 | .87 | .87 | +.02 |
| 4712 | Chief Consol | 3.75 | 3.45 | 3.75 | +.50 |
| 3650 | Mammoth | 3.07½ | 2.95 | 2.94½ | —.02½ |
| 805 | Tintic Stan | 14.75 | 14.50 | 14.50 | —.01 |
| 1100 | Walker | 1.92½ | 1.80 | 1.92½ | +.10 |
| 1500 | SilverKgCoal | 10.25 | 10.00 | 10.25 | |

## CLEVELAND

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1670 | Am Multig'h. | 21¼ | 20¾ | 21¼ | + ⅜ |
| 32 | Am Ship pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 124 | Bishop-Bab | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ½ |
| 245 | Bond Sto A | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | |
| 835 | do B | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ½ |
| 1865 | Buck Incuba | 35¼ | 33 | 34¾ | +1¾ |
| 4249 | Cen Steel | 74½ | 70 | 74½ | +5½ |
| 203 | do pf | 108½ | 107 | 108 | +2 |
| 2709 | City I&Fuel. | 24 | 23½ | 24 | + ⅜ |
| 59 | CleveAuMch. | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 100 | Cleve-Cliffs I | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 344 | C El I6% pf. | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 315 | Cleve Ry | 88½ | 88 | 88½ | + ½ |
| 33 | Cleve Trust. | 271 | 270 | 271 | +1 |
| 40 | Cleve Un Stk | 114 | 114 | 114 | |
| 55 | Cleve WMils. | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | — ½ |
| 100 | Eaton Axle. | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 574 | Elect Cont | 61½ | 60 | 61 | +1 |
| 65 | Falls Rub | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | — ½ |
| 120 | Fault's Rub | 45 | 43 | 45 | —2 |
| 663 | Firestone | 135 | 130 | 135 | + ½ |
| 26 | do 6% pf. | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | |
| 643 | do 7% pf. | 99½ | 99¼ | 99½ | — ¾ |
| 55 | Gen Tire | 415 | 361 | 415 | +55 |
| 440 | Glidden P pf | 90½ | 88 | 90⅛ | +2¼ |
| 555 | Goodyear | 48 | 46⅞ | 48 | — ⅜ |
| 150 | do pf | 113⅞ | 113¼ | 113¾ | +9 |
| 11 | Grasselli C | 128 | 128 | 128 | —1 |
| 236 | do pf | 102 | 101¾ | 102 | + ¼ |
| 7 | Guardian Tr. | 240 | 240 | 240 | |
| 237 | HanMAlstpf. | 63 | 62½ | 63 | |
| 60 | Harbauer | 23½ | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| 360 | Harris P | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | + ½ |
| 79 | India Tire | 175½ | 174⅞ | 175⅛ | + ½ |
| 276 | Ind Fibre | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 2642 | Ind Rayon | 25 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | — ⅞ |
| 222 | Jordan Mo pf | 90 | 89½ | 90 | |
| 100 | Lake Erie B | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 20 | Loews O pf. | 98 | 98 | 98 | —1 |
| 70 | Metro Brick. | 91 | 90½ | 91 | +1 |
| 407 | Miller Rub. | 46 | 44 | 46 | |
| 196 | do pf | 105⅛ | 105 | 105⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 45 | Mohawk Tire | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 40 | do pf | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 100 | Murray Ohio. | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 100 | Morgan Litho | 59 | 59 | 59 | +2½ |
| 145 | Natl Acme. | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 935 | Nat Refining | 43½ | 42 | 43¼ | +3¼ |
| 34 | NOT&L6% pf | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | |
| 225 | Ohio Bell pf. | 109 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | + ½ |
| 800 | O Brass B. | 80 | 78 | 79⅞ | +2 |
| 400 | Otis Steel | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | + ½ |
| 206 | Paragon Ref. | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ | + ¼ |
| 50 | do pf | 65 | 65 | 65 | +4 |
| 2577 | Peerless Mo. | 37 | 36½ | 36½ | — ½ |
| 69 | Richman Brs. | 175 | 170 | 170 | —10 |
| 150 | River R P. | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | +1 |
| 50 | Robb&M pf. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ½ |
| 1860 | Seiberling | 30¼ | 28 | 29⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 21 | do pf | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | +1½ |
| 798 | Sherwin-Wil. | 44 | 43⅞ | 44 | |
| 65 | do pf | 107¾ | 107½ | 107⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 610 | Sparks-With | 112¾ | 111½ | 111¾ | —1¼ |
| 43 | Stahl, HA pf | 65 | 65 | 65 | +4 |
| 192 | Stand T A pf | 50 | 49 | 49 | —1 |
| 50 | do B pf | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | —1½ |
| 10 | Star Rubber. | 15 | 15 | 15 | +1 |
| 49 | State Bank. | 171 | 170 | 171 | —7 |
| 780 | Stearns Motor | 7 | 6¼ | 6¼ | —1¼ |
| 655 | Telling-B V. | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ¼ |
| 14 | Toledo-EP pf. | 113⅝ | 113⅝ | 113⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 3892 | Trumbull Stl | 11 | 10¼ | 11 | + ⅞ |
| 475 | do pf | 70 | 68 | 68 | —3 |
| 2443 | Union Metal. | 53½ | 45 | 51½ | +6½ |
| 444 | Union Trust. | 208½ | 207½ | 208 | —1 |
| 97 | W-S-Morgan | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 22 | White Sec pf. | 107 | 107 | 107 | + ½ |
| 10 | YS&T pf. | 108 | 108 | 108 | + ½ |

## CINCINNATI

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3368 | Am L Mich. | 161 | 151½ | 157 | +5¾ |
| 2136 | Am R Mill. | 54⅜ | 52⅜ | 53⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 162 | do pf | 109 | 108½ | 108½ | — ¼ |
| 112 | Am S M pf | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 25 | Baldwin | 210 | 210 | 210 | |
| 1253 | Buckeye Inc. | 35½ | 33 | 34½ | +1¾ |
| 10 | Carey | 184 | 184 | 184 | +4 |
| 100 | do pf | 112 | 112 | 112 | + ½ |
| 25 | Cooper | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | — ¼ |
| 74 | do new pf. | 110½ | 109½ | 109½ | + ½ |
| 242 | Churngold | 74½ | 73 | 73 | —2 |
| 573 | City Ice | 24 | 23½ | 24 | + ¾ |
| 27 | C C Pap pf | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | + ½ |
| 60 | C Fibre pf | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 208 | Cin Tel | 84 | 81 | 84 | +2½ |
| 547 | Cin Gas | 90¼ | 89½ | 89½ | — ½ |
| 1259 | Cin St | 36⅝ | 35 | 36 | + ½ |
| 2 | Cin Stkyds | 150 | 150 | 150 | +10 |
| 80 | Dalton | 77 | 77 | 77 | —2 |
| 10 | Douglas pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | — ¼ |
| 6798 | E P Lead | 35⅜ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | |
| 25 | Early & D | 40 | 40 | 40 | +3¾ |
| 20 | Formica | 28½ | 28 | 28 | —1 |
| 512 | Gib Art | 38 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 74 | G Wern | 85¾ | 85½ | 85¾ | |
| 22 | do pf | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1099 | Gruen | 36¼ | 34¼ | 36 | +2 |
| 60 | do pf | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ | — ¼ |
| 460 | Hat Rel | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| 10 | Johnston pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | — ¼ |
| 380 | Kroger G | 139½ | 136½ | 136⅝ | —3¼ |
| 13 | do new pf | 112½ | 112 | 112 | — ½ |
| 702 | Paragon | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| 1443 | P & G | 130 | 128¾ | 129¾ | |
| 43 | do 6 pf | 111¾ | 111½ | 111¾ | + ¼ |
| 158 | Pure O 6 pf | 88 | 86⅝ | 88 | +1½ |
| 10 | do 8 pf | 106¾ | 105 | 105 | —2½ |
| 25 | Rich'dson pf | 106½ | 106 | 106½ | — ½ |
| 82 | U S Card | 150 | 140 | 150 | +10 |
| 58 | U S Can pr | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 14 | U S Ptg | 80 | 79 | 80 | +1 |
| 260 | U S Shoe | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 11 | do pf | 66 | 64¼ | 64¼ | |
| 122 | Whitaker P | 58 | 56½ | 58 | +2 |
| 25 | do pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 60 | C N & C | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | + ¾ |
| 105 | do pf | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 10 | C Gas Tr | 123 | 123 | 123 | +2 |
| 100 | Ohio Trac | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ¼ |
| 25 | do pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 65 | O B Tel pf | 109 | 108½ | 109 | + ¼ |
| 15 | First National | 322 | 315¼ | 320¼ | +5¼ |
| 12 | 5-3 Union | 320 | 320 | 320 | +3 |
| 6 | CNO&TP pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | —1½ |

## PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 167 | Alli Insur | 57 | 56 | 56 | |
| 5466 | Am Strs | 82¼ | 81¼ | 81⅝ | —1 |
| 2144 | Ins N A | 58⅞ | 58 | 58⅜ | — ¼ |
| 690 | Key Tel | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 510 | Lk Supe'r | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 11674 | Leh Nav | 109 | 105 | 107 | +2 |
| 19800 | Lit Bros | 36¼ | 31½ | 31½ | —4 |
| 2138 | Phila RT | 49⅛ | 48⅛ | 49 | + ½ |
| 14388 | Pa R R | 51 | 50 | 50 | — ⅜ |
| 120086 | Phil El | 57 | 49⅞ | 54 | +4⅛ |
| 52186 | Phil E deb wi | 28 | 21¾ | 25⅝ | +4¼ |
| 364 | Phil Trac | 56¾ | 56 | 56⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 510 | Phil & W | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 4525 | Tonop Bel | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 930 | Tonop Min | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 74363 | Uni Gas I | 120⅛ | 111 | 116⅛ | +6⅛ |
| 1008 | Un Trac | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39⅞ | + ⅞ |

BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7100 | Am G&El 5s. | 93¼ | 91 | 93¼ | +1⅜ |
| 30000 | City 4s 1955 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| 37400 | El&Peo ctf 4s | 60 | 59 | 59 | +1 |
| 8000 | Le V Tr 5½s. | 74 | 74 | 74 | |
| 1000 | Le V Ann 6s. | 124 | 124 | 124 | |
| 4000 | Lt V con 4½s | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | |
| 11000 | Peo P Ry 4s. | 61 | 59¼ | 61 | |
| 5000 | P Co con 1 5s | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | |
| 7000 | P Co con 5s. | 96 | 95⅜ | 96 | + ¼ |
| 27000 | Ph El 5s '66. | 102½ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 3000 | Ph El 5s '60. | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | |
| 18000 | P Co 5½s '53. | 106⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ | |
| 1000 | P Co 5½s '47. | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | + ⅛ |

## DETROIT

STOCKS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 937 | Arc Dairy Pr | 34 | 30¼ | 34 | +4 |
| 200 | Auto Body | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 5986 | Bohn Alum | 19 | 17 | 18½ | +1 |
| 400 | Contl Motor | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | |
| 2420 | CG Spr | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 410 | do pf | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 105 | D&C Navkn. | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 1529 | Det Creamery | 43 | 42⅝ | 43 | |
| 638 | Det Edison | 147 | 144 | 145 | —1 |
| 1240 | Edm & Jones | 34½ | 34 | 34 | —1 |
| 2215 | Fedl Truck | 45½ | 42 | 43½ | — ½ |
| 5 | FordMot Can. | 628 | 628 | 628 | —57 |
| 1335 | Gemmer Cl A | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| 1325 | Gen Neces | 12½ | 9¾ | 12½ | +2¾ |
| 735 | Grennan Bak | 20 | 18½ | 20 | +1½ |
| 10 | do pf | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | |
| 2295 | Hall Lamp | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| 1275 | Housmn-Spitz | 48 | 43½ | 48 | +4½ |
| 1140 | Mich Sugar | 5 | 4¾ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3205 | Motor Wheel | 35¼ | 32 | 32 | —1¼ |
| 9185 | Packard Mot | 47⅝ | 45⅝ | 46 | — ¼ |
| 7682 | Paige Detroit | 32¾ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | —1 |
| 31672 | Reo Motor | 27⅜ | 26 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| 8614 | Timken Axle. | 9⅝ | 8½ | 9 | + ½ |
| 32 | do pf | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 5942 | Truscon Steel | 27 | 24 | 27 | +2½ |
| 300 | Un Mtge pf. | 1⅜ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 26 | US Radiator. | 175 | 175 | 175 | |

## DENVER

STOCKS

| | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal Sug | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ¼ |
| Amal Sug pf | 87 | 87 | 87 | —1 |
| Ideal Cem | 77 | 74 | 74 | —3 |
| Ideal Cem pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | — ½ |
| Holly Sug | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| Holly Sug pf | 90 | 89½ | 89½ | — ½ |
| Grt West Sug | 99 | 97 | 98 | +1 |
| Grt West Sug pf | 112 | 110 | 112 | +2 |
| Mtn Sts T&T | 111⅛ | 111 | 111 | — ½ |
| Nev Cal Elc Corp | 42 | 40 | 42 | +2 |
| Nev Cal Elc Cor pf | 89 | 89 | 89 | |
| Holly Oil | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| Hump Corp | 18½ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| Mtn Prod | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ | +1.12 |
| New Brad | 6 | 5 | 6 | + ¼ |
| Salt Creek Cons | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ⅜ |
| Salt Crk Prod | 30¼ | 29¼ | 30 | +1½ |

BONDS

| | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colo Hgys 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| Denv Wat 4½s opt 28 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Denv Sch 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| Denv Tram 1st 6s | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| DG&Elst&GM 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| DG&E 1st&RSF 5s | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| NevCECorp6s s A46 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| NevCalElCorp sB50 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |

# NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the Week Ended Nov. 7, 1925

INDUSTRIALS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | AlaGt So 3½ | 86⅛ | 86 | 86⅛ | +4⅛ |
| 200 | Aero Sup A. | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| 500 | do B | 12 | 12 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 400 | Alum Co war | 71 | 71 | 71 | |
| 1700 | Amal Leath. | 17¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 500 | do pf | 75 | 74 | 74 | —6 |
| 20 | Am Cyan pf. | 84 | 84 | 84 | —1 |
| 400 | Am Hawai S | 16¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —3 |
| 100 | Am Multig. | 21 | 21 | 21 | +1⅛ |
| 11300 | Am Rayon P | 44½ | 37¼ | 44½ | +7 |
| 90 | Am Roll M. | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 240 | Am Seating. | 260 | 230 | 254 | + ¾ |
| 100 | Am Vit Prd. | 133¾ | 133¾ | 133¾ | |
| 1300 | Atlas P C n | 57⅞ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 100 | Beaverbd pf | 35 | 35 | 35 | +1 |
| 400 | Bowm'n B H | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 100 | Blaw-Kn Co | 60 | 60 | 60 | +2¼ |
| 3500 | Blynn Shoes | 8¾ | 5 | 8⅛ | +3½ |
| 1900 | Bohm A&B. | 19 | 18 | 18½ | + ⅜ |
| 1500 | Borden n stk | 92 | 90 | 91 | —2 |
| 300 | do sub stk | 91 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | +4 |
| 170 | do pf | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | |
| 2500 | Brigept M. | 10⅜ | 8 | 9 | +1 |
| 875 | Bucyrus | 210 | 199½ | 205 | +5 |
| 140 | Bur A M pf. | 105 | 104⅛ | 105 | + ½ |
| 2800 | Can DryG A | 37⅛ | 34 | 43½ | —2⅝ |
| 190 | Camp S pf. | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4600 | Car Ltg&Pw | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| 31100 | Cent Pipe | 29½ | 27½ | 28¼ | — ¼ |
| 90 | Celluloid | 22 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1600 | Cent Steel. | 75¾ | 73⅞ | 74 | +17⅝ |
| 6600 | Chceker C A | 14¼ | 8 | 14¼ | +6¾ |
| 600 | Chi Nipple A | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | |
| 1250 | do B ctfs. | 27½ | 26½ | 27 | + ¼ |
| 10 | ChildsCo pf. | 122 | 122 | 122 | +3 |
| 2600 | Christie Br. | 64¾ | 61 | 61⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 10 | do pf | 178 | 178 | 178 | —2 |
| 27200 | Clev Mot | 29½ | 25¼ | 28⅞ | +3¾ |
| 41400 | Cons Da P. | 8⅝ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 4800 | Con (J T) | 35½ | 33⅛ | 35 | +3 |
| 6600 | Cont Bk A | 128⅞ | 123 | 124⅞ | —4 |
| 71200 | do B | 33 | 30 | 30¼ | —2¼ |
| 4800 | do pf | 100 | 99 | 99⅞ | + ¾ |
| 7900 | Courtau Ltd | 41 | 37 | 37 | —3 |
| 100 | Cuneo Pr A. | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| 11700 | Curtiss Aero | 26 | 22⅞ | 25⅝ | +2⅝ |
| 500 | do pf | 83 | 81⅜ | 82 | — ⅜ |
| 1400 | do assets. | 49 | 41 | 49 | +9 |
| 9300 | De For Rad | 21 | 17⅞ | 18 | — ⅜ |
| 1300 | do Cl B n | 60 | 55⅝ | 59⅞ | +5⅛ |
| 400 | Doehler D C | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | |
| 6200 | Dubilier Rad | 15¼ | 13 | 13¼ | —1⅜ |
| 200 | Dominion St | 67½ | 66 | 67½ | +3⅛ |
| 60600 | Durant Mot. | 18⅞ | 16½ | 18⅞ | +1 |
| 700 | Duplex C&R | 5 | 3⅜ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 1500 | Duz Co A. | 18 | 16½ | 18 | +1½ |
| 100 | do ctfs | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ⅞ |
| 100 | East RollM. | 170 | 169 | 170 | +10 |
| 200 | do n w i. | 43 | 42⅞ | 43 | |
| 19700 | Eisenlohr Br | 17½ | 14¾ | 17½ | +2⅜ |
| 5700 | Elec Auto L | 76⅞ | 75 | 75¾ | —1 |
| 100 | Ely&W DG. | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | — ½ |
| 900 | Estey Welte | 27½ | 25 | 27½ | +2½ |
| 800 | do Cl B | 7 | 6 | 7 | |
| 4900 | Fageol Mot. | 11 | 10½ | 10⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 1200 | Fed Fin A. | 35½ | 34½ | 34⅞ | — ⅞ |
| 5900 | do Cl A | 18¾ | 16¾ | 18½ | — ⅞ |
| 7400 | Fed Mot Tr | 46⅞ | 42⅞ | 44½ | — ½ |
| 800 | Fed Met ctf | 28 | 24 | 28 | +2⅞ |
| 1900 | Film Insp M | 6 | 5½ | 6 | + ½ |
| 800 | Fleisch n wi | 49 | 48⅝ | 49 | + ⅝ |
| 100 | Ford M C. | 640 | 621 | 621 | —20 |
| 7000 | Forhan A. | 18⅞ | 17¾ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 900 | Franklin Mfg | 36⅞ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 50 | do pf | 90 | 89 | 89 | —1½ |
| 1400 | Freed-Eis R | 12½ | 10½ | 11¼ | —1¼ |
| 13600 | Freshmn Co | 21½ | 18⅛ | 20⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 100 | Garland S S | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4500 | Garod | 16 | 15⅛ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 77300 | Gen Bak A. | 73⅞ | 65¾ | 73 | +7 |
| 68500 | do B | 18 | 16⅛ | 17⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 800 | Gen Ice Crm | 44⅛ | 41⅞ | 44⅛ | +3⅛ |
| 1000 | Gen Fireprf | 48⅜ | 47 | 47⅛ | —1⅞ |
| 12900 | Gillette S R. | 106¼ | 102½ | 103 | —3⅞ |
| 1500 | Glen A C | 139½ | 138 | 138 | —1 |
| 36000 | Goodyr T&R | 49 | 45⅞ | 47 | —1 |
| 500 | Grand Strs. | 84⅜ | 81 | 84⅜ | +2⅜ |
| 10500 | Goth S H w i | 35¼ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | |
| 4700 | Grennan Bk | 20¼ | 18¼ | 19⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 4900 | Grimes D R | 8½ | 6⅞ | 7½ | +1⅛ |
| 7800 | Happiness CA | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 3800 | do fndrs' sh | 8⅜ | 8 | 8⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 600 | Hazeltine | 20½ | 20 | 20 | —1 |
| 900 | Herman (B) | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| 2000 | do pf | 34½ | 32⅞ | 34½ | +2 |
| 20 | Hercules P. | 135 | 135 | 135 | |
| 12600 | Heyden Ch. | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 1100 | Hood Rubr. | 70⅜ | 67⅞ | 70⅜ | +3¼ |
| 8200 | Horn & H. | 69⅞ | 63 | 66 | +3 |
| 100 | Hunt B P A | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | |
| 100 | Hurley Mach | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| 36000 | Ind Rayon A. | 25 | 23½ | 24 | — ⅜ |
| 500 | Insur N Am | 59⅞ | 58 | 58 | — ⅜ |
| 900 | Int Conc Ind | 9¼ | 8¼ | 8⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 11100 | Inter Rubr. | 16⅞ | 14¼ | 16⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 6200 | Int Match pf | 52½ | 50⅜ | 51⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 1025 | Johns-Manv | 165 | 158½ | 160 | —3¼ |
| 1400 | Jones Radio | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 24100 | Kelvinator. | 81½ | 70 | 79 | +9¾ |
| 700 | Kraft Ch | 91 | 89⅜ | 90⅜ | +2⅜ |
| 2400 | Land Hold A | 32 | 30 | 30 | —3 |
| 2300 | Ld Co of Fla | 72 | 65¼ | 65¼ | + ¼ |
| 8100 | Leh Val C ct. | 40 | 38¼ | 38⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 825 | Leh V C S. | 84 | 82½ | 83⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 1920 | LibO S&G. | 240 | 225 | 225 | —9 |
| 200 | LMcN&L nw | 9 | 9 | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 7000 | Lib R Ch St. | 8⅞ | 8⅛ | 8½ | — ⅞ |
| 300 | Lit Bros | 36 | 33½ | 33⅞ | —2½ |
| 300 | McCrS n wr. | 82 | 80 | 80 | |
| 1700 | Mar W Lon. | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 18400 | Marconi-Can. | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 300 | McCord R ct | 23½ | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| 200 | McCroryStn | 115⅞ | 115⅞ | 115⅞ | +5⅞ |
| 40 | McCall | 140 | 139 | 140 | |
| 150 | Mengel | 57 | 55 | 55 | —4 |
| 200 | Mercantile S. | 157 | 150½ | 155 | +5 |
| 3500 | Mesabi Iron. | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 400 | Midland S P | 50 | 49⅜ | 50 | +2 |
| 1100 | Midvale Co. | 21⅞ | 20⅞ | 21⅜ | + ½ |
| 100 | Miller Rub. | 220 | 218 | 218 | —3 |
| 2100 | do new | 46½ | 41 | 44⅜ | +1⅞ |
| 30 | do pfd | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 300 | Motion Pic. | 19 | 18⅜ | 19 | |
| 800 | Moore D F A | 70 | 69 | 69¼ | —1 |
| 600 | Munic Serv. | 15 | 14¼ | 14¼ | +1 |
| 700 | Mu-Rad Rad. | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 9500 | Music Master | 12 | 9½ | 11 | —1⅛ |
| 1100 | Nat Leath. | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — |
| 8000 | NickP nw wi | 105 | 101¼ | 102⅝ | — |
| 2200 | do pf nw wi | 88⅜ | 88 | 88⅜ | + |
| 9300 | Nept Met | 26⅝ | 24⅞ | 26⅜ | |
| 11400 | Nizer Crp A. | 82⅞ | 69⅝ | 73½ | —2⅞ |
| 60600 | do B | 85 | 69½ | 76½ | —3 |
| 50 | Ohio Brass. | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | + ½ |
| 2000 | Omnibus ctfs | 14 | 12¼ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| 100 | do pf | 93 | 93 | 93 | +1 |
| 100 | Pet Milk pf. | 105 | 105 | 105 | +2 |
| 300 | Pick A | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + ¾ |
| 300 | Pitney Bowes | 10¼ | 9 | 10 | +3 |
| 400 | Pitts & L E. | 162¼ | 155¼ | 157 | —5 |
| 100 | Pillsbury M. | 35½ | 35½ | 35⅜ | —4⅞ |
| 200 | Pos'm C n wi | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 300 | Pratt & Lam | 54 | 53½ | 53½ | — ½ |
| 150 | Pr & Gam n. | 130 | 129 | 129 | —1¼ |
| 400 | Proph Br | 40⅞ | 40 | 40⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 600 | Pur Bk cl A. | 44⅞ | 44 | 44⅞ | |
| 5200 | do cl B | 44⅞ | 40⅞ | 44⅞ | +3⅞ |
| 200 | Pryene Mfg. | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5900 | Rer Type A. | 58 | 52 | 55 | +1⅛ |
| 25100 | Reo Mot | 28 | 26¼ | 26⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 22800 | RepbMT ctfs. | 14⅛ | 11⅛ | 12⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 100700 | Rickbkr Mot | 10½ | 8⅞ | 10 | +1 |
| 2700 | Richmd R n | 19⅜ | 18½ | 18⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 300 | do pf | 40 | 39 | 40 | |
| 4700 | Rova Rad | 3⅛ | 2½ | 2⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 600 | Roy Bak Pw | 221 | 180 | 202 | |
| 30 | do pf | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | —1⅜ |
| 5800 | Saf Cable | 51½ | 50 | 50⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 35500 | Servel A | 34⅝ | 33 | 33⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 200 | Sher-Wms | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ¼ |
| 70 | Singer Mfg. | 347¾ | 314¼ | 347¾ | +35¾ |
| 300 | SingMfg Ltd | 8½ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 900 | Sil G nw ctfs | 18⅜ | 16⅞ | 17 | —1 |
| 6300 | Sleeper Rad. | 6⅜ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ¾ |
| 2900 | SchulRE wi. | 38⅞ | 30 | 30 | —2 |
| 3400 | So Dairies, A | 47 | 44¼ | 44½ | —3¼ |
| 8600 | do cl A | 29⅝ | 27⅝ | 28½ | — ½ |
| 8500 | St Reg Pap. | 86 | 78 | 85⅞ | +7⅝ |
| 50 | Std Screw | 120 | 120 | 120 | |
| 2100 | Std Pub A. | 21⅜ | 21 | 21⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 200 | Std Tk Car. | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | Std Text pfB | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | + ½ |
| 1700 | Std Motors. | 4½ | 3⅞ | 4½ | +1½ |
| 26700 | Stutz Mot C. | 20½ | 17½ | 18⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 520 | Swift & Co. | 118 | 113 | 118 | +5 |
| 6300 | Swift Int | 29¼ | 28⅛ | 29¼ | + ¾ |
| 800 | Thompson JR | 50 | 49½ | 50 | |
| 12300 | Thermiodyne | 8 | 6 | 7¼ | — ¾ |
| 3300 | TimkenDAx. | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9 | + ¼ |
| 2400 | Thomps'nRad | 10⅛ | 9⅛ | 9 | —1 |
| 600 | Todd Shipyd. | 29⅞ | 29⅛ | 29⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 200 | Torrington. | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | —1⅜ |
| 3300 | TowerMfg | 11 | 8⅞ | 11 | +2⅞ |
| 62800 | Trans-Lux | 12½ | 11 | 11¾ | — ⅞ |
| 2810 | TubArtSlkB | 270 | 235 | 242½ | +7½ |
| 100 | Tulip Cup | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| 4800 | TrumbullStl. | 11 | 10½ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 800 | Truscon Steel | 27⅛ | 24⅜ | 27⅛ | +2½ |
| 6200 | TungSLamp. | 9¼ | 8¼ | 8¾ | |
| 9000 | do A | 21⅛ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 4200 | Un El Coal | 46⅜ | 43½ | 45⅜ | + ¼ |
| 45700 | UnCarb&Car | 81 | 72⅞ | 77⅝ | +5¼ |
| 1000 | Univ Pict | 46⅞ | 41½ | 43 | —4 |
| 200 | UnShoeMach | 50⅜ | 48⅝ | 50⅜ | +3⅞ |
| 20 | US Gypsum | 202 | 201 | 202 | +2 |
| 900 | USLt&Ht,nw | 15⅜ | 14½ | 15¼ | +1⅞ |
| 1100 | do pf | 6 | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 600 | US Rub Rec. | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ¾ |
| 100 | VaMould&Ir. | 16 | 16 | 16 | +1 |
| 12300 | VaCrCh,n,wi | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 4000 | VaCCh pf wi. | 57⅛ | 56½ | 56⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 2800 | do pr pf | 92¾ | 92 | 92½ | + ½ |
| 700 | Vick Chem | 42½ | 41½ | 41⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 1595 | VictorTalkM | 114 | 103 | 104½ | —8 |
| 2900 | Walwth Mfg | 2¼ | 20½ | 21 | + ¼ |
| 700 | Ware Radio | 8¾ | 8 | 8⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 500 | Wrnr B Pic. | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| 1100 | Wlsn&C n wi | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 1000 | do A | 29⅝ | 28⅛ | 29⅝ | + ½ |
| 800 | do pf wi. | 70⅝ | 70 | 70⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 400 | Wlvrne Pr C | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | — ½ |
| 30 | Woodward I | 74 | 74 | 74 | — ¼ |
| 4200 | Yel Taxi NY | 14¼ | 13¼ | 13⅞ | — ⅜ |

PUBLIC UTILITIES

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Adiron P&L | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 11000 | Am G&E | 84 | 79 | 84 | +5 |
| 1300 | do pf | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | |
| 10450 | Am Lt&T | 288 | 270 | 271 | —3 |
| 3400 | do pf | 115 | 108 | 115 | +6 |
| 58500 | A P&L new. | 66¼ | 58 | 65½ | +7⅞ |
| 110 | do pf | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 1700 | Am Super A | 36⅞ | 36 | 36¼ | + ¼ |
| 4800 | do B | 39⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 400 | Arizona Pow | 37½ | 37 | 37⅜ | +2⅜ |
| 4000 | As G&E | 37⅛ | 35 | 36⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 200 | BcelnaTl&P | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | +1⅛ |
| 1000 | Bklyn C RR | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2350 | Car Po&Lt. | 456½ | 410 | 445 | +36 |
| 75 | CinnGas&El | 90 | 88 | 88 | —1⅞ |
| 10 | Com'th Edi. | 140 | 140 | 140 | +1 |
| 10300 | Com P nw. | 36 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | —1⅜ |
| 1009 | Com-th pf. | 85 | 84⅝ | 84⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 50 | do warrants. | 57 | 57 | 57 | |
| 5300 | ConGasB n. | 44¼ | 42⅜ | 43½ | — ⅞ |
| 17500 | do rgts wi | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | C G&E pr pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | +2 |
| 100 | Deny T n pf | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | |
| 25 | E Tex Elec | 80¾ | 80⅜ | 80⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 54000 | ElBd&ShS. | 72½ | 68⅞ | 71 | +1 |
| 850 | do pf | 104 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | |
| 57400 | Ell w war at | 69¾ | 62 | 68½ | +6 |
| 300 | El Ry Sec. | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅜ | + ½ |
| 2500 | EngineersPS | 24⅝ | 22½ | 23⅝ | —1⅝ |
| 1100 | do 50% pf | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 | |
| 100 | do f p pf c. | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 140 | Galv Hou El | 29 | 25 | 25 | +7⅞ |
| 10 | GenG of Del. | 174 | 174 | 174 | |
| 18300 | Gen G&EDA | 62 | 60⅝ | 61¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1100 | do Class B | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | —1 |
| 200 | GaLP&Ry. | 62 | 61⅜ | 62 | +1 |
| 300 | Ga Ry&Pow.wi | 120 | 120 | 130 | +22 |
| 200 | H E&U ct wi | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 300 | Inter Util A | 35½ | 34 | 34 | —2¼ |
| 2600 | do B | 9⅛ | 7⅞ | 8 | —1⅛ |
| 18300 | Lehigh PS. | 184¾ | 169 | 182 | +10¼ |
| 275 | L Isl Lt. | 135 | 135 | 135 | |
| 3400 | Mid Wt Ut | 119½ | 117 | 118 | —1½ |
| 170 | do pr ln. | 107 | 106 | 107 | +1 |
| 280 | Mid W U pf | 97½ | 96⅛ | 97½ | +1 |
| 2210 | Miss R Pw | 121 | 115 | 115 | —4 |
| 2800 | Mohawk Val | 35 | 34 | 34 | —1 |
| 9400 | Nat P&L | 467 | 409 | 442 | +30½ |
| 110 | do pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 3900 | Nt Pb Sv A | 24½ | 23½ | 24⅝ | + ¼ |
| 300 | do B | 16 | 15½ | 16 | + ⅞ |
| 575 | Nev Cal El. | 46 | 41 | 45 | + ⅞ |
| 125 | N Y Tel pf | 112⅝ | 112½ | 112⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 63600 | No O Pw | 17⅛ | 15 | 15⅝ | + ½ |
| 1010 | No On Lt&P | 47⅞ | 47 | 47 | — ⅛ |
| 25450 | No St Pw | 141 | 135 | 135 | —3½ |
| 175 | do pf | 100⅝ | 100 | 100 | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Ohio Trac | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ⅞ |
| 100 | do pf | 80 | 79⅝ | 80 | |
| 50 | PaPw&Lt pf. | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | + ¼ |
| 270 | Pa Wt & P | 165½ | 162 | 162½ | — ½ |
| 2800 | Phil El | 57⅞ | 51⅛ | 55 | +5 |
| 16200 | Pw Co ofNY | 76⅞ | 70 | 75 | +3 |
| 200 | Pow Sec | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 700 | Pug S P&L | 53 | 50½ | 52 | +1 |
| 20 | Rep Ry&Lt | 83 | 83 | 83 | —3 |
| 800 | Sier Pac El | 27½ | 25½ | 27⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 20060 | So Cal Ed | 145 | 138 | 139 | —2⅜ |
| 350 | do pf B | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | |
| 200 | So Cities Ut | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | —2 |
| 47200 | So't P&L nw | 34½ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | —1½ |
| 6100 | Sthn G&P A | 25¼ | 23⅜ | 25 | +1½ |
| 150 | SW BlTel pf. | 112⅜ | 112 | 112¼ | + ½ |
| 600 | Stnd P&L A | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 15200 | Un G&El nw | 54⅞ | 49 | 52 | +1½ |
| 69400 | Un G & Im | 121 | 110⅝ | 116⅛ | +5⅛ |
| 200 | U G&El ct | 45 | 45 | 45 | —1 |
| 36500 | Un L&P A | 160⅝ | 151 | 153⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 14400 | Ut P&L CB | 21⅛ | 19½ | 19½ | —2 |
| 300 | West Pow | 90 | 87½ | 87½ | —1⅞ |
| 250 | do pf | 98 | 96½ | 96½ | + ½ |
| 400 | do ctof dps | 91 | 90 | 90 | |

STANDARD OILS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5900 | Ang-Am | 23⅞ | 23¼ | 23⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 100 | Atl Lobos | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 1100 | do pf | 4⅞ | 3⅝ | 4⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 30 | Borne-Scry | 230 | 225 | 230 | |
| 2300 | Chsbro Mfg. | 74 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 30000 | Cont new | 24½ | 23⅝ | 24 | + ½ |
| 200 | Crescent P L | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 130 | Cumbrld PL | 144 | 142½ | 144 | +2 |
| 30 | Eureka PL | 67½ | 66 | 67½ | — ¼ |
| 50 | Galena Sig. | 39 | 39 | 39 | — ¼ |
| 24800 | Humble | 73⅜ | 71½ | 72¼ | — ⅞ |
| 820 | Ill PL | 149 | 140 | 149 | +9 |
| 5000 | Imp Oil Can | 32⅞ | 32⅛ | 32½ | + ⅛ |
| 570 | Ind PL | 63 | 60 | 60 | —8 |
| 35400 | Inter Pet | 28 | 27⅜ | 27⅞ | + ½ |
| 3550 | Magnolia P | 175 | 169¾ | 173 | +1½ |
| 1700 | Nat Transit | 20⅞ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 30 | NY Transit | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 100 | Northern PL | 81 | 80½ | 80½ | — ½ |
| 2000 | Ohio Oil | 65½ | 63⅝ | 65 | +1½ |
| 100 | Penn-M Fuel | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 23000 | Prie O&G n | 51⅝ | 48¾ | 51⅝ | +2½ |
| 1870 | Prairie PL | 124½ | 123 | 124 | +1⅞ |
| 190 | Solar Ref | 229 | 221 | 229 | +8 |
| 190 | Southern PL | 71½ | 67½ | 68½ | —6½ |
| 320 | So Penn Oil | 164½ | 162 | 162½ | — ½ |
| 30 | Sow Pa PL | 55 | 53 | 53 | —6½ |
| 29500 | SO of Ind | 64⅝ | 63¼ | 64¼ | +1⅛ |
| 3700 | SO of Kan | 32⅛ | 30½ | 32 | + ⅝ |
| 2500 | SO of Ky | 135 | 132½ | 134 | +1⅛ |
| 240 | SO of Neb | 263 | 258 | 260 | +9 |
| 11803 | SO of NY | 45 | 44¼ | 44¾ | + ⅜ |
| 120 | SO of Ohio | 367 | 362 | 363 | +1 |
| 10 | do pf | 117 | 117 | 117 | —2 |
| 150 | Swan&Finch | 19 | 18 | 19 | + ¾ |
| 27700 | Vacuum | 105¼ | 103 | | +1½ |

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Am Control. | 3⅜ | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| 10900 | Am Maracibo | 8⅝ | 7 | 8 | +1 |
| 700 | Ark Nat G. | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 900 | Cardinal Pet | 2 | 1⅜ | 2 | + ¼ |
| 23800 | Carib Synd. | 7 | 6 | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 10000 | Cities Srv nw | 39½ | 38⅜ | 39 | |
| 900 | do pf | 84 | 83⅝ | 84 | + ¼ |
| 200 | do bkrs sh. | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| 500 | do pf B | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + |
| 10700 | Cons Roy w. | 12¼ | 10½ | 11 | |
| 66000 | Columia Syn | 2⅛ | 1⅝ | 2 | + ½ |
| 72900 | do rights. | .21 | .07 | .21 | +.15 |
| 14100 | Creole Syn. | 11⅛ | 10⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 2200 | Crown C Pet. | 7⅜ | 6½ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 200 | Derby O & R | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 3700 | Euclid | 1⅞ | 1½ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 27900 | Gibson | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 18700 | Gulf O Pa. | 81½ | 78½ | 80¾ | +1½ |
| 3600 | Kirby Pet | 4½ | 3½ | 3¾ | — ⅜ |
| 222500 | Lago Pet | 7⅞ | 6½ | 7⅞ | +1 |
| 8400 | Lion O Rf. | 25 | 24½ | 25 | + ¼ |
| 500 | Livingston P | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 155900 | Leonard | 10⅞ | 8⅞ | 10 | +1½ |
| 4500 | Margay | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 34000 | Mex Panuco. | 5⅜ | 5 | 5¼ | |
| 1500 | Mt & Gulf | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 43800 | Mtn Prod | 24⅜ | 23⅛ | 24⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 10 | Nat F & G. | 122 | 122 | 122 | |
| 22200 | New Bradfd. | 6⅛ | 6 | | |
| 100 | New Eng F | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ¼ |
| 1100 | New York | 10⅝ | 10 | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17400 | N M & A Ld. | 18 | 18 | 16 | —1¼ |
| 1000 | Ohio Fuel C | 37 | 35½ | 35½ | —1 |
| 2700 | Peer | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 1100 | Pennock Oil. | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 400 | Red Bank | 24⅜ | 23 | 23½ | +1⅝ |
| 1800 | Reiter-Fostr | 18⅝ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | |
| 1700 | Ryan Cons. | 5¼ | 4½ | 5¼ | |
| 9700 | Salt Crk Cn | 8⅜ | 7⅞ | 8½ | +1 |
| 30800 | Salt Crk Pro | 30½ | 28⅛ | 29⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 300 | Savoy Oil | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ | + ¼ |
| 5000 | Sun Oil | 41 | 38 | 39⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 200 | Ventura Con | 23 | 22¼ | 22⅝ | —1⅜ |
| 400 | Tidal Osage. | 11⅝ | 11 | 11½ | |
| 1600 | Venezuela P | 3½ | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 2000 | Wilcx O&G,n | 27⅞ | 27 | 27 | — ¼ |
| 400 | Woodley Pet. | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 | |
| 6600 | Calaveras C. | 4¼ | 3 | 3⅜ | — ½ |
| 400 | Chief Cons | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 5100 | Con Coppr, n | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 100 | Cons M&Sm. | 162½ | 162½ | 162½ | —2⅞ |
| 800 | Cresson Con | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 300 | Copper Rang | 21⅞ | 20⅞ | 21⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 5400 | Eng oGld | 23½ | 17 | 19 | —2⅝ |
| 6800 | GoldenCenter | | | | —1 |
| 2100 | Hecla | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | + ⅜ |
| 2000 | HollingerGld. | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 300 | JeromeVDev. | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 23600 | KayCopper. | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | |
| 400 | Kerr Lake | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | |
| 1000 | Mason Valley | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 1200 | NewCornelia. | 21 | 20 | 20⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 420 | NJZinc | 207 | 205⅞ | 207 | —1 |
| 400 | Newmont | 44½ | 43½ | 44½ | — ⅛ |
| 3200 | Nipissing | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| 1900 | PremierGld. | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 100 | RockyMtS&R | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 100 | SilverKingC. | 9 | 9 | 9 | —1 |
| 56100 | S A Gld&Plat | 6½ | 5⅝ | 6¼ | + ⅜ |
| 2400 | TeckHughes. | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 800 | TonopahBelm | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5000 | TonopahExt. | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 800 | TonopahMin. | 4½ | 4 | 4¼ | |
| 800 | UnVerdeExt. | 27⅛ | 26⅞ | 27⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 2300 | Utah Apex. | 6½ | 6 | 6 | |
| 100 | Walker | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ¼ |
| 3200 | WendenCop. | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 200 | YukonAlaska | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | —1⅜ |

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Ald Pckrs 8s'39 | 90 | 89½ | 89½ | |
| 5 | do 6s | 75½ | 75 | 75 | —2 |
| 9 | Alum 7s '33 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106¾ | + ⅛ |
| 192 | Am G&E 6sB'14 | 98⅜ | 98 | 98 | |
| 47 | Am P&L 6s | 96⅜ | 96½ | 96½ | |
| 138 | do 6s '14, w w | 96⅞ | 96½ | 96⅞ | — ¼ |
| 2 | A Rig M 6s'38 | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101½ | |
| 16 | A Thread 6s'28 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | |
| 143 | A TpF 6s'40 wi | 103 | 102 | 102½ | — ⅛ |
| 34 | Anaconda 6s'29 | 102⅞ | 102⅝ | 102⅞ | — ½ |
| 90 | As G&E 6s'25 | 93½ | 93¼ | 93¼ | — ½ |
| 72 | As Hdwe 6½s'33 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 22 | Atl G&WI 5s'59 | 76⅜ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | — ¼ |
| 10 | Beaverbd 8s'33 | 96 | 95 | 95⅞ | — ¼ |
| 1 | Bel-Cn P 6s'43 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | — ¼ |
| 29 | Bell T Can 5s'55 | 99¼ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | |
| 17 | Beth Stl 7s '35 | 104⅛ | 103⅞ | 104⅛ | + ¼ |
| 52 | B&Me RR 6s'33 | 95½ | 94⅝ | 95¼ | + ⅜ |
| 32 | Can Nat 7s '55 | 110⅛ | 110 | 110 | |
| 35 | CM&StP 5s SrA | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 12 | Cit Svc 7s C'66 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | + ¼ |
| 49 | do 7s D '66 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | |
| 223 | do PL 6s '44 | 95¼ | 94⅜ | 95 | — ¼ |
| 4 | do 7s B '66 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | + ¼ |
| 52 | do 6s '66 | 90⅝ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| 1 | do 8s E '66 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| 1 | C GEL&P B 6s | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| 17 | do Ser F '65 | 99¾ | 99¼ | 99½ | |
| 3 | Cons Tex 8s'41 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | — ¼ |
| 35 | C-Mhn C 6½s'54 | 98 | 95 | 97½ | + ½ |
| 73 | Cuba 6s 1935 | 96½ | 95 | 96¼ | +3¼ |
| 13 | CT 1&re 7¼'41 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108½ | |
| 10 | Cudahy P 5½'37 | 92 | 92 | 92 | + ⅜ |
| 20 | do 5'46 | 94 | 93¾ | 94 | + ¼ |
| 4 | Det C G A 6'47. | 105 | 104⅞ | 105 | |
| 2 | Det Ed 6'32 | 144½ | 144½ | 144½ | +1½ |
| 1 | do 7'30 | 143 | 143 | 143 | —2 |
| 5 | Fed Sug 7'33 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 9 | Gair R 1m 7'37. | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| 1 | Gal Sig Oil 7 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | |
| 51 | Gen I C 6¼'35. | 114 | 111½ | 114 | +2 |
| 14 | Gen Pet 6'28 | 101⅝ | 101⅛ | 101⅝ | + ¼ |
| 86 | do 5'40 | 94⅞ | 94⅝ | 94⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 17 | Gr Trunk 6¼ | 107½ | 105½ | 107 | |
| 7 | Gulf O Pa 5'37. | 100 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2 | do 5½'27 | 101½ | 101 | 101½ | |
| 2 | do 5¼'28 | 102 | 101⅜ | 102 | + ¾ |
| 3 | Hood R 7'36. | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | + ¼ |
| 49 | Inl St 5¼'45 wi | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | |
| 99 | Kan C T 4'50 | 85⅛ | 84⅝ | 85 | + ¼ |
| 5 | Key T P 5'55 | 87 | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | —1¼ |
| 5 | Lac Gas 5¼'35 | 98⅜ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | Leh Pw S 6'27. | 101¼ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | |
| 9 | Lib Mc & L 7 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | + ¼ |
| 2 | Lig-Wen 7'42 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| 11 | L I Lt 6'45 | 100¼ | 99¾ | 100¼ | + ½ |
| 5 | MStP&SSM 5 wi | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | |
| 4 | Man Pw 7'41 A. | 103⅜ | 103 | 102 | —1 |
| 14 | Mor & Co 7½ | 104⅝ | 104⅛ | 104⅝ | + ¼ |
| 59 | NA Ce 6½'40 wi | 98⅛ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 896 | No St P 6½'33 | 136 | 136 | 131⅜ | —2⅜ |
| 77 | do 6½'33 g n | 103 | 103 | 103⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 39 | Ohio P 5'52 B | 94 | 92⅜ | 94 | +1⅜ |
| 4 | Park & Tilf 6 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 21 | Pa P&L 5'52 D | 97⅛ | 96⅞ | 97⅛ | + ¼ |
| 21 | do 5'52 B | 97⅛ | 97 | 97⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | Pen Oil 6s '27. | 100½ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | |
| 5 | Phila E 5s '60. | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | |
| 3 | do 5½s '47 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | |
| 3 | do 6s '41 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | |
| 2 | Phila R Tr5s'62 | 98½ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | |
| 60 | PureO6½s A'33. | 102½ | 102 | 102½ | — ¼ |
| 7 | Phil Pet7½s'31. | 105 | 104 | 105 | +1½ |
| 428 | SchRE6s '35 | 108 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | —1⅞ |
| 70 | SeabdAL6s '45. | 95 | 94⅜ | 94⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | Sh'nM10-y7s'31 | 102⅜ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8 | Sloss-S p6s'29 | 103 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | Solv&Co 6s'34 | 104 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | + ¼ |
| 24 | So Cal Edi5s'44 | 95¼ | 95 | 95½ | — ¼ |
| 203 | SP&L 6"25 A | 98⅛ | 97 | 98⅛ | + ¼ |
| 85 | do t d w o w. | 109 | 106⅛ | 107½ | |
| 11 | SONY6s '33 | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| 15 | Sun O 5½s'39 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | |
| 73 | Swift&Co5s'32 | 96⅝ | 96½ | 96½ | |
| 2 | TidalO7s '34 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| 4 | Tran Oil 7'30 | 95⅝ | 95½ | 95½ | —1 |
| 1 | U R ofH7½s'36. | 109 | 109 | 109 | |
| 2 | U Oil Prds8s'31. | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 8 | U S Rub 6½s'26. | 101 | 100⅞ | 101 | +2 |
| 18 | do 6½s '27 | 102½ | 101⅞ | 102 | + ½ |
| 3 | US Rub 6½s'28. | 102½ | 102¼ | 102½ | |
| 16 | do 6½s '29 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 | — ⅜ |
| 30 | do 6½s '30 | 102 | 101½ | 102 | + ½ |
| 12 | do 6½s '31 | 102 | 101½ | 101⅝ | |
| 18 | do 6½s '32 | 101⅜ | 100⅝ | 101⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | do 6½s '33 | 101½ | 101 | 101 | + ⅜ |
| 12 | do 6½s '34 | 101 | 100¾ | 100⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 34 | do 6½s '35 | 101 | 100½ | 101 | + ¼ |
| 33 | do 6½s '36 | 101 | 100½ | 100⅞ | |
| 34 | do 6½s '37 | 101 | 100⅝ | 101 | + ⅝ |
| 41 | do 6½s '38 | 101⅜ | 100¼ | 101⅜ | —1 |
| 31 | do 6½s '39 | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | + ¼ |
| 50 | do 6½s '40 | 101 | 100⅜ | 100½ | + ¼ |
| 107 | US S&R 5½s'35 | 99¾ | 99 | 99½ | — ¼ |
| 70 | Vacuum Oil 7s. | 105 | 104¾ | 105 | + ⅛ |
| 2 | Valvlin O 7s'35. | 104½ | 103⅝ | 104½ | |
| 32 | Walw 6½s'35A. | 98½ | 98 | 98 | — ⅝ |
| 11 | do 6s '45 | 98½ | 98 | 98½ | |

FOREIGN BONDS

| Sales | | High | Low | Last | Net ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | AnNC6'40wr at | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | + ½ |
| 32 | do 6s'40wo w | 98 | 95½ | 98 | +1 |
| 15 | Danish 5½s wi | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | |
| 19 | Cy o Cl 6½s'50 | 88 | 87½ | 88 | |
| 25 | C oGz(Au)8'54 | 99¼ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| 395 | Cz Rep7½'45wi | 97¼ | 96⅛ | 97⅛ | +1 |
| 215 | EsRRoF7'45w i | 48⅝ | 82½ | 83⅛ | —1⅝ |
| 40 | Dp of Antioqua | 91 | 90½ | 90⅝ | + ½ |
| 90 | Fr NatMISS7s | 83 | 81½ | 81½ | —1⅝ |
| 9 | E Mg&I7½s'50 | 94 | 93 | 93 | |
| 43 | GConEl 6½'50 | 86¼ | 86 | 86 | |
| 10 | Ham E 7½s wi | 96 | 95¾ | 96 | |
| 50 | Hn CM7½ssf'45 | 90 | 98¼ | 90 | + ⅛ |
| 195 | InMBkoF 7s'44. | 98¼ | 96¾ | 97⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | Itl Pw 6½s '28 | 101 | 100¼ | 101 | — ¼ |
| 83 | KgoDen 5½s'55 | 99⅝ | 99½ | 99½ | |
| 19 | Kg o Nh6B '72 | 107 | 106¼ | 107 | + ⅜ |
| 3 | KrpL(Fr)7s'29 | 92 | 91⅛ | 92 | |
| 7 | MBKoD6SVI'70 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ | |
| 12 | M Mend 8s '40. | 98½ | 98 | 98 | — ⅛ |
| 169 | Pr Up Aus 7s'45 | 92⅜ | 92½ | 92⅜ | |
| 28 | P San Fe Arg pub cred ex'42 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | Rhine Maine Danube 7s A'50 | 96⅛ | 96 | 96⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | R Peru 7½'.0 wi | 97⅞ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | |
| 22 | do 8s '32 | 101 | 101 | 101 | — ½ |
| 10 | Rus'n Gt 5½s'21 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 9 | do 5½s'21 ctfs | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | do 6½s '19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 21 | do 6½s'19 ctfs | 14¼ | 13 | 13 | —1 |
| 2 | Sarre B 7s '35. | 91½ | 96½ | 96½ | |
| 28 | Siemens 7s '28. | 97¼ | 96½ | 97 | |
| 23 | do 7s '35 | 96 | 94 | 95 | —1 |
| 21 | Swiss 5½s '29. | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ | — ½ |
| 57 | Thys I&S 7s'30 | 96⅛ | 92½ | 94½ | — ½ |
| 13 | Tokyo EL 6s'28 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | |
| 140 | Toho EP 7s'55 A | 90½ | 89⅝ | 90⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 67 | Tyrol H-E Pwr 7½s '55 | 96¾ | 96½ | 96½ | — ½ |


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# FEWER TEAMS NOW UNBEATEN

## Cornell, Washington and Jefferson and Harvard Lose, While Syracuse Is Tied

As the eastern college football season approaches its end, the few teams which entered the last month of play with undefeated records are rapidly being lessened in number, and Saturday's games eliminated more than one from any serious claims to the mythical championship of that section of the United States. Not only were there several decided upsets in the results last Saturday, but the one-sidedness of the scores in a number of other games furnished distinct surprises.

From a championship point of view, the Dartmouth-Cornell game at Hanover, N. H., was the big game of the day, and it brought forth a team which is going to be hard to eliminate when talking about the best team in the east this fall. Dartmouth won, as was generally expected, but even the most sanguine backer of the Green never thought that it would defeat the Red and White by any such score as 62 to 13. The first period was fairly close, as it ended with a score of 14 to 13 in favor of Dartmouth, but after that there was nothing to the game except Dartmouth, the score at half time being 42 to 13. Never before has such a brilliant display of forward passes been seen on an eastern diamond as that shown by the Green. For a few minutes in the first period Cornell displayed a strong attack, but the Red and White could not sustain it beyond that period. The result of this game eliminates Cornell from any claim to the championship, and, if Dartmouth can come through the rest of its games victoriously, it will be entitled to the title.

**Syracuse Held to Tie**

Syracuse University, which had not been scored on up to Saturday and which was in a strong position to claim a share in the title, met with a surprise at the hands of Ohio Wesleyan University, which held the Orange to a 3-to-3 tie. It was only in the last few minutes of play that Wesleyan tied the score. Syracuse had outplayed the westerners during the rest of the game, made 16 first downs and rushed the ball 252 yards against six first downs and 80 yards of rushing by Wesleyan. While this tie hurts the season's record for Syracuse, the Orange is still undefeated.

Colgate, another undefeated team, had an easy time defeating Providence College by a score of 19 to 7. The score was not as one-sided as it might have been had Colgate tried to run up a bigger total, the winners evidently being satisfied with winning and conserving their energies for future games.

Princeton, through its overwhelming victory over Harvard by a score of 36 to 0, has earned a higher place in the standing than was expected would be the case before the game against the Crimson. That Harvard is very weak this year and was easy for Princeton must be admitted; but no one looked for such a one-sided score and the Tigers displayed a very fine type of offensive and defensive game.

**Penn State Holds Notre Dame**

Pennsylvannia State College played University of Notre Dame in the big intersectional game of last Saturday and held the westerners to a scoreless tie. Coach Hugh Bezdek appears to have gotten his team together and it should improve still further as the season advances.

Yale University tried to take things easy in its game against University of Maryland; but the Elis found the southerners worthy of their best efforts. Coach T. A. D. Jones started the second-string men; but with the score 14 to 10 against them at the end of the first half, the first Yale varsity went in and helped the Blue to a 43-to-14 victory.

New York University sprang a surprise on Columbia and held the Blue and White to a 6-to-6 score. New York outplayed Columbia during the first half, the play being in Columbia's territory most of that time. Both touchdowns were the results of forward passing.

University of Pennsylvania had a very easy time defeating Haverford 66 to 0, while University of Pittsburgh won a close victory from Washington and Jefferson, 6 to 0, in a game which always produces keen rivalry. Lafayette showed up strongly against Rutgers, winning by a score of 34 to 0.

**Maine Wins State Title**

In New England, University of Maine came up to expectations and won the state college title by defeating Bowdoin College 28 to 14. Bowdoin was clearly outplayed, its two scores coming through fumbles and penalties. University of New Hampshire won the New England Conference championship by defeating Connecticut Agricultural College 17 to 3. Amherst College kept up its fine record by defeating Springfield Training School 16 to 0, while Wesleyan University won a game in the "Little Three" championship series by defeating Williams College 10 to 2. Forward passes and fumbles enabled Middlebury College to defeat Tufts College 19 to 0. Middlebury made 13 first downs to only three for Tufts.

The two United States service schools came through with victories although West Point was rather hard pressed to defeat David-Elkins 14 to 6, while Annapolis easily defeated Western Maryland University 27 to 0.

Brown University easily defeated Boston University 42 to 6 in a game which was chiefly noted for the fact that a new system of number of plays to a quarter was tried in place of timing. Brown used its second-string players and except for a fumble on the first rushing play of the game which Captain Murphy recovered and carried to Brown's one-yard line from which a touchdown was scored, held the upper hand at all times.

**BOSTON BEATS INDIANA**

By defeating Indiana Flooring at Fenway Park, Boston, Saturday, the Boston professional soccer team temporarily tied Fall River for the lead of the American Soccer League. The score of the game was 3 to 1. McNabb was the outstanding player on the field, scoring Boston's first goal. Several other times the Boston forward attempted, but was prevented more by unfortunate "breaks" than by the opposition. Indiana was ever-formidable despite its defeat. Blair, center, and J. Ballantyne, forward, were the other Boston scorers, while Carlson, Indiana center, tallied for the losers.

**OKLAHOMA HARRIERS WIN**

NORMAN, Okla., Nov. 9 (Special)—The University of Oklahoma cross-country team defeated the University of Kansas, here, Saturday, by a score of 16 to 43. Capt. F. B. Rutherford '26 and L. C. Niblack '28 finished the five-mile course 350 yards ahead of the other runners in 27m. 59.8s. Oklahoma runners also took third, fourth, sixth and seventh places, while Capt. J. A. Jarboe '26 of Kansas finished fifth.

**NEWARK NO MATCH**

BETHLEHEM, Nov. 9—The Newark Football Club proved no match for Bethlehem Steel here Saturday in an American Soccer League game, losing to the locals by a score of 7 to 0. For 29 minutes the Bethlehem scorers failed to get going, but from then on the contest became a runaway for the locals.

**PRINCETON '29 ELEVEN WINS**

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9—The Princeton freshman football team defeated the Yale freshmen on University Field here, Saturday afternoon, 14 to 0. Forward passing was the feature of the contest.

# TORONTO DEFEATS McGILL AT RUGBY

## Attack Too Strong for the Losers—Score 9 to 3

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 9 (Special)—Building their attack around Warren Snyder, their center half, University of Toronto proved too strong for McGill University in the first game between the two universities this season in the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union here, Saturday, and won by 9 to 3, although the points which definitely decided the issue were not scored until near the end of the final quarter.

The two teams meet in Toronto next Saturday. Owing to the fact that Queen's University had already won the championship with two victories over each team, there was nothing at stake except second position, and the game attracted only 10,000 spectators.

On the play the visitors deserved to win, but the locals made the result uncertain until the end. Twice in the first half Toronto had the ball on McGill's eight-yard line on first down, but were unable to make yards and forced to kick both times, scoring rouges on each occasion. They scored another single.

McGill scored one single, and one minute before the first half ended St. Germain ran for 45 yards to Toronto's 15-yard line. A shift carried play directly in front of the goal, and on the second down Mickles sent over a field goal, but it was too late as the timer's whistle had sounded before the play started.

In the third period McGill secured a single, and the teams were half way through the final quarter when the break of the game arrived. Snyder kicked to Cameron on the McGill five-yard line, and the local back dropped the ball when tackled. Long secured it and passed to King, who raced over for a touchdown, which was converted by Dundas. McGill staged a great rally and by onside kicking and end runs took the ball to Toronto's 20-yard line, St. Germaine kicking over for the final point.

Snyder kicked excellently, and, in addition, smashed the local line for good gains. Trimble and Coleman caught well on the back division and made a number of good gains in running the ball back. St. Germaine and Cameron were the best for the losers, but the loss of the game was due largely to the tactics followed by the locals who, after finding they could not gain by runs around the end, elected to plunge and kick and in these departments they were outplayed by the winners.

# *United States Is Victor Over Canada*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Approximately 7000 soccer fans braved the rains yesterday to watch the United States soccer eleven defeat a carefully chosen Canadian eleven by a score of 6 to 1 at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

Much of the expected fine specialties of soccer play were lost in the muddy condition of the field. Until the second half the two elevens battled evenly and the Canadian team looked equal to the task of holding, or possibly defeating, the locals. At half time the score was 1 to 1.

Archie Stark of Bethlehem and David Brown of the New York Giants scored all the United States goals between them, the former contributing four, while Brown counted for two.

The Americans were first to score after about 17 minutes of play when Brown converted a perfect pass from McGuire of Brooklyn. Canada equalized when Burness sent in the ball after Faulkner had put over a fine shot from corner kick. Play continued up and down the field, but neither goalie could be beaten.

Condition apparently began to tell in the second period for, after Stark's goal, less than a minute after the resume, the Canadians were being outplayed and out-run and the winners ran in four more goals before the close.

Captain Carnihan, Stark, Goldie, Brown and Steele were outstanding for the Americans, while Moir and McLaine were best of the Canadians.

| UNITED STATES | CANADA |
|---|---|
| Goldie, ol | or, Faulkner |
| Miller, il | ir, Burness |
| Stark, c | c, McLaine |
| McGuire, ir | il, McKenzie |
| Brown, or | ol, Moir |
| Herd, lh | rh, Dierden |
| Carnihan, ch | ch, Cartwright |
| Kelley, rh | lh, McKean |
| Wilson, lb | rb, Williams |
| Robertson, rb | lb, Clarke |
| Steele, g | g, Halliwell |

Score—United States 6, Canada 1. Goals—Stark 4, Brown 2 for United States; Burness for Canada. Referee—T. Cunningham, Brooklyn. Linesmen—W. Halliday Manhattan, and W. Fraser, Clifton, N. J. Time—45m. halves.

# PENNSYLVANIA WINS FROM YALE AT SOCCER

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9—Yale University failed to hold University of Pennsylvania in a soccer football game played on the River Field Saturday afternoon and was defeated by the score of 4 goals to 0. The summary:

| PENNSYLVANIA | YALE |
|---|---|
| Pratt, lo | ro, McLean |
| Gentle, li | ri, Wallace |
| Binns, c | c, Whitney |
| Boos, ri | li, Bullock |
| Matthews, ro | lo, Lamberti |
| Child, lhb | rhb, Mosely |
| McDonald, chb | chb, Wylie |
| West, rhb | lhb, Zantzinger |
| Lewis, lb | rb, Middleton |
| Calver, rb | lb, Preston |
| Richmond, g | g, Douglas |

Score—University of Pennsylvania 4, Yale University 0. Goals—Binns 3, Gentle for Pennsylvania. Referee—P. Howley. Linemen—Hartley and Hunter. Time—Two 30m. periods.

**GIANTS WIN SECOND**

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The New York Giants scored their second win over the week-end here yesterday, defeating Philadelphia, 5 to 2, in an American Soccer League game. The Quaker City eleven scored two goals, but was hardly a formidable opponent for the locals. Bremner with two, and Topping, Parkes and Crilley with one each were the scorers for the victors; Mann and Riley counted for Philadelphia.

**ROWING CLUB DEFEATED**

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 9—The Camp Borden Canadian Air Force team remained in the running for the Ontario Union's championship here Saturday by defeating the Hamilton Rowing Club, 21 to 3. The game was much closer than the score indicates, the winners scoring eight points in the first 10 minutes and 13 in the final 10.

**YOUNG STARS FOR NAVY**

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 9—Playing Lehigh University here Saturday afternoon in a fast and closely contested game of soccer, the United States Naval Academy won, 2 to 0, mainly through the ability of Foung, inside left, to take advantage of openings when given him. He booted the ball through early in the first quarter, and again in the third period.

**INDIANA BEATS PURDUE**

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 9 (Special)—Indiana University won from Purdue University in their annual cross-country race here Saturday, 24 to 31. The race was run over a 3½-mile course in a steady rain, but despite this the time was 20m. 39s. Little of Purdue took first place.

**A. K. HALL DIVIDES**

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Division was made of two games by A. H. Kieckhefer and A. K. Hall, both representing this city, in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. Kieckhefer won the first, 50 to 38 in 47 innings, Hall taking the second, 50 to 40 in 45 frames.

# PLAY SYSTEM IS A SUCCESS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9 (Special)—Despite the fact that it was a radical departure from the system of timing that has been in vogue in American college football during the past 50 years or so, the new system of determining the length of a game by the number of plays, which was tried out here Saturday in the Brown-Boston University game at the Brown Stadium, was a marked success and many of those who have been indifferent to the plan originated by Harry R. Coffin were much pleased with the result and not a few were predicting that this style of play would be recognized by the rules committee at some future date.

As regards the playing, it did not have any apparent affect on the work of the teams, the game looking just the same from a spectacular point of view. From the spectator's viewpoint, however, there was considerably more satisfaction, as by keeping track of the number of plays left in each quarter they had a much better chance to tell how much more could be accomplished by each eleven before the period or game would be over. With the length of time being determined by a watch, it has always been a matter of guess work with the spectators as to just how many chances a team would have in which to score when close to the end of the first half or the end of the game, but there was no such doubt here Saturday.

This point was well illustrated at the very last of the game when Brown had the ball on about Boston's 40-yard line with only two plays left. Knowing this the spectators wondered as to Brown's chances of scoring again. A finely executed forward pass carried the ball to Boston's one-yard line, leaving one more play. A penalty resulted on the next try, which eliminated it and still left one play. This time another forward pass brought a touchdown. Had the game been based on time, it might have ended with the penalty play and thus have deprived Brown of its touchdown.

**Rules As Adopted**

According to the rules adopted for the game, each period was to consist of 40 plays, making a total of 160 for the entire game. A play was defined as a recorded down except when there was an uncompleted kickoff, a penalty for foul or fouls, unless declined by the side given the penalty; except a try for a point after touchdown; except when the referee waived the penalty for drawing an opponent off-side and except in case the snapper-back did not hold the ball on the ground with its long axis at right angles to the line of scrimmage. It was also agreed that the referee, with the consent of the two captains, could lessen the number of plays.

Owing to the fact that the game did not start until 2:31, and it became cloudy before the game was half over, the third period was shortened to 35 plays. The fourth period started with 40 plays as the limit, but when 17 plays had been completed, it became so dark that it was agreed to reduce this period to 35 plays. Had the game started at 2 o'clock, however, the full number of 160 plays could have easily been carried out.

**Quicker than Average**

In the first quarter 42 plays were actually run off, but as there were penalties on two of them, they were not counted, making the total count 40. In addition, there were three tries for points after touchdowns. All this took just 27 minutes' time, which also included the time taken out. In the second period, 41 plays were actually run off, with one not being counted on account of a penalty. There was also one try for point in this period which, with time out, consumed 28 minutes. This made 55 minutes consumed for the two periods, which is a little shorter than the average under the timing system.

In the third quarter 37 plays were actually run off, two not being counted on account of penalties. This consumed 21 minutes. In the fourth period 37 plays were actually run off, with two being uncounted on account of penalties, while two of those counted were recorded because Brown declined penalties on Boston. This required 27 minutes, or a total of 48 minutes for the second half. The game started at 2:31 and ended at 4:39, an elapsed period of 2h. 8m. The actual playing time was as follows: First period, 14m. 20s.; second period, 14m. 16s.; third period, 13m. 50s.; fourth period, 13m. 45s.

A feature of the new plan was a board next to the score board on which large figures were posted showing just how many plays remained in each quarter as the game advanced. This gave the spectators a chance to know just how many plays were left without the spectators having to keep count themselves.

At the conclusion of the game, Coach E. J. Staff, who was in charge of the Brown team in the absence of Head Coach E. N. Robinson and Assistant Coach R. W. P. Brown, both of whom were at the Harvard-Princeton game, expressed himself as liking the new system better than that of timing. Dr. Charles E. Whalen, Boston coach, was also pleased with the experiment.

# *Two More Teams May Play in U. S.*

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Nov. 9 (Special)—An invitation, originally made a few weeks ago to Port Arthur and Fort William Hockey Clubs to join the United States Central Hockey Association, but then declined, has been renewed with more attractive conditions attached and is being taken into consideration by the clubs of the two cities. To confer with the officials of the United States association on the matter, representatives of the Port Arthur and Fort William clubs left yesterday for Duluth.

When the invitation was originally received here and declined, the proposed United States circuit had too many long jumps by train and an agreement had also been made to play in the Manitoba League as last year. Since that time, however, the long jumps apparently have been dropped from the United States circuit, and Selkirk has withdrawn from the Manitoba league, making the prospects there very uncertain.

The proposed league with Port Arthur, Fort William, Duluth, Eveleth, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winnipeg would be very compact.

**SHAWSHEEN WINS EASILY**

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 9—The Shawsheen Indians, national champions, disposed of their Philadelphia opponents here Saturday, 5 to 0, in an American Soccer League game. The contest was slow and lacking in interest. Stradam, Shawsheen center, was the individual star of the day, scoring three of the team's five goals.

**WESLEYAN AND WILLIAMS TIE**

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 9—Wesleyan University and Williams College tied with 33 points each to their credit in a triangular cross-country run here Saturday. Amherst College was a poor third with a score of 64 points. Frank W. McCulloch '26 of Williams set up a new record of 25m. 5 2-5s. for the course of 4 3-5s miles.

**CAPABLANCA MEETS RUSSIANS**

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (AP)—Jose R. Capablanca, world chess champion, played against 30 picked Russian chess masters yesterday. He won 18 games, drew 11 and lost one. The games were preliminary to the international tournament which will open tomorrow.

## Tolley Breaks Record at Oxford Four Times

*By the Associated Press*

London, Nov. 9

CYRIL J. H. TOLLEY, one of the foremost of British golfers, broke the course record at Oxford University, Saturday, four times. Yesterday afternoon there was a scratch competition at 36 holes, during which Tolley made a 78 in the first round and a 72 in the second.

Miss Joyce Wethered led the women with 78 and 76.

Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, twice national amateur champion, was seventh in the competition with an 82 in both rounds.

# IRISH UNION EASILY DEFEATS BRYN MAWR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 9 (Special)—Playing a remarkable game, the Irish Union girls field-hockey team of Ireland, defeated Bryn Mawr College on the Bryn Mawr field, Saturday, by the overwhelming score of 8 to 0. The individual star was Miss Irene Debronhead, right inside, who scored three of the eight goals.

The Bryn Mawr team coached by Miss Applebee put up a battle but could not penetrate the stonewall defense of the Irish girls. At half time the winners were leading 5 to 0, Capt. Irene Cummings scoring the first goal soon after play started. Then followed goals by Miss Dorothy McCann, Miss Mabel Fudger and two by Miss Debronhead. Bryn Mawr strengthened in the last half and held the invaders to three goals. The sumamry:

| IRISH UNION | BRYN MAWR |
|---|---|
| T. Dilworth, lw | rw, B. Loines |
| D. McCann, il | ir, C. Parker |
| M. Fudger, c | c, D. Lee |
| I. Debronhead, ir | il, R. Wills |
| E. Steen, rw | lw, A. Dalziel |
| K Braud, lhb | rhb, B. Sindall |
| J. Cummins, chb | chb, J. Seeley |
| M. Livingston, rhb | lhb, S. Walker |
| B. Shillington, lb | rb, V. Cooke |
| Mrs. Charters, rb | lb, E. Harris |
| L. McCullagh, g | g, A. Bruce |

Score—Irish Union 8, Bryn Mawr 0 Goals—Irene Debronhead 3, Irene Cummins, Dorothy McCann, Mabel Fudger, Dorothy McCann and T. Dilworth for Irish Union. Time—Two 35m. periods.

# WASHINGTON STATE WINS COAST TITLE

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE CROSS-COUNTRY STANDING

| College | Points |
|---|---|
| Washington State | 36½ |
| University of Idaho | 38½ |
| University of Oregon | 45 |

MOSCOW, Ia., Nov. 9 (Special)—State College of Washington won the Pacific Coast Conference cross-country championship, here, against University of Idaho and University of Oregon.

Donald Cleaver '28, Idaho, and John Devine '27, Washington State, tied for first place, covering the 3½-mile course in 16m. 42s. Devine is holder of the national intercollegiate two-mile championship. A. R. Mathews '26, Idaho, took third; A. L. Williams '27, Washington State, fourth, and W. L. Meyers '27, Washington State, fifth.

## College Football Results

Dartmouth 62, Cornell 13.
Yale 43, Maryland 14.
Princeton 36, Harvard 0.
Fordham 17, Holy Cross 0.
Syracuse 3, Ohio Wesleyan 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Wash. and Jeff. 0.
Penn 66, Haverford 0.
Penn State 0, Notre Dame 0.
Columbia 6, N. Y. U. 6.
Colgate 19, Providence 7.
C. C. N. Y. 13, Manhattan 10.
West Virginia 20, Boston College 0.
Middlebury 19, Tufts 0.
Brown 42, Boston University 6.
Wesleyan 10, Williams 2.
Amherst 16, Springfield 0.
Maine 28, Bowdoin 14.
St. Stephen's 7, Colby 6.
Norwich 10, Trinity 9.
New Hampshire 17, Conn. State 3.
Worcester P. I. 1[illegible] Lowell T. S. 7.
Rensselaer, 20, Vernon 7.
Delaware 13, Juniata, 6.
West Point 14, David-Elkins 6.
Grove City 7, Geneva 6.
Annapolis 27, Western Maryland 0.
Buffalo 10, Clarkson 2.
Bucknell 56, Gallaudet 0.
St. Lawrence 14, Hamilton 0.
Swarthmore 13, Ursinus 0.
Muhlenberg 38, F. & M. 0.
Georgetown 40, Lehigh 0.
Upsala 7, New York Aggies 0.
Hobart 24, Union 13.
Lafayette 34, Rutgers 0.
Penn M. I. 7, Susquehanna 0.
Carnegie Tech 45, Drexel 0.
St. Bonaventure 34, St. Francis 0.
Purdue 20, Franklin 0.
Allegheny 13, Thiel 0.
Gettysburgh 6, Dickinson 0.
Quantico 12, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Johns Hopkins 20, Randolph-Macon 0.
Rochester 13, Alfred 0.
Illinois 13, Chicago 6.
Northwestern 3, Michigan 2.
Xavier 19, Akron 0.
Coe 3, Knox 0.
Grinnell 9, Iowa State 9.
Missouri 14, Washington 0.
Beloit 14, Ripon 0.
Western Teachers 14, Normal 0.
Ohio Northern 6, Case 6.
Creighton 30, John Carroll 6.
Wisconsin 6, Iowa 0.
Kansas 0, Oklahoma 0.
Drake 14, Nebraska 0.
Minnesota 33, Butler 7.
Carroll 9, Lawrence 2.
Cornell 0, Monmouth 0.
Hedding 30, Blackburn 0.
Michigan State 58, Toledo 0.
Ohio State 7, Indiana 0.
Oberlin 14, Western Reserve 6.
Dayton 6, Haskell Indians 2.
Cincinnati 6, Wittenberg 2.
Baldwin-Wallace 7, Otterbein 0.
Kansas State 2, Marquette 0.
Denison 12, Muskingum 0.
Bluffton 6, Bowling Green 0.
Miami 8, Mount Union 6.
Ohio 10, Marietta 7.
Eauclaire Normal 28, Stout 7.
Colorado State 43, Colorado Teachers 18.
Gustavus Adolphus 21, St. John 0.
DePaul 7, Valparaiso 6.
Colorado 23, Colorado College 6.
Oregon State 56, Pacific 0.
Washington 13, Stanford 0.
California 35, Washington State 0.
Southern California 28, Santa Clara 9.
Arizona 24, New Mexico 0.
Occidental 10, California Tech 0.
Utah 27, Denver 0.
Illinois College 2, Milliken 2.
Gonzaga 13, Whitman 0.
Brigham Young 39, Western State 6.
Montana 20, Idaho 14.
Texas 13, Baylor 3.
Arkansas 0, Southern Methodist 0.
North Carolina 23, Virginia M. I. 0.
Virginia P. I. 0, N. C. State 0.
Georgia Tech 7, Vanderbilt 0.
Davidson 6, Hampton-Sydney 6.
Wake Forest 21, Duke U. 3.
Wash. & Lee 12, Virginia 0.
Roanoke 6, Richmond 0.
Mercer 17, Furman 0.
Florida 32, Clemson 0.
Tennessee 12, Centre 0.
Georgia 34, Auburn 0.
Tulane 37, Louisiana Tech 0.
Sewanee 10, Mississippi 9.
Alabama 31, Kentucky 0.
Louisiana State 6, Rice 0.
Miss. A. & M. 46, Mississippi Col. 0.
Southwestern 7, Mayfield 0.
William and Mary 27, Albright 0.

**TECHNOLOGY DOUBLE WINNER**

Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity and freshman cross-country teams defeated Brown University harriers, Saturday, over the five-mile course at Franklin Park, Boston, the varsity winning 17 to 45, and the freshmen at 15 to 44, a perfect score.

**DARTMOUTH WINS 33 TO 81**

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 9—The Dartmouth College cross-country team overwhelmed the Cornell University harriers here, Saturday, over a 5½-mile course by 33 to 81. R. A. Dalrymple '27 led all the way and crossed the line far ahead of the field.

# HAMILTON KEPT OUT OF LEAGUE

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 9 (Special)—The acceptance of the application of Pittsburgh and the refusal of the directors, at the annual meeting of the National Hockey League here, Saturday, to allow the transfer of one of the two franchises held by the New York club to Hamilton, means that the circuit this winter will be composed of seven clubs, one more than last year, New York and Pittsburgh being the new clubs and Hamilton the absentee.

The growth of the game was indicated by the receipt of two applications from Chicago for franchises for next season, but these were tabled until after the coming season is over. One application was from Charles Hall, president of the Chicago Coliseum Company, and the other from E. R. Garey, representing a syndicate.

The meeting was a lengthy one, considerable time being taken up in considering the several drafts of the schedule prepared by President Frank Calder, but each one met with some opposition and the schedule will be announced at a later day. It was decided, however, that the season would open in Pittsburgh on Thursday, Nov. 26, with Boston as the visiting team. The first games in Montreal and Toronto will be played on Nov. 28.

**Constitution Is Amended**

The constitution was amended whereby an application for a franchise in a city where there is a N. H. L. club operating must be passed by the unanimous vote of all the clubs.

While it was reported by Manager T. P. Gorman of the New York club that all the players who were secured from Hamilton had signed three-year contracts, they are still under suspension for refusing to meet Canadiens in the playoff last March. The matter is in the hands of President Calder and it is likely that an announcement will be made in the near future as to the suspension, although it is practically certain that the players will be reinstated upon the payment of the individual fines of $400 each. The New York players have been ordered to report at Niagara Falls on Tuesday to start training.

In order to prevent the clubs that have stronger financial backing than some of the others from securing a large number of players, it was decided that after Dec. 31 no club can have more than 14 players under contract, and that no team shall be allowed to have more than 12 in uniform at any game, although if a goaltender is changed during the game, the extra custodian can be the thirteenth man. The St. Patricks Club of Toronto brought forward a proposal that the salary limit be $35,000 a season, and this was adopted.

**Calder Is Re-elected**

President Calder was re-elected to his multiple office of president, secretary and treasurer, while the following board of governors was elected: Charles Querrie, Toronto St. Patricks; Reginald Quain, Ottawa; Arthur H. Ross, Boston; James F. Strachan, Montreal; Leo Dandurand, Canadiens; T. P. Gorman, New York, and Odie Cleghorn, Pittsburgh.

There were a number of changes to the playing rules, the most important adopted being the anti-defense rule, which has been successfully tried out in the Western Hockey League. This allows only two men, in addition to the goal tender, to stand behind the blue line awaiting an attack by the opposing defense.

A proposition was made whereby "ragging the puck" by a team that is short handed through penalties, be abolished; but it was considered that the problem of forming a rule to combat this style of tactics was beyond solution. It was decided, however, that once the puck is stopped when being "ragged," the referee shall face the rubber off at that spot. It was thought that the team having the extra man or men should make a point of going after possession and that play should not stop as long as the puck was in motion.

The tendency of goal keepers to enlarge their pads to unwieldy size was frowned upon and a rule was passed whereby goalies' pads will be limited to 12 inches wide, exposed surface.

Last season a player who was given three major penalties was automatically suspended and could be reinstated only by the president. The rule was clarified by the addition to the rule that once a player has been reinstated after three major suspensions, his record is clear and he is not liable for suspension until he has been awarded three more majors.

It was also decided that play at the end of periods and the game, shall cease at the sound of the time-keeper's bell, not that of the referee, regardless of the position of the puck.

**TORONTO DEFEATS McGILL**

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 9 (Special)—The University of Toronto British rugby club secured a 6-point lead over McGill in the first of the home games for the intercollegiate championship here yesterday, the visitors winning 6 to 0. The return game will be played in Toronto next Saturday with total points on the round to count. Toronto scored one touchdown in each half, being much the stronger in the back divisions. McGill had a slight edge in the scrum, but the backs could make no gains when given possession.

**COATS DEFEATED AT HOME**

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 9—The J. & P. Coats eleven was forced to accept defeat on its home grounds here Saturday, 3 to 1, by the Brooklyn eleven. Langley sent the locals in the lead in the first half, but with the coming of the second session Brooklyn got under way. Collins equalized and shortly after sent the team in the lead on a pass from Forrest. To clinch matters, Curtis counted from a corner kick near the close of the game.

**LAYTON WINS SERIES**

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9 (Special)—By taking the last two games here, J. W. Layton, Milwaukee, made it five out of six for the series against P. E. Maupome of this city in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. His scores were 50 to 46 in 46 turns and 50 to 23 in 38 frames. High runs of 8 and 9 were made by the winner, 5 and 3 by the loser.

**GIANTS TIE NEW BEDFORD**

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 9—The New York Giants converted a penalty kick awarded them here Saturday in an American Soccer League game and tied the New Bedford Whalers, 2 to 2. Cowan and Hunter, New Bedford backs, were sharers of the brunt of defense work for New Bedford. Brown and McKinney were Giant scorers, while Stevens and Turner counted for New Bedford.

**OTTAWA TIES HAMILTON**

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 9 (Special)—Ottawa improved its chances of winning the Interprovincial Rugby championship by holding the Hamilton Tigers to a 2-to-2 tie game here, Saturday, and they retained the two-point lead they had in the standing. The two teams will close the regular season next Saturday in Ottawa, when Hamilton must win to tie up the race.

**PRINCETON HARRIERS WIN**

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9—In the first of many athletic contests of the day here Saturday, Princeton University scored an overwhelming victory over New York University in cross-country by 19 to 41. The Tiger freshman harriers just defeated the Yale '29 team, 28 to 29, in a preliminary contest.

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# ENGLAND DEFEATS IRELAND BY 6 TO 4

## Ashton Plays a Great Part in the Soccer Victory

*By Special Cable*

MAIDSTONE, Eng., Nov. 9—C. T. Ashton, Corinthian and Cambridge University Association footballer, whose display against Ireland a fortnight ago in the opening international game of the season was disappointing to his admirers, completely vindicated himself here on Saturday, when, by scoring four fine goals and generally leading the forward line in great style, he played a big part in the triumph of the English amateurs over the Irish, 6 goals to 4.

Ashton is one of the most versatile sportsmen England ever raised. When at Cambridge he captained the varsity at cricket and soccer, besides playing for it at field hockey, and since then he has blossomed forth into a really first-class centerforward after filling nearly every position on the soccer field with distinction. His brilliant shooting in the match between the amateurs and professionals early this season, earned him a place in England's full international side, but as readers will remember he failed to "come off" at Belfast—mainly because the tactics adopted there did not suit him.

Saturday he was much happier, and, with strong support from the other forwards and halfbacks, led the Irish defenders a merry dance. The game had been in progress only two minutes when he placed his first shot in the net. Some neat passing left K. E. Hegan, army "flier," with the ball, and he sent in a good square center which made Ashton's finishing touch quite a simple matter.

Thirteen minutes later the nippy Irish forwards, who made up in speed what they lacked in weight, brought a smart passing movement to a successful conclusion, G. H. Silcock pouncing onto a well timed pass from W. T. Sloan, and slamming the ball past the English goalkeeper, Benjamin H. Baker. Not for long did the scores remain level. Ashton put England ahead with a speedy leftfoot drive, and soon afterwards completed his "hat trick"—to borrow a cricketing phrase—by scoring from another of Hegan's centers. As Edgar Kail also scored the home eleven led 4 goals to 1 at half time.

After the way the Englishmen had dominated the situation in the opening period Ireland's great second half rally, which gave the visitors three goals in as many minutes, came as a big surprise to the 7000 spectators present. H. McCracken, centerforward, was the man who worked the change. Rivaling Ashton in dribbling skill and shooting power he scored three goals in rapid succession.

This is the first time two players on opposite sides have netted three consecutive goals apiece in the course of an international game. The Irishmen worked tremendously hard to snatch a victory after this lively episode, but their defense could not withstand England's characteristic concluding rally, which brought with it two more goals. The first was obtained by Kail, following a scramble in the goal month and the second by Ashton.

Ireland has every reason to be satisfied with its showing, however, for against it was arrayed undoubtedly one of the finest amateur sides England has fielded for a long time—certainly since the war. Three members of it Ashton, Howard-Baker and Centerhalf G. H. Armitage, played with professional team mates against Ireland in the international proper a fortnight ago, and only one W. R. Bellamy, rightwinger, was new to amateur international honors. The game was the fifteenth in the series. Twelve times England has been victorious, Ireland twice, and one match has been drawn. The summary:

| ENGLAND | IRELAND |
|---|---|
| Bellamy, lw | rw, Silcock |
| Macey, il | ir, Moore |
| Ashton, c | c, McCracken |
| Kail, ir | il, McCourt |
| Hegan, rw | lw, Mahood |
| Bryant, lhb | rhb, Simpson |
| Armitage, chb | chb, Sloan |
| Caesar, rhb | lhb, Addis |
| Bower, lb | rb, Thomson |
| Twine, rb | lb, Fulton |
| Howard-Baker, g | g, Adams |

Score—England 6, Ireland 4. Goals—Ashton 4, Kail 2 for England; McCracken 3, Silcock for Ireland. Time—Two 45-minute periods.

# HARVARD WINS FROM PRINCETON AT POLO

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9—Harvard University scored its only victory in sports, here, Saturday, on the pony polo field, when it defeated Princeton University by the overwhelming score of 8 to 1. The game was played on a soggy field. Harvard penetrated the Tiger defense in all six chukkers, accounting for three goals in the fourth. The summary:

| HARVARD | PRINCETON |
|---|---|
| No. 1—Gibb, Remick | Bottomly |
| No. 2—Shaw | Colket |
| No. 3—Stranahan | Erdman |
| Back—Pinkerton | Agnes |

Score—Harvard University 8, Princeton University 1. Goals—Pinkerton 4, Shaw 3, Gibb for Harvard; Erdman for Princeton. Timekeeper—Duggan. Referee—General Borden. Time—Six 6½m. chukkers.

**WISCONSIN DEFEATS IOWA**

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 9 (Special)—The strong University of Wisconsin crosss-country team won a close victory over University of Iowa here, Saturday, on a snow-covered course, 25 to 30. V. J. Chapman '28, Badger star, won first place, breaking the tape 20 yars in advance of L. E. Hunn '28, Hawkeye star. Capt. R. R. Kubly '26 and E. J. Elleson '27 of Wisconsin placed third and fourth, following close upon the heels of Hunn. M. G. Peers '28 and J. E. Van Ness '26 of Iowa nosed out a Badger for fifth place in a brilliant sprint to the tape.

**FALL RIVER BREAKS TIE**

FALL RIVER, Nov. 9—Fall River broke its tie with Boston for the lead of the American Soccer League here yesterday by defeating Providence 4 to 2, while the Hub City team was idle. The contest was played before a crowd of 10,000 fans. Early in the game Providence lost a star forward in Abdullah, who was forced to leave the contest. Florie scored Providence's two goals. White with two and MacPherson and Coyle with one each were Fall River's scorers. White tied Blair of Boston for lead in the scorers list.

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## Schaefer-Horemans Match Starts Nov. 30

*By the Associated Press*

Chicago, Nov. 9

THE first of the challenge matches for the world's championship at 18.2 balkline billiards will be played here Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2, between Jacob Schaefer, the champion, and Edouard Horemans, Belgian titlist. It will be a three night contest of 1500 points, 500 points to be played each night.

# *Toronto Is Victor at Cross-Country*

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY STANDING

| College | Pts. |
|---|---|
| University of Toronto | 25 |
| Royal Military College | 36 |
| McGill University | 38 |
| Queen's University | 39 |

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 9 (Special)—The University of Toronto cross-country team won the intercollegiate championship and the Little Cup here Saturday when they defeated Royal Military College, McGill and Queen's universities for the honors won last year by the Cadets. The race was held over a hard course, 5.6 miles in length, over the mountain and the competitors encountered very adverse conditions. Despite the fact that the unpaved parts of the course were heavy in mud F. Trenouth of Queen's broke the old record of 32m.44s. by 16 s. while P. M. Mitchell of Toronto, who was second, was 8s. inside the old mark which was established in 1922 by Goforth, who finished seventh Saturday.

Teams of five men competed with the first four to finish for each university to count. McGill was third with 38 and Queen's fourth with 39.

# PRINCETON SOCCER ELEVEN IS WINNER

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9 (Special)—Princeton University retained a clean record in the Intercollegiate Soccer League by defeating Harvard 4 goals to 1 on Goldie Field here, Saturday. J. E. Packard '28, Princeton center forward, led in scoring with two goals.

The score at half time was 2 to 0 in favor of Princeton, C. C. Squires' '28 goal on a short pass from Packard, being followed by a penalty kick by Packard. Packard and L. C. Simons scored in the second half, Packard on a long shot, while Simons kicked the rebound of one of Packard's tries past Thomas. M. A. Colebrook '26 in goal, and Capt. Gerald W. Fisher '26 at back, played exceptionally well on defense for Princeton. The summary.

| PRINCETON | HARVARD |
|---|---|
| Rivals, ol | or, Gherardi |
| Handy, Simons, il.ir, | Daniellan, Trevett |
| Packard, c | c, Crookes |
| Squires, ir | il, Small, Gans |
| Barnouw, or | ol, Briggs |
| Gherardi, Sherer, lhb | rhb, McKinnon |
| McCabe, chb | chb, Rubin, Small |
| Cutts, White, rhb | lhb, Wickersham |
| Fisher, lfb | rfb, Phaneuf |
| James, rfb | lfb, Townowksy |
| Colebrook, g | g, Thomas |

Score—Princeton University 4, Harvard University 1. Goals—Packard 2, Squires, Simons for Princeton; From scrimmage for Harvard. Referee—R. S. Kendall, Philadelphia. Time—Four 22-minute periods.

# MARANVILLE SENT TO BROOKLYN BY CUBS

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Walter J. Maranville, veteran Chicago National League shortstop and manager of the Cubs for a time last season, has been secured by Brooklyn for the waiver price of $4000. The Brooklyn club anounced today it also had obtained William Marriott, third baseman, by the same route from the Boston Nationals.

The release of Maranville by the Cubs at the small waiver price came as a surprise to baseball men. It marks one of the first important moves by the new Chicago manager, Joseph McCarthy.

For more than a decade, Maranville has been among the National League's outstanding infielders, first as an important cog in the championship Boston Braves of 1914, later with Pittsburgh, and this season with Chicago, where he replaced William Killefer as pilot in midseason.

He did not have much success at the helm of the Cubs, and gave way to George Gibson for the closing part of the campaign. His release at so cheap a price now indicates there was no bidding among rival clubs for his services.

Maranville went to the Cubs after the 1924 season in the big deal which transferred W. A. Cooper and Charles J. Grimm to the Cubs from Pittsburgh in exchange for Victor Aldridge, George W. Grantham, and Albert Neihaus.

**ARGONAUTS ARE DEFEATED**

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 9 (Special)—The Toronto Argonauts were defeated here Saturday by the Montreal A. A. A. team in the last game of the Interprovincial Union for the two teams by 5 to 1, and the losers were relegated to last position with only two wins in six games.

**COLUMBIA DEFEATS YALE**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9—Columbia University scored a victory in cross-country running over Yale University here, Saturday, by 23 to 32.

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# PRINCETON IS READY FOR YALE

## Overwhelms Harvard in Their Annual Football Game, 36 to 0

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9 (Special)—Princeton still remains in the running for the Harvard-Yale-Princeton football championship by virtue of the overwhelming defeat the Tigers administered to an unusually weak Harvard eleven in the Palmer Stadium Saturday by the score of 36 to 0. This was the worst defeat ever sustained by Harvard at the hands of Princeton, the most decisive previous victory being that of last fall when the Tigers emerged victorious by a 34-to-0 score, while in 1899 the Tigers ran up 41 points to Harvard's 15.

Princeton was favored to win by virtue of the strong forward-passing attack centering about J. W. Slagle '27, and it was largely this aerial game which enabled the Tigers to earn 19 first downs to a single first down for Harvard. The Tigers gained a total of 145 yards by passing to 3 yards gained by a single successful Crimson pass, and displayed a rushing game which earned 276 yards to Harvard's 32 by similar tactics. Slagle threw his passes with an accuracy which enabled the receiver to catch the ball at top speed, and his all-around use of the pass was the best seen on an eastern gridiron this year.

The Crimson attack was woefully weak, while the defense was absolutely unable to hold the hard-running, fast and shifty tiger backs, or to fathom the strategy of the Princeton aerial attack. B. L. Kilgour Jr. '27 was the strongest man in the Harvard line and played a strong game throughout, but his efforts were rendered unavailing by the general weakness of the Crimson forwards. Time and again the Princeton linemen tore huge gaps in the Harvard primary defense to enable the backs to slip through to easy gains.

J. P. Crosby '28 made the great majority of the few Harvard gains, and played excellently on defense. It was Crosby who drove through the Princeton left tackle for the only substantial Harvard gain of seven yards and then carried the ball four more for the only Crimson first down.

Harvard never advanced closer to the Princeton goal than the 36-yard line, and this only once, when T. S. Dignan '26, receiving a kickoff by C. H. Pratt '28, was forced out of bounds on his own three-yard line and was forced to punt from behind his goal line to Isadore Zarakov on Princeton's 36-yard mark. Harvard resorted largely to a punting game after impotent attempts to gain against the Tiger offense, and on 19 kicks averaged 30 yards. C. D. Coady '27 bore the greater part of the kicking burden for Harvard. Slagle and Dignan kicked a total of nine times for an average of slightly over 40 yards.

Capt. E. L. MacMillan '26 of Princeton played at center and guard in the course of the game with equal facility. The Princeton captain was the strongest man in the game, and was down under punts with the ends in spite of his 208 pounds. Frank Lea '28 and C. R. Moeser '28, the ends developed by Coach W. W. Roper '02, played very well and made frequent tackles behind the Crimson primary defense.

Interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent after the game, Coach Roper said, "I think that the team played a strong game against a heavy Harvard eleven. The men have improved with each game throughout the season and I see no reason why they should not play better next Saturday against Yale. The summary:

PRINCETON — HARVARD
Lea, Jeffers, le ... re, E. H. Bradford
Gates, Rosengarten, lt ... rt, Pratt, Nash
Crago, MacMillan, Davis, lg
rg, Tripp, C. H. Bradford, Berglund
MacMillan, Bartell, Hobson, c
c, Macomber, Turner
Davis, Baldwin, rg ... lg, Kilgour, Hoague
Rosengarten, Darby, rt ... lt, Lindner, Taylor
Moeser, Newman, re
le, Sayles, Saltonstall, Doherty
Caulkins, Ewing, Disston, qb
qb, Cheek, Stafford
Slagle, Bridges, Beares, lhb
lhb, Crosby, Zarakov
Dignan, Prendergast, rhb
rhb, Maher, Miller, Howe
Gilligan, Booth, fb
fb, Coady, Moseley, Zarakov

Score—Princeton University 36, Harvard University 0. Touchdowns—Dignan 2, Slagle, Darby, Beares, for Princeton. Point by goal after touchdown—Slagle 3, for Princeton. Goal from field—Slagle, for Princeton. Rerefee—W. G. Crowell, Swarthmore College. Umpire—F. W. Murphy, Brown University. Field judge—W. M. Hollenback, University of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh University. Time—Four 15m. periods.

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# COLUMBIA HEAD PRAISES UNITY

## Colleges and Schools Work to Common End, Says Mr. Butler

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Isolation of American schools and colleges has been broken down, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declared at a meeting celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college entrance examination board.

Addressing more than 300 representatives of 40 colleges, universities, and leading secondary schools, Mr. Butler asserted that the battle to destroy prejudices on the part of teachers and educational institutions finally had been won.

"It would be unfortunate," said Mr. Butler in referring to the work of the college entrance examination board, "not to point out the essential point of this whole undertaking. That essential point is not the formulation and conduct on uniform dates at many places of a single series of college admission examinations, highly important and significant as that undertaking is.

"The important thing is the close and intimate association of the secondary schools and colleges in dealing with a common interest and a common task. What this board has done is to break down the isolation of the schools and the isolation of the colleges and to bring them together into close and constant contact for the solution of their common problems."

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, in an address on "The Importance of Examinations," described the progress of the board from the first year of its service when it gave 973 examinations to 7889 candidates from 237 different schools to June, 1925, when it gave 72,418 examinations to 19,776 candidates from 1700 schools.

Others who spoke were Wilson Farrand, headmaster of Newark Academy and clerk of the board of trustees of Princeton University; Julius Sachs, professor emeritus of education in Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College. Mary E. Wooley, president of Mount Holyoke College, chairman of the college entrance examination board, presided.

# LABOR OFFICE PRINTS REPORT OF A. THOMAS

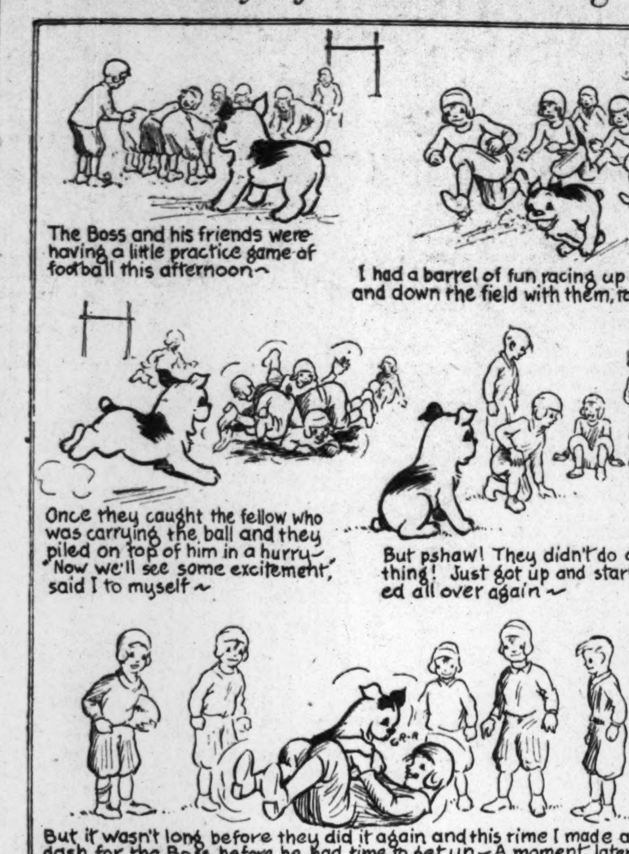
## Amity of Countries Visited to Labor Office Is Shown

GENEVA, Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, recently made an official report of his journey to South America and Portugal at a meeting of the governing body of the bureau, presided over by Arthur Fontaine, French Government delegate. He also outlined the results he had obtained in the direction of procuring the ratification of international conventions and the development of closer relations between the countries he had visited and the International Labor Office, especially concerning delegations to be sent to conferences.

The agenda at he meeting included a discussion of the action to be taken regarding certain resolutions passed at the 1925 conference, notably in connection with the coal industry and international co-ordination of the conditions under which the miners work. Another subject for discussion was a request from the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers relative to their participation in the work of the office, together with the report of the budget committee and subcommittee on building.

Questions suitable for the agenda of the 1927 conference were considered. In order that the employers and employees may express themselves the more freely, meetings of the governing body are always strictly private.

## *The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog*




# EARLY CHARTER SHOWS ISLAM TOLERANT OF CHRISTIANITY

## Muktafi II, Caliph of Bagdad, Addresses Document to Nestorian Patriarch, Abdisho III, in Twelfth Century

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Oct. 26—English antiquarians and scholars are at present studying with interest an important discovery about early Islam, and its tolerant and kindly relation toward the Nestorian Christians, recently made in one of the 10,000 ancient manuscripts of the private John Rylands Library at Deansgate, Manchester, by Dr. Mingana, an assistant to the librarian, Dr. Henry Guppy. The Rylands library, one of the finest in Europe, contains 250,000 volumes, no less than 3000 of which were printed before 1501. It includes many Bibles, classics, autographs, and first editions of famous books.

Commenting editorially on this rare find, the Manchester Guardian characterizes the charter as "a monumental and exemplary piece of religious tolerance," and then says:

The Nestorians, about 1000 A. D., were said to form a majority of the population of Syria, Khorassan, and Irak. For some five centuries the Nestorian Christians were treated, in the main, very generously by Islam, though they were sometimes the object, as Dr. Mingana explains, of unofficial outbreaks of fanaticism. The spirit of the charter that is published today puts to shame many of the proceedings of Christian Europe of its own time and later. But it also puts to shame the recent persecutions of Nestorian and other Christians by the Turks. These modern barbarities have not even the excuse of an unbroken Islamic tradition.

### Islam and Christianity

"The need has always been felt for an authoritative statement throwing light on the relations between official Islam and official Christianity at the time when Islam had the power of life and death over millions of Christian subjects," says Dr. Mingana, in a brochure just published describing the Arabic charter granted by Muktafi II, the Caliph of Bagdad, to the Nestorian Patriarch Abdisho III in the twelfth century.

"Christians," he continues, "may have suffered persecution at the hand of individual Moslems; isolated cases of Christian communities suffering hardship through the fanaticism of a provincial governor, or a jurist, or the hallucinations of a half-demented sheik or mullah are also recorded in history. A caliph or two—such as Mutawakkil—did, certainly, subject the Christians to some vexatious measures; but such incidents, however numerous, are to be considered as infractions of the law, and the men who brought them about were breakers of the law, as all criminals are breakers of the law. The statutory attitude of Islam on this subject is laid down in clear terms in the present document, which proves beyond the possibility of doubt that, however imperfect official Islam may have been in some social aspects, statutory intolerance was not among its defects.

### A Tolerant Charter

"The charter emanates from the chancery of an Abbasid Caliph, but could an English King, a Dutch Queen, or a French President write in the twentieth century a more tolerant charter in favor of their numerous Moslem subjects? It is not the Koran that was the cause of some cases of persecution of Christians in early times, nor of their wholesale massacre in contemporary history, any more than the Gospel was the inspiring factor of the barbarities of the Inquisition. Politics, personal ambitions, or economic expediency should not be confused with religion.

"The charter was written in the twelfth century, more precisely in A. D. 1138, but the Caliph who granted it states that he is following in the steps of the first four Caliphs after the Prophet, and copying the model of all the Abbasid Caliphs, his predecessors. The praiseworthy keynote of tolerance that runs through it is, therefore, that of all the Moslem Caliphs, and not of one of them only.

"The text of the charter is preserved as a model of good Arabic composition in the anthology entitled 'Tadhkirah' and compiled by Ibn Hamdun.

"After granting the charter, the Caliph Muktafi II, in accordance with the precedent sanctioned by his predecessors, bestows upon the patriarch head of the Nestorian Christians a statutory pledge 'to protect the life and property' of his people, 'to promote their welfare and to denounce false prophets and foes of the Nestorians inhabiting the City of Peace.'

"In conclusion, the charter says: 'The Commander of the Faithful was also gracious to be willing to mediate between the different Christian communities in their law-suits in order to exact justice from the strong in favor of the weak, and to direct to the right path anyone who was straying from it; to look after them according to the requirements of their religion, and to follow it in its clear path and straight course.'"

# *In the Ship Lanes*

By FRANKLIN SNOW

EQUALIZATION of rates on grain between American ports and European destinations is looked upon as one of the means of restoring Boston to its former pre-eminence as a point of export. Because of the entry of other ports, aided by lower inland rates, to the trade, Boston's tonnage has decreased considerably, and, to restore it, an equalization of the inland rail and the ocean rates between the several ports engaged in the traffic is held to be essential.

The Hoosac and Mystic wharves in Boston are equipped with elevators and facilities for discharging and loading cargo in excess of the volume of business moving through the port. C. W. Boynton, foreign freight agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, recently said that that road has terminal facilities for 13 ocean-going vessels at one time. Only approximately 30 ships a month are using these.

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Despite reports that the world's shipbuilding has reached the lowest level since the war, American yards are showing signs of returning prosperity. While an excess of shipping exists throughout the world, of which the United States possesses more than its portion, many of the craft included in this group are unsuitable for present needs.

There have been a number of ships of medium size built by American yards for coastal service in the last two or three years and new contracts recently announced for larger ships for coastal and intercoastal business are encouraging indications that the shipbuilding industry is active.

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During "American Marine Week" in New York all government departments which are connected in any way with maritime affairs will have exhibits at the Anti-Aircraft Armory at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-Second Street, as will various ports and associations devoted to marine subjects.

A model of the Shenandoah and also of the latest types of æroplanes will be shown and miniatures of the Leviathan and other ocean liners will be displayed with a contest to be staged among Boy Scouts, the boy making the best model of a clipper ship to have a free trip to Europe.

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Final figures of cargo handled by various United States ports for 1924 place New York first and Duluth second, with Los Angeles third. Considering only the coastal ports, those handling more than 10,000,000 long tons of cargo in and outbound in the year were in this order: New York, 43,378,000; Los Angeles, 20,088,000; Philadelphia, 13,836,000; Norfolk, 11,539,000; Boston, 11,296,000; New Orleans, 10,513,000.

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Three Lake ports were in the same classification, handling more than 10,000,000 tons of cargo, ranking as follows: Duluth, 39,852,000; Buffalo, 17,651,000; Toledo, 10,082,000.

The total cargo handled through United States ports and dependencies, according to the Shipping Board's summaries, amounted to 421,000,000 tons for the year 1924. Deducting duplications, such as intercoastal business, counted both in and out and coastwise double-counts, the "adjusted total cargo tonnage moved" was 259,528,000. Even in this figure it is obvious there are some discrepancies, since part of the cargo counted at Lake ports is again counted when exported from Atlantic seaports. If foreign tonnage alone were considered the order of rank would be changed substantially.

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Port facilities and improvements in New Orleans have amounted to about $142,000,000 and projects in sight for the next 10 years are estimated to cost as much again. A Public Belt Railroad of 81 miles connects the 12 railroad lines that enter the city with the docks, where more than 80 steamship lines receive and discharge cargoes. There is berthing space for 90 vessels 500 feet in length within the nine miles of improved river frontage.

Deep water ranging from 30 to 70 feet at the wharf to 188 feet in the middle of the Mississippi enables large ships to reach the docks readily. A canal running through the center of the city from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, five and one-half miles in length costing about $20,000,000, was finished a few years ago, thus affording more waterfront space for industry sites, both sides of the canal being available for development as factory locations.

The port of New Orleans taps the entire Mississippi Valley, the products of the interior being brought for export or for intercoastal movement both by rail and by the rapidly developing barge fleets operating in the waterways of the Mississippi Valley.

# ASSYRIANS SEEK REHABILITATION

## Nestorian Metropolitan at Geneva to Put Case Before Council of League

GENEVA, Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Most Rev. Mar Timotheus, Metropolitan of the Nestorian Christians, in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said he had come to Geneva to place the situation not only of the Christians in Irak and Turkey before the Council of the League of Nations, but also that of the entire Assyrian race. He said:

The Nestorian Christians, in whose name I came here, are the most ancient of all the Christian communities that are still in existence. As regards race, we are descended from the ancient Persians, and our church, which always existed outside of the Roman Empire, bore then, as it bears now, the title of "Church of the East."

At an early stage in our history religious persecution began, and has gone on intermittently ever since. All our land was ravaged, and our brothers were forced to flee. It is in this way that our church was spread in Asia, and that Nestorians are found even as far away as Japan. During these persecutions, the patriarchs also became our temporal leaders. They were elected by the people, and frequently chosen from among the high dignitaries of our church. In this fashion we lived from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century.

### More Persecution

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, persecutions recommenced, but this time under the cloak of religion. We were attacked by the Roman Catholic Church, which seized upon the lower part of our country, and the last Nestorians were forced to retire to the mountains. There, it was almost impossible to reach us, and we continued to live in peace until the year 1840.

At that time the Turks seized all the region, and we were obliged to submit to them. I must, however, tell you that they accorded us complete liberty, under the Ottoman Empire. We were obliged to pay tribute to the Ottoman Government, but we could govern ourselves as we wished. We were, then, on excellent terms with the Kurds, and our situation was one of great stability.

### Russians and Turks Encroach

You must understand our situation at that time. We were situated at the extreme point between Russia, Turkey, and Persia. In 1895 the Russians made an incursion in the direction of Persia, and occupied a broad band of country on the edge of the frontier of that country. In 1906, fearing that this occupation would spread, the Turks did the same, and occupied the Persian territory bordering on their frontier. The Russians, fearing complications, then retired, but in their retreat massacred everyone in their route. Thus was a further large portion of our race destroyed!

In the spring of 1915, the Turks were at war with the allied nations, and as by religion we were united to the Russians, they started by massacring my country people. We fled from their persecution, and took refuge in Persia, under Russian protection. As our race is very strong physically, and very courageous, the Allies asked for our military aid, and in return, Russia, Great Britain and France promised us, in case of victory, a complete autonomy.

It is the execution of this promise that I have come to ask at Geneva.

### Abandoned in 1918

When the Russian revolution broke out in 1917, and the armistice was signed in 1918, we were completely abandoned, and left to the mercy of a furious enemy who desired only revenge. A new exodus followed, and my countrymen fled in all directions. A large number went to Russia; 150,000 fled toward Bagdad, where only 15,000 eventually succeeded in arriving.

Then, little by little, from the necessity that every race feels, of returning to the cradle of its race, the Nestorians finally returned to their country. At the present moment there are 25,000 refugees in the disputed area. Those who are in Irak have formed five battalions. When the Turks come here and say that the Nestorians commit acts of brigandage on their frontier, I can confidently affirm that it is entirely false.

What I, above all, seek at Geneva is not only liberty for our beliefs, but the reconstruction of the Assyrian race, which comprises: (1) Christians belonging to four separate faiths—the Jacobites, Nestorians, Chaldeans and Syrians, the last being Roman Catholics; (2) the Yezidis; (3) the Kurds. And I think it is indisputable that these groups, although of different religious convictions, are nevertheless three branches of the same people—the Assyrians.

### Cradle of Assyrian Race

If we go back to the most ancient history, we see that this territory is in truth the cradle of the Assyrian race. If certain members speak another language, it is simply because the Medes conquered the north of the land. It is not possible that a question of language should be the only means of determining the unity of a race.

We do not ask for mercy, we ask for justice. We desire to be independent, equally of Turkey and of Irak, under the mandate of one of the great European powers. We wish to be able to entirely reconstitute the whole Assyrian race. When the report on the question of Mosul proposes to give the Kurds a broad autonomy, I claim that this autonomy should be given to the whole Assyrian nation, that is to say, to the Kurds, the Yezidis and to the four Christian communities. We are all one race, though we are members of different religions.

If I succeed in obtaining justice, all the Assyrians will be able to go back to their mother country. Half of us are living in exile in Russia, there are 22,000 in Mesopotamia, outside Mosul, and almost as many in the Balkans, at the present time. We hope to be able to found a civil government independent of the religious authority, and I affirm that it is only in this manner that the fearful ills, and terrible massacres (all of which we thought were over when autonomy was guaranteed us by the Allies) can be repaired.

# ESTONIA PROVES OIL SHALE IS GOOD FUEL

## Cement Industry Uses It Exclusively in Burning Process

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Heating tests carried out on railway engines in Estonia have proved that the amount of steam produced by firewood worth 100 Estonian marks or coal worth 961 Estonian marks can be produced by oil shale worth 68.6 Estonian marks.

The use of oil shale is having a marked effect in the Estonian cement industry. Formerly cement was burnt only by means of coal dust; now this is done by oil-shale dust, and all the Estonian cement factories are working at present exclusively on oil shale. The advantage of working with oil shale is further increased by the fact that both oil shale and the raw materials needed for the production of cement abound in close proximity to the factories.

The discovery of methods to enable a remunerative application of oil shale as fuel has taken several years of extensive research and experimental work in Estonia.

Shale was an entirely new product for the heating of boilers, and the furnaces had to be reconstructed for its use. It was equally important to ascertain whether after a satisfactory solution of the technical problems the shale would be sufficiently remunerative economically. Quite a number of difficulties had to be overcome and a series of experiments carried out. The results are now officially declared to have proved satisfactory both in regard to technical and economic aspects

### "WHITE" RUSSIANS ACTIVE

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—About 3000 Partisans, the last of the "White" Russians in Siberia, are reported to be active in the district immediately west of Nikolaievsk. Raids by them are said to be frequent, while they are always ready to engage any band of Russian "Reds" or army patrols they may come across.


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# SCOTLAND UNITES IN TEMPERANCE FIGHT

EDINBURGH, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—If every member of the church had voted no-license, Scotland would today be dry, said Alexander McLean, the new president of the Baptist Union of Scotland, when addressing over 500 delegates at the recent assembly of the union at Edinburgh.

During the war, he said, Mr. Lloyd George had made a statement to the effect that they were fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and the greatest foe was drink. This foe, Mr. McLean said, was still with them, and in fighting some knowledge was needed of the enemy's strength. The drink bill for Britain in 1923 was over £300,000,000. The drink bill for Scotland was £29,500,000, or £6 per head of the population. The various churches were now coming closer together, and they hailed with joy the unity of command which was taking place in the Scottish temperance army today.

# PORT OF LONDON SHOWS INCREASE IN TRADE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Oct. 22—Many class observers of trade conditions hold that trade is slowly but surely improving, and this contention would seem to be upheld by the latest report of the Port of London Authority. During the year ending March, 1925, a total import tonnage of 2,354,422 tons was received, being an increase of 61,242 tons over the previous year, or 2.7 per cent.

Stocks in the warehouse controlled by the authority amounted to 565,812 tons, at the end of March, as compared with 538,855 tons, an increase of 26,957 tons. The export traffic for the 12 months was 659,943 tons. There was an increase of 11.1 per cent in the tonnage of shipping entering the wet docks. All of which shows an increase of trade as far as the Port of London is concerned.


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# City Headings

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1925 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

# EDITORIALS

## In Defense of the Constitution

There was sounded, in one of the earlier addresses delivered at the twenty-second biennial convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, what may appropriately serve as a watchword and countersign hereafter until the absolute abolition of the liquor traffic is realized. The Rev. M. P. Boynton, pastor of the Woodland Avenue Baptist Church of Chicago, in which city the convention is being held, appealed to the youth of America to "enlist for service in defense of the Constitution." His call was seconded by Bishop Thomas Nicholson, who declared that the fight being waged against the "hordes defiant of the laws of the land is the greatest test of the validity of our public institutions since the Civil War."

These men, and those who preceded and those who have followed them on the convention program, are not alarmists. Their call is not to engage in some merely factional or idealistic crusade against a fancied enemy of society. War has been declared against the Constitution. Formerly it was merely a guerrilla campaign, carried on by skulking bootleggers and rum-runners who plied their nefarious trade under the cover of darkness and in the slums. Today it has taken the form of open warfare, its ranks crowded with those who have fattened and waxed courageous upon the filthy money rewards which their foolish and helpless victims have showered upon them.

But the call to arms is a rallying cry, rather than a despairing appeal. Tremendous progress has been made, despite the alignment of opposing forces, in what may hopefully be regarded as their last desperate stand. The saloon, as an institution, has been forever eliminated. Inebriety has been checked, and the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquors has been reduced almost to the vanishing point. The volume of contraband liquor which finds its way into the United States is in no way comparable with that dispensed under the outlawed licensing and excise systems. It is undeniable that evasions of the law are common. It is true that those who find it possible to indulge depraved appetites are still a menace to the comfort and safety of their fellows, but it is equally true that it is they themselves who, in the end, pay the price.

The great need of the hour is to make clear to the American people as a whole, and through them to the people of the world, the benefits and blessings already realized through prohibition. No greater boon has been bestowed upon any nation in recent years than that which has come to the United States. There is doubtful propriety in emphasizing to children in the schools, to young men and young women in the colleges, or to those entering business or professional life, the fact that evasion of the law is possible. Of course it is possible. No statute was ever enacted or promulgated that is incapable of violation. If blessings could be bestowed or perfection attained through legislation, edict or ukase, mankind might possibly have progressed faster and traveled farther along the road to happiness.

The truth to be impressed, as many of the thoughtful speakers at the Chicago convention have realized, is not only that prohibition can be enforced, but that it is being enforced. The duty of Americans, individually and as a nation, is to realize this fact and to proclaim it so convincingly and eloquently that their words will carry conviction. Uncountable blessings have already resulted. The defeatist propaganda which is sent broadcast over the country and across the seas does not alter the fact. The voice of the mob may rally a throng, but it is never convincing.

Many distinguished and informed speakers deliberately and unemotionally gave their testimony before the delegates and visitors at the Chicago meeting. One who desires to form an unprejudiced opinion upon the merits of the case would do well to read and consider the evidence which they offered. In possession of all the facts, their unanimous conclusion would seem to be that prohibition is an actuality. With the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the national Constitution it passed from the theoretical or experimental stage to the stage of realization. Subjected now to a keen and searching assaying process, the law is found to be effective and sufficient. Against such testimony the protestations of the advocates of the breweries, the distilleries and the outlawed saloon weigh not at all. Today these agitators are not pleading openly for the return of the saloon. They are far too crafty and astute to attempt that. But they are, by innuendo, by suggestion, and by insistent efforts to nullify the law by its violation, endeavoring to convince the people of a sober nation that their own deliberate edict cannot be enforced. When it is realized that it can be enforced, and that it is, in fact, being enforced, a fuller and more willing observance of the law will automatically follow.

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Coney Island is not the only place which presents new seasonal attractions, for the Governor-General of Algeria not long since formally declared the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Jemila open to the public. And what is more, the motor road from the railway station at St. Arnaud to Jemila is just completed too. The city, by the way, of which the ancient name was Cuicul, lies at an altitude of 2000 feet, and bids fair, so it is said, to rival Timgad, some seventy-five miles to its southeast, for beauty and extent of its ruins, which have not yet all been excavated. It is urged that Jemila's future should be bright, for it has among other attractions a Roman theater, at which on "opening day" a performance of Albert Samain's play "Polythème" was presented by members of the Comédie Française and Odéon. Good for Algeria! It is only to be hoped, however, that Jemila won't become so popular that its ancient streets will see the "hot dog" stands, and other attractions of twentieth century resorts.

## The Value of Royal Commissions

The royal commission on the coal industry in Great Britain is now engaged in taking testimony at public hearings. It must complete its investigations and make a report by May 1. The shortness of the time which is available, the extreme difficulty of the problems that must be considered, and the necessity of proposing solutions place upon the commission burdens that are by no means light. Yet the situation is one which could hardly be tackled except by a royal commission. Many problems that nowadays confront the executive or legislature are so extremely complicated that before action is taken the facts must be discovered.

In this respect, there has been a change since the days—not so long ago—when Whigs and Tories held party views on whether the population of England was increasing or decreasing. Such issues are now settled by inquiry and measurement; necessary researches are conducted by departments (if the problems are simple) or by select parliamentary committees, or by royal commissions. Parliamentary inquiries, however, diminish to some extent the responsibility which belongs to the executive; they have to be carried on by busy men, who have many other duties at Westminster, and it has happened sometimes that such investigations have been so protracted and onerous that the committees have themselves recommended the creation of royal commissions. These bodies, which may be set up by virtue of the Crown's prerogative or by the King (that is, the Cabinet) on an address from one of the houses of Parliament, or by a law, are the most suitable device for performing the research work and the preliminary siftings that must precede complicated statutes.

During the last half century, royal commissions have dealt with many phases of British administration. Inquiries have been conducted, for example, into sanitation, judicial administration (resulting in the important Judicature Act of 1873), criminal justice, agricultural and other resources in Ireland, local government, and schemes of representation. It could be said sixty years ago with reference to questions of pauperism and factory legislation that commissions of inquiry had reversed "every main principle and almost every assumed chief elementary fact on which the general public, parliamentary committees and leading statesmen were prepared to legislate."

The most recent notable royal commissions have been those which inquired into the Dardanelles expedition and adult education in Great Britain, and made the Sankey report on the coal mines. A dozen minor commissions are now functioning, and their terms of reference range from such noncontroversial subjects as historical monuments and rewards to inventors, to the more important issues of agriculture, sugar and wheat supplies, railroads and the present coal controversy.

In the United States similar assistance is occasionally given the Executive and Legislature. President Harding's coal commission and President Coolidge's agricultural commission are recent examples. Probably the most important of such bodies was the National Monetary Commission which made the inquiries that preceded the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act, and there have been several commissions on unemployment, industry and immigration. Resort to such extra-legislative agencies is more common, however, in England than in the United States. The principal reason for this of course is the limited jurisdiction of the National Government. Many of the matters which in England are handled by Parliament are, under the American Constitution, within the province of the forty-eight commonwealths which do their own investigating by legislative or extra-legislative commissions.

## Lessons From the Elections

Occasionally, but infrequently, the ready-reckoners who delight in making and publishing pre-election forecasts are able to justify their predictions by referring to the returns. More often all calculations are upset by the actual results. Mass psychology, as politicians sometimes refer to waves of popular thought, may offer opportunity for interesting study, but correct pre-analysis seems difficult. So it comes about that the cautious student and analyst finds more real gratification in comparing and contrasting the totals than in hazarding a preliminary guess as to what those totals may be.

But it is by no means difficult, even in by-elections, to read from the expressions of popular sentiment made through the ballot quite definite signs indicating the trend of thought. It is encouraging to see, in the results of recent elections in many cities of the United States, what may be regarded as an increasing tendency on the part of the voters to disregard party lines. In some instances this tendency is not yet strong enough to overcome large majorities, but almost everywhere it is sufficiently vigorous to cause uneasiness in the camps of those who heretofore have been able to direct party policies, frame political platforms, and often to name, arbitrarily, the candidates for important offices.

In Boston, for instance, a Republican was elected Mayor for the first time in eighteen years. The successful candidate was not chosen by a preponderance of Republican votes. His election was made possible by what, it must be admitted, was the independence of Democratic voters who refused to accept as binding upon themselves the fiat of their titular party leaders. If the result of the vote cast in that city's election means anything, it is that there can be no continued leadership by those who do not in fact represent the independent and truly progressive thought of the people.

In every democracy new leaders are constantly being acclaimed. At times it may appear that those chosen have established themselves because of their own peculiar fitness or by the exemplification of some peculiar personal qualification. But the conclusion is inescapable that it is only as those elevated to temporary power and authority reflect and continue to reflect the dominant and controlling thought of the people who go to the polls, whether in municipal, state or national elections, are they regarded as leaders and their tenure continued.

Another lesson which some of the recent elections has impressed is this: That every vote cast is counted in making up the deciding totals. The temptation, at times, seems to be to underestimate the value of the individual's influence. One realizes, perhaps, that his or her vote will not be decisive. But it is from the sum of these individual votes that the grand totals are reached. Whatever progress the people of the world are to make in perfecting democratic government, whatever advancement they are to make in a higher civilization, will be measured by the ability of individuals to think and act aright. There is no such thing as mass psychology. In some such manifestation, perhaps, aggressive evil influences seem sometimes to manifest themselves, but the effective counteracting force is individual conviction. In governments, whether in the home, in business, or in the city and state, the deciding and determining power is the willingness and ability to reach a right understanding. Coupled with this, there must be the courage to stand steadfast.

## "Weary of Odium"

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Sunday Express recently published in its editorial columns a short article, under the caption, "Weary of Odium." In it the president of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference was quoted as authority for the statement that the organized retail druggists of New York City are preparing to place a petition before the next Congress, asking to be relieved from the responsibility of distributing intoxicating liquors for medical use. Five years under the Volstead Law, it was affirmed, had made the pharmacy a laughing-stock and a byword throughout the Nation.

This is good news, indeed, although it must be recognized, as the editorial in question suggests, that this decision has reference to those druggists who take a pride in their legitimate trade. It does not involve those druggists who were glad to profit by the opportunities which the Volstead Act placed in their way, nor those others who have carried on a trade in prohibited liquors under the protection of a druggist's license. "The real druggists," said the article in conclusion, "think it is time the trade was cleared up. The Government might well take over the responsibility of alcoholic distribution and relieve the druggists from the odium to which the association objects."

As a matter of fact, this decision on the part of the New York City druggists is simply a reflection of a change in the national thought which is noticeable on every side to the keen observer. A couple of years ago, say, illicit drinking still possessed a glamour for many. Today a different mental attitude is everywhere obtaining. The leaven of the prohibition reform is permeating the whole mass. There may be, and there undoubtedly are, examples to be found where the law is still openly flouted. But there are also countless instances available to those desiring to discover them of men and women, both young and old, who are deciding that the risk is not worth running. Not only the druggists are becoming "weary of odium," but the Nation as a whole—or rather that part of it which has indulged its appetite for liquor since prohibition became a national issue—is realizing that it is subjected to a certain "odium" when it defies the law, and it, too, is becoming "weary of odium."

## Random Ramblings

**The 52-story University of Pittsburgh will rank first as an institution of higher learning.**

**Among appropriate radio call letters, KOP, Detroit Police Department, must not be overlooked, nor, for that matter, the Edinburgh station which British fans had difficulty in hearing, EH.**

**Advertisement in a hardware window:**

**While They Last—**
**"Stand and Two Lasts."**

**Can there be two lasts? Or is this the last stand? This reminds one of "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." (Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.)**

**Sargent was such a great craftsman that he appreciated craftsmanship in others. So grateful was he for the good restoration work done on one of his old canvases that he promised to paint the restorer's portrait as a gift. In due time the workman called at Sargent's studio, prepared for the event like a bridegroom. The painter took one look and waved his caller out. "Come again in six weeks, and meanwhile don't have your hair cut." Today that portrait is one of the treasured possessions of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington.**

**Rumor has it that typewriters in baby blue and in white enamel are now on the market. What an excellent idea rumor has taken upon itself. Typewriters in baby blue and white might be swung with propriety from the edge of the dressing table in madame's boudoir for the writing of notes to modistes, or fitted into the kitchen cabinet for the composing of recipes and of notices to the milkman. Then why not make them in pink for sweet girl graduates, forest green for college freshmen, pea green for modernist artists who paint the islands of the South Sea and harvest gold for farmers.**

**Fifty years ago this month the University of North Carolina reopened its doors after the Civil War. In that fifty years it has risen from the position of a poor, dilapidated institution to one of the most successful state universities in the United States. It isn't mere accident that its changed status has been coincident with the improved condition in the south. Education always precedes progress.**

**A Pennsylvania grammar school girl whose lessons in English composition evidently have not gone amiss came home and told her mother: "I would like a slice of bread, soft and fluy, covered with faint semblances of strawberry jam." And she got it.**

**The fewness of income tax returns in certain sections has led observers to believe there are men of untold wealth.**

**Add modern anomalies: The automobile clutch. You push it in to push it out.**

**The noisiest drum in the band could be most easily dispensed with.**

**Mosul has a railroad station. All it needs now is a railroad.**

## Footprints Down the Corridors of Time

What was the most exciting episode in the life of Robinson Crusoe? Few who recall their sensations on reading the book for the first time will dispute that it stands recorded in Chapter 11: "It happened one day about noon, going towards my boat, I was exceedingly surprised with the print of a man's naked foot on the shore, which was very plain to be seen in the sand."

Later developments showed Robinson and Friday to be divided by the gulf, traditional and actual, which separates civilized from savage man, but in that first moment of illumination, they were one. That footprint, instinct with life and movement, restored the exile in one thrilling moment to fellowship in a world of men.

Not only in desert islands footprints have meaning. The pity is that oftentimes they throng upon each other so thickly that the impressions are blurred, and the wayfarer misses that thrill which Robinson Crusoe experienced.

Particularly is this true in Great Britain, for in no tract of country do they crowd upon one another in more bewildering fashion than in the belt of land which lies between Tyne and Solway. Naked foot of Pict creeping down from the encircling moorland, armored foot of Roman, Saxon and Norse invader, sandaled foot of Christian missionary, mailed foot of moss-trooper and Border Baron, of northward-bound Cromwell and southward-bound Charles Edward, they pass and repass.

The passing of some has awakened abiding echoes. The fateful treading of the moor round Otterburn and the swift riding of the four and twenty milk-white steeds of Johnny Armstrong over the Debatable Land still ring in our ears.

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If we could but envision these footprints, the forces which have fashioned English history would be no vague abstractions, but vital realities, and in Tynedale there are not wanting spots at which the traveler starts with sudden catch of breath as did Crusoe on his island.

Surrounded by park and woodland, the Roman camp of Cilurnum, now called Chester, overlooks a stretch of the North Tyne where once a massive Roman bridge spanned the river. Here excavations have been rewarded in treasure trove of varied kind, but it is in a corner of the commandant's quarters that the remote past leaps most vividly to light.

There on a tile stands a footprint, made by the tacketed sandal of the Roman soldier who stepped upon that wet tile 1600 years ago. With imaginations quickened as by magic, we look with awakened eyes at all the relics of the life in which he played his part.

His was the hand which moved the pieces on the stone draughts-board, his the voice which vowed allegiance to the Eagle in the Chapel of the Standards. He it was who bowed before the altar to "Jupiter, best and greatest, and to the genius of the camp, and to the guardian gods."

His most prized possession was that little bronze tablet which recorded his admission to the right of Roman citizenship. He watched the grain-laden chariots trace these abiding ruts along the paved ways of the fort. His was the foresight which studded the dale with mile-castles and defensible turrets, laid the military way, dug deep the fosse and built high the wall across the fells.

He saw that fosse crossed and that wall pierced by the little wild men from the north who had crept across the moors. His was the life laid down on foreign service in an outpost of the Empire. So much and more that footprint in Cilurnum tells us.

But all were not men of war who left their impress on Tynedale. Merchant adventurers as well as Vikings leapt on shore where the Tyne meets the ocean. Opulent wool merchants from Flanders and Italy, riding beside heavily laden pack horses, knocked at the doors of granges and monasteries as insistently, if not as loudly, as moss-troopers hammered at the gates.

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Nor were they the only unarmed invaders. Contending faiths as well as races strove for mastery in that arena where lost causes were fought to the finish, and there is one building where all the evolving phases of the faith are enshrined in stone.

In Hexham Abbey we see the footprints of that international power which followed on that of the Roman Empire. The checkered career of Wilfred, full of incident, of interdict and exile, of wordy warfare and defiance, was hardly less turbulent than were those of the warring chiefs and kinglets of his day. But he who was a "bonny fechter" in the seventh century may be a saint in the thirteenth, and the deeply worn stone passage which leads to St. Wilfred's shrine testifies to the countless feet which have gathered there.

As we stand in the little crypt, looking at the worn flagstones, the dim shadows are peopled by a throng of men and women, in rough gray robes, equipped with staff and scrip, who press forward to the shrine. They are weary, for they have traveled far, along the Pilgrim's Way to Canterbury, by the Green Way to Walsingham, northward to Durham and York until at last they have reached this Border Mecca.

That some had wandered even further afield is evidenced by their insignia. That knight with the white cross sewn upon his robe has been in Jerusalem, that abbot with the cross-keys embroidered upon his cassock has knelt at St. Peter's in Rome, the scallop shell upon that merchant's hood was fastened there the day he landed at Campostella, and the palm branch fixed to that scholar's staff tells all that he has passed from shrine to shrine in the Holy Land.

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The approach to Wilfred's shrine is not the only place in Hexham Abbey where old-time feet have left their mark. Footsteps of the recluses as well as of the wayfarers of the Middle Ages can be traced upon its stones. On the old monastic night-stair, which led from dormitory to chapel, the steps are worn thin by the sandaled feet of those who through the years and centuries of monachism passed down that stair to sing the midnight offices.

By the flickering candle-light one shivers and yawns while his fellow is rapt in devotion, one plans a forbidden jollity and another an added act of asceticism. For monasticism is not a system to those who have seen the footprints on the night-stair of Hexham Abbey, but the daily life of men as full of contradictions, of pettiness and of greatness, as prone to failure and as touched to virtue as we are ourselves.

Footprints on the sand restored the exile to his fellows and footprints in stone can humanize history.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow

A new Russian motion picture, "The Post Station Officer," seems likely to vie with Douglas Fairbanks' presentation of "The Thief of Bagdad" in popularity. The leading rôle is played by Ivan Moskvin, one of the best actors in the Art Theater. Moskvin's genius makes an unforgettable figure out of the humble post station officer. Moskvin, it may be recalled, played a chief rôle in another outstanding Russian motion picture, modeled after Tolstoy's story "Polikushka."

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A pretty custom was recently exemplified in Moscow when everyone seemed to be buying and wearing flowers. This was in honor of the fabled birthday of the goddess of wisdom (Sofia) and her three daughters, Faith, Hope and Charity (Vera, Nadyezhda and Lubov). All these names are very popular in Russia; and all the Sofias, Veras, Nadyezhdas and Lubovs were supposed to put on flowers in honor of the day.

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An interesting point in proletarian ethics is raised by the discussion which is now going on as to whether "red directors" should be eligible for membership in trade unions. The Russian "red director" is the new type of state factory manager, usually a Communist and a former worker. Against the admission of the "red directors" to the unions it is argued that an employer of labor, even though he may be working for the state and not for his private profit, necessarily has certain conflicts of interest with his employees, and consequently should not belong to the trade unions which are supposed to defend the interests of the workers. The weight of official opinion, however, seems to be in favor of the admission of the "red directors" to the unions, on the ground that the trade unions in the Soviet state are to some extent responsible for the successful management of the industries.

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Among the subjects on the agenda at the sessions of the All-Russian Soviet Executive Committee held here are the discussion of the budget, which for the first time will be without a deficit; the enactment of a new code of marriage and family laws, designed to protect motherhood more effectively; the discussion of means of arousing more interest in the city Soviet elections; and the final ratification of legislation which will turn over a certain amount of forest land to the peasants. The All-Russian Soviet Executive Committee will meet in Kharkov, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, in November.

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A newspaper published in the provincial town of Ufa recently emerged into the limelight of publicity as a result of employing somewhat too vivid advertising methods. A Communist satirical magazine called Crocodile is published in Moscow; and the Ufa newspaper, in an effort to beat up subscriptions for the Crocodile, announced that a real crocodile had escaped from the Moscow Zoo and was making its way along the Volga and Kama Rivers to Ufa. Every day the newspaper published fresh details about the progress of the river monster. The credulous peasants of the surrounding countryside became terrified. They locked up their houses and placed chickens on the road as propitiatory offerings for the dreaded crocodile. The newspaper finally disclosed the hoax; but it is likely that the peasants of this region will shiver at the mention of the word crocodile for many months.

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A church congress, convoked under the auspices of the Synod, which represents the New Church groups, is now in session in Moscow. The organizers of the congress proposed to reunite the church; but as the followers of the former Patriarch Tikhon generally abstained from participation in the deliberations of the congress, its efforts in this direction seem foredoomed to failure. Throughout the congress the Synod leaders pursued the tactics of attempting to affix the stigma of monarchist sympathies upon the Tikhonites; and Vedensky, one of the most prominent spokesmen of the New Church groups, cited the alleged testimony of the Russian Bishop Solovey who went abroad some time ago, to the effect that Tikhon favored the pretensions of the Grand Duke Cyril to the Tsarist throne.

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An interesting accompaniment to the congress was a debate on the subject "Idealism Versus Materialism" between Vedensky and the Soviet Commissar for Education, Lunacharsky. The theater in which the debate was held was crowded; and both advocates received enthusiastic support from different parts of the audience. Vedensky made quite a hit when he expressed his conviction that man is of divine, and not of simian origin, adding: "Of course everyone may choose his own relatives."

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Some of the more prosperous inhabitants of Moscow are escaping the restrictions of the acute housing shortage by forming co-operative building associations, and building new houses on their own initiative. They are entitled to hold these houses on very long term leases, which practically assure a life tenure, and they are exempted from the very severe rationing of rooming space which practically confines the average Moscow family to a single room.

## *Letters to the Editor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### Why Help Disintegration?

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under the caption "English Awaken to Liquor Trade's Effect on Industry" there appeared in the Monitor of Sept. 23 a résumé of conclusions arrived at by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman of the Massachusetts Council of the Foreign Policy Association, after a tour of Great Britain and Ireland.

What the objects of the Foreign Policy Association are I do not know, nor do the conclusions reported in the Monitor help one. In discoursing upon the League of Nations—which Mrs. Hopkins may remember was, in a measure, forced upon Europe by the then President of the United States—she indicates a tendency toward the United States fulfilling its part in the League. In opposition to this leaning toward international unity she, unconsciously I presume, gives utterance to conclusions which certainly do not aid the cause of unity in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mrs. Hopkins placed especial significance on "the apparent increasing agitation, particularly in Ireland, and also in Egypt and in India, for a further loosening of the political bonds which bind the Empire." She emphasized particularly the impression gained in Ireland that "complete separation from England is only a matter of time." This impression she states was gained from conversations with Irish governmental authorities, the followers of de Valera, and the "younger element in the Ulster group." It is significant that, at about the same time that these words were printed, a well-known novelist writing in a leading London daily predicted that the future historian would place the establishment of the Irish Free State as an event of greater importance than the events of 1914 which led to the Great War, and that out of the future struggle for spiritual supremacy even the Ulsterman would acknowledge at no distant date the paramountcy of the Roman Catholic Church and would bend the knee to the Pope.

Mrs. Hopkins excuses her pronouncements upon the home affairs of a nation other than her own by saying that "the political situation in Ireland, furthermore, should not be viewed as a local problem or of significance only to England, since the movement seems clearly to represent a trend observable throughout the United Kingdom toward an undeniable loosening of English control. The influence of such a movement cannot be accurately gauged at the time, but it is of paramount importance to all nations."

How easy it would be for a member of any nation to give public utterance to disruptive views concerning the United States of America on, say, the basis of the Philippine question, the treatment of the Japanese on the Pacific coast, or the absence of absolute political equality for the American Negro!

If the State of Louisiana should ever commence an agitation to repudiate the commercial bargain made by the United States Government with France, would not the modern Abraham Lincoln resist such secession and deem it an unfriendly act if an Englishwoman spoke of such secession almost as a foregone conclusion?

No intelligent person knowing all the facts concerning the British rule in India and Egypt would deny the beneficial effect on those countries of such rule. No one would contend that it had been or is perfect, such a contention could not be made for any human government. If in the main such rule is beneficent and the withdrawal of British control would produce replicas of a Bolshevist Russia, are not utterances which augment the fomentings of a small number of agitators inimical to the peace of the world which I am sure Mrs. Hopkins desires?

In 1921 I happened to arrive in America on the heels of a distinguished French statesman, and every American I met seemed to be in a state of resentment about utterances which he deemed, rightly or wrongly, interference with his nation's problems. In the same way, although the situation is not so acute, the longsuffering Englishman—and I think that the future historian will grant him that virtue—lacks admiration for the remarks of visitors to British dominions concerning the problems confronting its Commonwealth of Nations.

The enemies of religious and political freedom hail gladly every sign of disruption in that Commonwealth, in the vain hope that thereby bigotry and intolerance may once more reign, the Bible cease its circulation and the language of liberty lapse into decay.

R. P.

London, Eng.